

FOUNDATION

Ex Libris

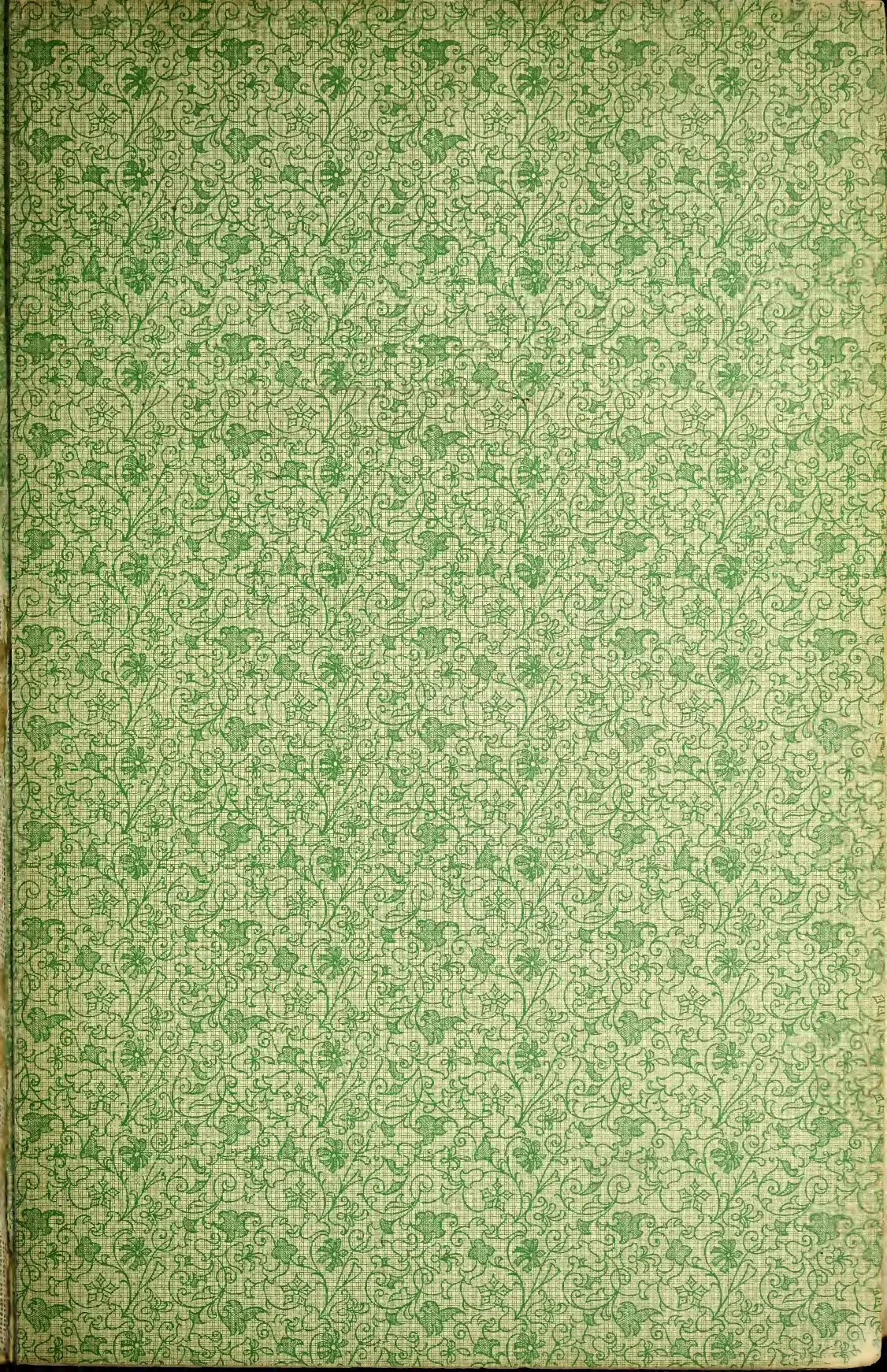
FOUNDATION

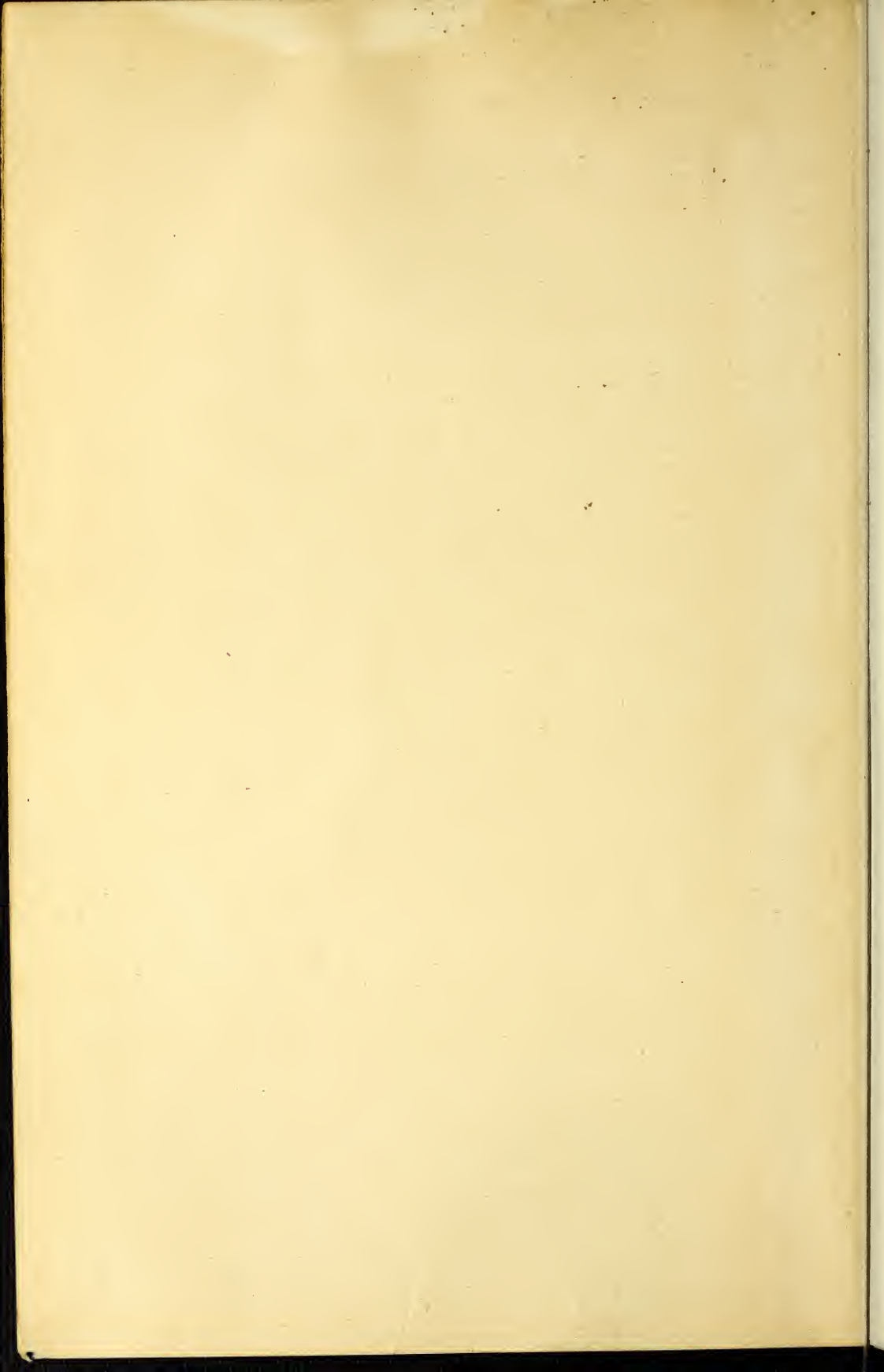
Rebecca
Mack

From

Date

Jan 1939





P. 18-19

E176
B98

Autographed Portraits

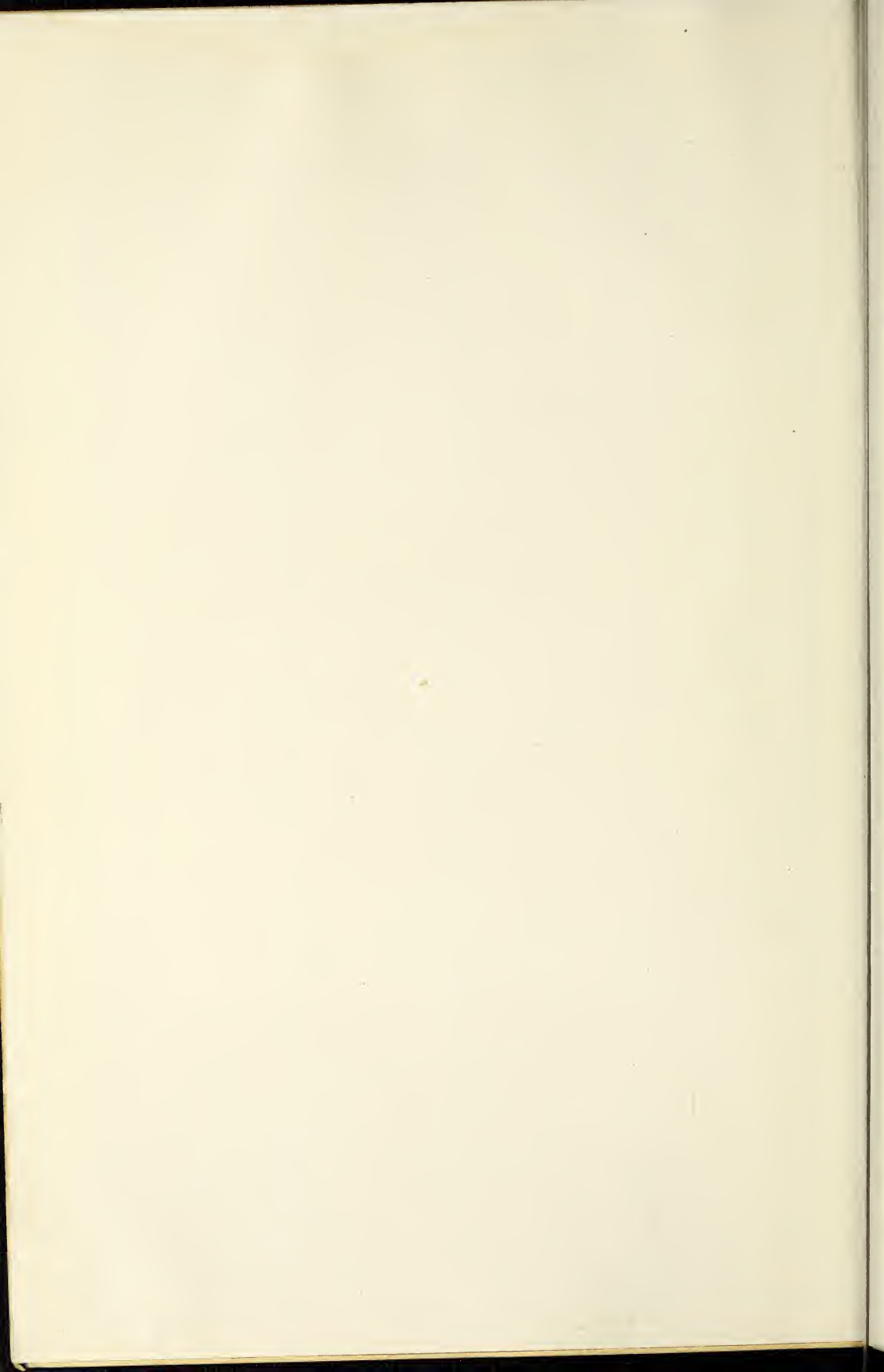
COLLECTION OF
JOSEPH G. BUTLER, JR.

THE BUTLER ART INSTITUTE
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

WITH BIOGRAPHIES

THE BUTLER ART INSTITUTE
PUBLISHERS

The Vindicator Printing Company
Youngstown, Ohio

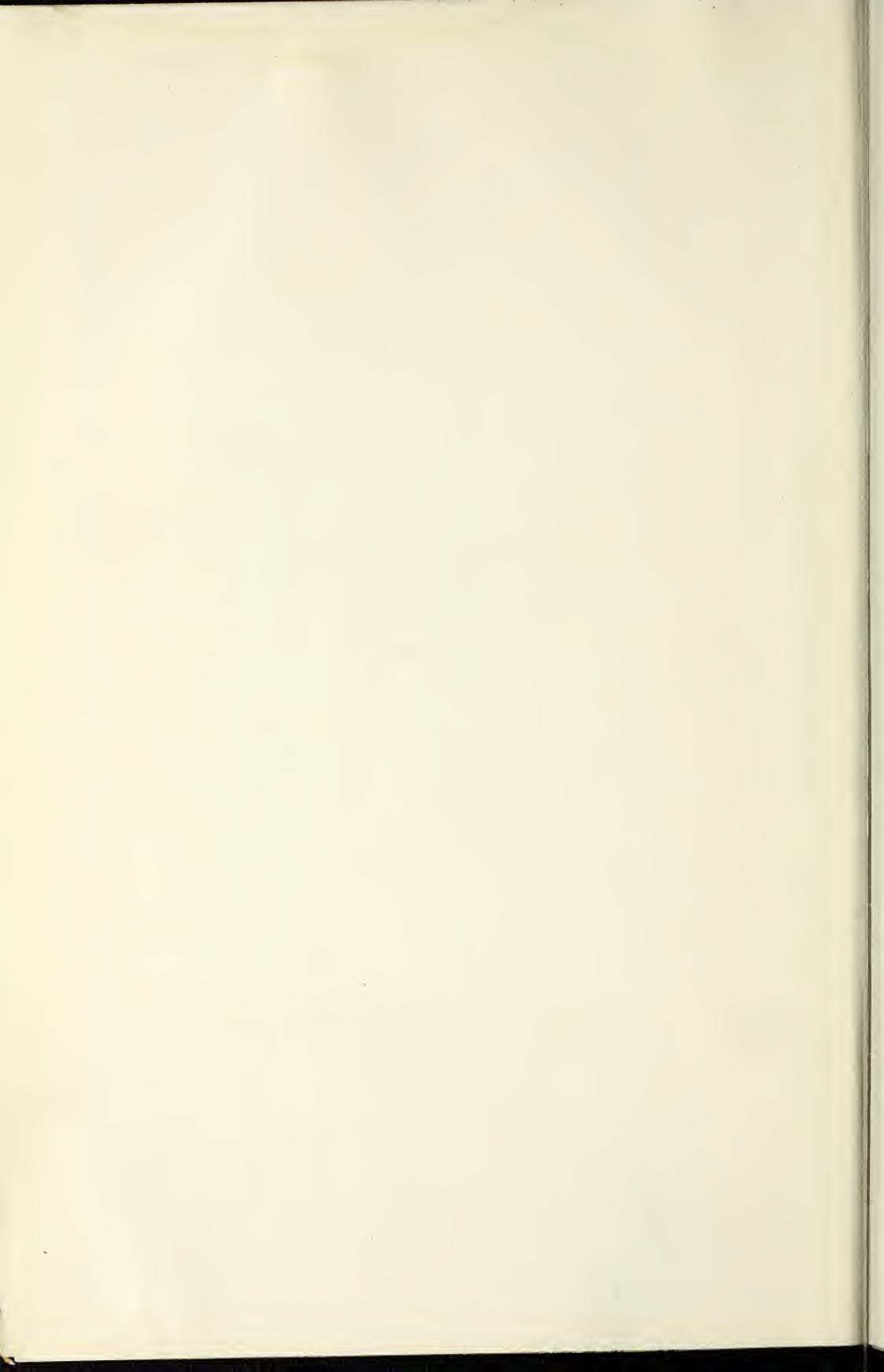


FOREWORD

After a long, successful, and influential business career Mr. Joseph Green Butler, Jr., retired in a large measure from active affairs while there was yet time for him to give free rein to the naturally strong artistic and literary side of his nature and also in order that he might serve, more fully than he could otherwise do, the community whose welfare was so dear to his heart and in which he lived for so many years. Some years ago a serious accident rendered him a partial invalid but with unabated zeal and interest he has gone steadily forward to a realization of several of his favorite interests, one of which is represented by this volume.

From early manhood Mr. Butler was an enthusiastic collector of autographs and portraits of distinguished persons and of those who, though not widely noted, were his personal friends. This disposition, continued through many years, has resulted in this unique and valuable collection which the friends of the Butler Art Institute are publishing, in part to serve as a catalogue of the more important portraits and photographs which Mr. Butler has presented to the Institute which he founded, and also in order that there may be preserved in permanent, compact form the important facts concerning the lives and work of more than two hundred of his contemporaries who have been leaders in the social, professional, industrial, and political history of our country. That so many of these men and women have been Mr. Butler's friends would in itself be sufficient reason for this book which honors him and them.

JOHN H. CLARKE.



PREFACE

"Autographed Portraits" is the outgrowth of a hobby, which has possessed me from early manhood down to the present day.

I have never missed an opportunity of acquiring autographs of noted personages, also portraits consisting of daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, engravings, etchings and photographs.

Early in 1926 I conceived the idea of making a collection, which would include:

- 1st—All the Presidents of the United States.
- 2nd—All the wives of the Presidents, including all those who served the bachelor Presidents as Chief Ladies of the Executive Mansion and the White House.
- 3rd—Presidents of prominent Colleges and Universities.
- 4th—Presidents of leading Railroad Systems in the United States and Canada.
- 5th—Presidents and Chief Executives of all the large Steel Companies.
- 6th—The entire roster of The American Iron and Steel Institute.
- 7th—Miscellaneous collection of personages prominent in the public eye, both foreign and domestic.
- 8th—Up-to-date biographical sketches of all represented in the exhibit.
- 9th—Autographs of all that are obtainable.

I have spent much of my own time in preparing these biographies. I am under obligations to a number of friends who have rendered valuable assistance.

The sketch of James Ward, Sr. was written by Mr. Ralph Kline, a well known finance writer of established reputation locally and nationally.

The revised sketch of President McKinley was prepared by Miss Ida E. Sloan, Librarian of The McKinley Memorial Library, Niles, Ohio.

A number of sketches were written by Mr. William E. Mason, former Secretary to Honorable John G. Cooper.

A number of well written biographies have been furnished by Miss Mildred Ziegler and Mrs. Martha Goodman of the Public Library.

The admirable life of William Rayen and The History of Rayen School was written by Mrs. Sarah J. Peterson.

W. G. Gray, statistician of The American Iron & Steel Institute wrote the splendid historical sketch of James M. Swank.

Miss Margaret Evans, Director of The Butler Art Institute and Harold Cook, Secretary of The American Iron & Steel Institute rendered valuable assistance.

I feel deeply indebted to Mr. R. J. Kaylor for his invaluable aid in preparing sketches of Charles Schwab and J. A. Campbell. So here is the book with the half-tone reproductions and accompanying biographies.

J. G. Butler, Jr.

IRVIN COBB

Irvin S. Cobb is one of the most popular living American humorists. He is also a successful journalist and short-story writer. He was born in Paducah, Kentucky, June 23, 1876, and attended private and public schools there until he was sixteen, when family reverses made it necessary for him to go to work. As a boy, Cobb's ambition was to be a caricaturist and "as far back as I can remember," he says, "I tried to write funny stuff." His drawing and writing were encouraged by his favorite uncle, who was a country editor.

It was natural, therefore, that young Cobb started out as a "prentice reporter" for the local paper, The Paducah Daily News. Besides straight reporting, he wrote and illustrated local humorous comment. The illustrating was soon dropped, but the humor became a feature of The News, for which he was, at nineteen, "the youngest managing editor of a daily paper in the Uniter States."

In 1898 Cobb became a political reporter for The Louisville Evening Post. For this paper he wrote also the whimsical "Kentucky Sour Mash" column. After his marriage in 1901 to Laura Spencer Baker, of Savannah, Georgia, he returned to Paducah as managing editor of his old paper, now The News-Democrat. By 1904 he had become one of the best-known reporters in the South and determined to try his fortune in New York. He selected The Evening Sun, for which he reported and also edited the humor section in 1904-1905. His waggish articles during the Portsmouth Peace Conference were syndicated over the country and gave him choice of work on any paper in New York. He went over to The World in 1905 and remained there as staff humorist and special writer for six years.

November 1910 The Saturday Evening Post published Mr. Cobb's first short-story, "The Escape of Mr. Trimm." This story and others that followed extended his popularity beyond the newspaper world. Since 1911 Mr. Cobb has written for the magazines, for many years for The Post, from 1922 for The Cosmopolitan. During the War, he represented the Post in Europe in 1914-1915 and 1917-1918. Later he lectured through the United States. In 1822 he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the best short-story of the year. Mr. Cobb now lives and works between New York City and his summer home, "Rebel Ridge", Ossining, New York.

Cobb is the author of over twenty books, which include humor, journalism, short stories and plays, besides magazine articles innumerable. Among the most popular humorous volumes are, "Speaking of Operations—", "Cobb's Anatomy" and "Eating in Two or Three Languages." His best volumes of short-stories, "Back Home" and "Old Judge Priest", are realistic pictures of a typical southern community, reproducing faithfully the local color and many of the characters of his Kentucky boyhood.



John S. Cobb

JOHN G. COOPER

John G. Cooper, representative in Congress of the Nineteenth Ohio Congressional district, consisting of Mahoning, Trumbull and Ashtabula counties, was born in England in 1872. His father brought the family to the United States when Congressman Cooper was eight years of age, settling in Youngstown, Ohio, where the boy grew to manhood.

When little more than thirteen years of age, John G. Cooper was compelled by circumstances to leave school and go to work to help earn a living for himself and his father's family. He worked as helper to his father in the steel mills and at other jobs in the mills and elsewhere until he grew up and married Elizabeth Harries, a native of Wales, who came with her parents to Ohio when she was a child. Shortly thereafter he secured a place as fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad, and for seventeen years before he took his seat in Congress in 1915, he worked as a fireman and engineer. Mr. Cooper was the first locomotive engineer ever elected to Congress.

In 1910 John G. Cooper was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio from Mahoning county on the Republican ticket. He was re-elected in 1912, and was elected to the Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Congresses.

Congressman Cooper is recognized in Congress as an authority on railroad and labor questions because of his practical experience and study of these problems since he has been in public life. When the steel strike of 1919 was called he was the first to expose the methods and aims of the radical labor leaders of that strike, thereby earning a national reputation which has grown steadily since that time because of his consistent and effective opposition to plans of the radical element to bring about government ownership of railroads and nationalization of industry. Mr. Cooper's ideas as to the proper steps to prevent and settle controversies between capital and labor were adopted in principle in the railroad labor law of 1926 which he reported to the House of Representatives for the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, of which he is a ranking member.

Mr. Cooper has five sons. He is a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities. His home address is 221 East Dewey avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.



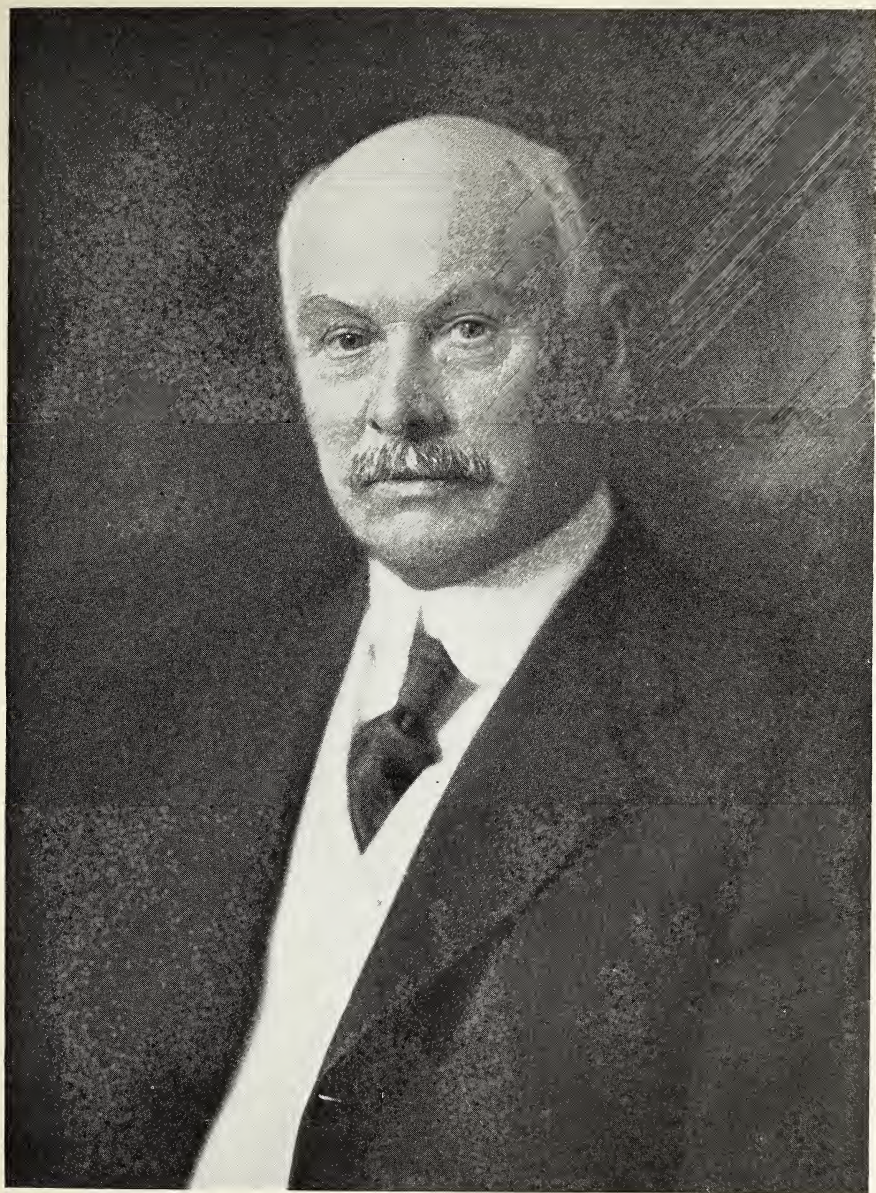
John L. Cooper

HON. ELBERT H. GARY

Hon. Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation and therefore executive head of the greatest industrial organization the world has so far known, was born on October 8, 1847, on a pioneer farm near Warrensville, Ill. His parents had emigrated from New England, and his ancestry was English. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law at Naperville, Ill., and later practiced law in Chicago, then a mere village. He was elected county judge of DuPage County, near the city of Chicago, in 1882. Later he became counsel for John W. Gates, who had organized the Consolidated Steel & Wire Company, the first important combination in the steel industry, for the purpose of manufacturing barbed wire. Later he and Gates organized the American Steel & Wire Company, and still later the Federal Steel Company, of which Judge Gary became president. This was done by combining the Illinois Steel Company with a number of other concerns. In this way Judge Gary formed the acquaintance of J. P. Morgan, with whom he was later associated in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation.

The organization of the Steel Corporation was effected April 1, 1901, and Judge Gary was made chairman of the finance committee. Two years later he became chairman of the Executive Committee and later Chairman of the Board, which position he has held up to the present time.

Judge Gary is also President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and is prominent in many other business organizations. He resides in New York City. His outstanding characteristic is a high sense of business morality, with great executive ability. To him belongs the credit of having established an entirely new code of ethics in the American steel business, covering both its internal relations and its relations with labor and the public. He deserves to be regarded as one of the foremost Americans from almost every point of view:



E. H. Gary

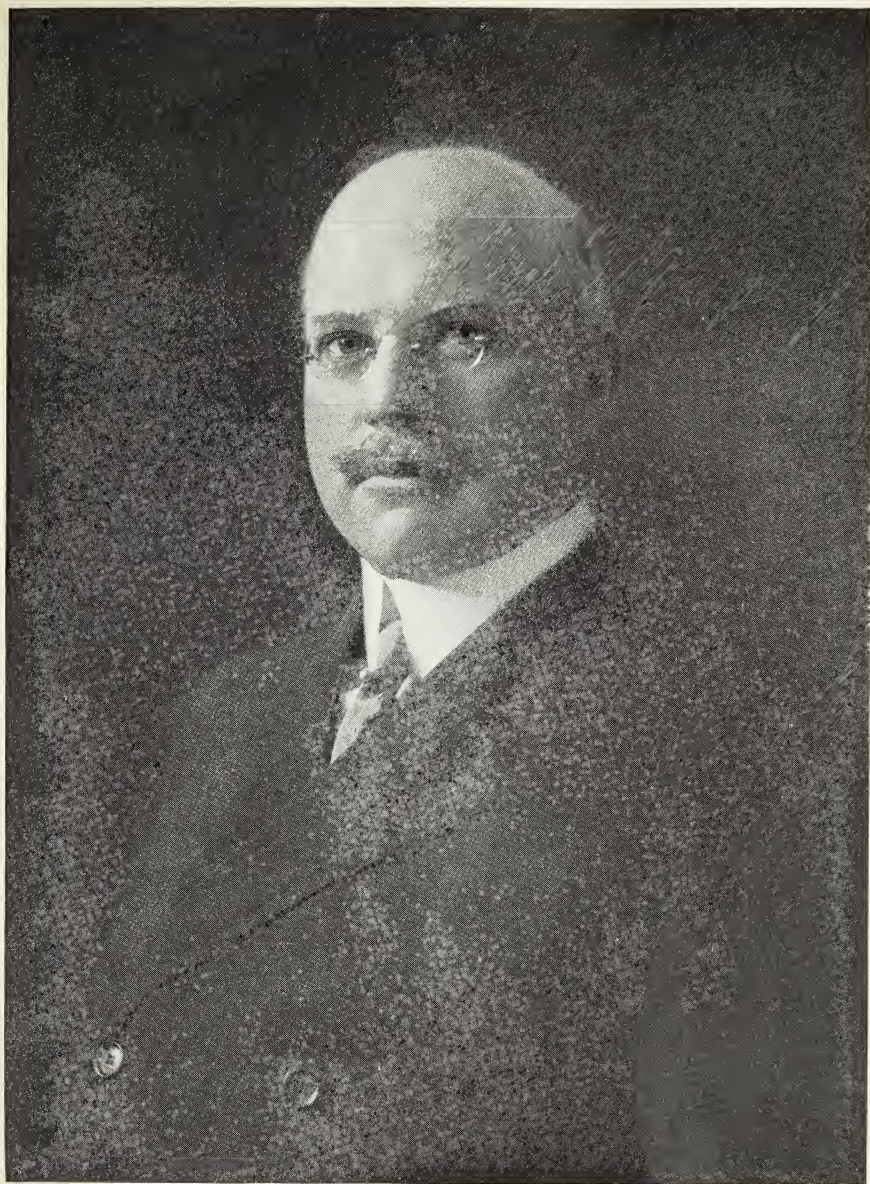
WILLIAM ELLIS COREY

William Ellis Corey was born in Pennsylvania in 1866, son of Alfred A. and Adaline (Fritzius) Corey. Educated in the public schools, he entered the chemical laboratory of the Edgar Thomson Works in 1882, at the age of sixteen. In 1887, he was appointed Superintendent of the Plate Mill at the Edgar Thomson Works of Carnegie Brothers & Company. He was subsequently promoted through various grades and for many years followed Mr. Charles M. Schwab in line of promotion. He succeeded Mr. Schwab as President of the Carnegie Steel Company and, in 1903, became President and Director of the United States Steel Corporation. He resigned as President of the Corporation early in 1911, and, in 1915, became President and later Chairman of Board of The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, remaining until the sale of its properties to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in 1923.

Mr. Corey is a director of the American Bank Note Co., Baldwin Locomotive Works, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Greene Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, International Nickel Company, Mack Trucks, Inc., Montana Power Company, Vanadium Corporation of America, and other enterprises.

He is a member of The Links Club, Recess, Hudson River Country, Metropolitan of New York, Metropolitan of Washington, American Iron & Steel Institute, American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, The Iron & Steel Institute of London, Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Racquet of Philadelphia, and others.

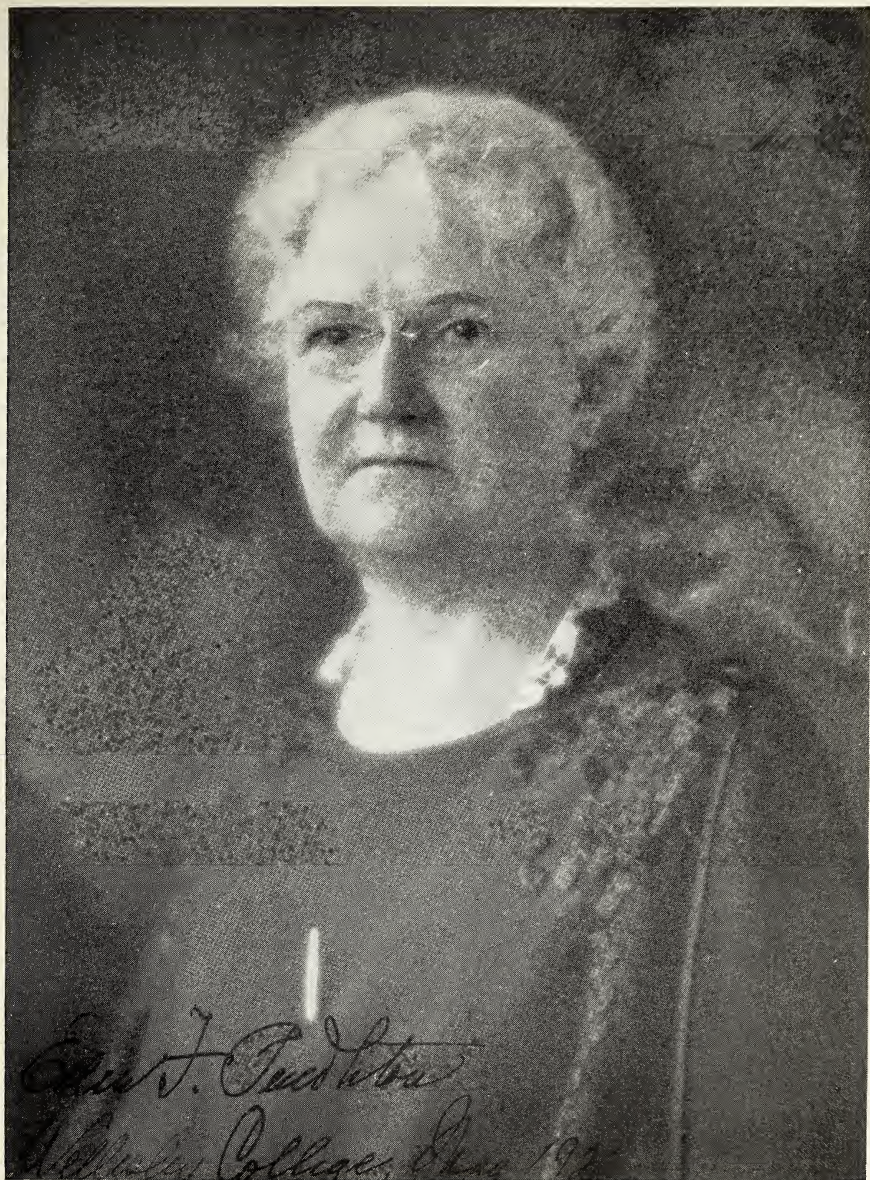
Mr. Corey has been for many years a resident of New York City.



Samuel Conroy

ELLEN FITZ PENDLETON

Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, President of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, August 7, 1864, the daughter of Enoch Burrows Pendleton and Mary Ette Chapman Pendleton. She received the B. A. degree from Wellesley College in 1886 and the M. A. in 1891. In the year 1889-1890 she studied at Newnham College, Cambridge, England. From 1886 to 1888 Miss Pendleton was a tutor in Mathematics in Wellesley College; Instructor in Mathematics, 1888-1901; Secretary to the College 1897-1901; Dean and Associate Professor of Mathematics, 1901-1911; President of the College, 1911-. Miss Pendleton has received the following honorary degrees, Litt. D. from Brown University in 1911, LL. D. from Mount Holyoke College in 1912, LL. D. from Smith College in 1925. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and a senator of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. She is chairman of the International Relations Committee of the American Association of University Women, a member of the College Entrance Examination Board, and of the Association to Aid Scientific Research by Women. In 1924 she was a member of the Jury of Award for the American Peace Prize founded by Edward Bok. Miss Pendleton is a member of the Boston College Club, the Cosmopolitan Club of New York, and the Lyceum Club of London.



Edna J. Treadwell

SAMUEL REA

Samuel Rea was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa., on 21st September, 1855. His mother, who died in 1908, was a daughter of Thomas Blair Moore, and his father, James D. Rea, was a well-known resident of Hollidaysburg.

Mr. Rea's first connection with The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was in the Engineering Department where he began on 17th July, 1871, as a chainman and rodman on the Morrison's Cove Branch. The panic of 1873 stopping all engineering work, he entered the office of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company, early in 1874. In the spring of 1875, he re-entered the service of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the engineering corps, as Assistant Engineer in the construction of the "Point Bridge," Pittsburgh, and upon its completion, in 1877, was appointed Assistant Engineer in locating the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, and was its cashier and also the first ticket agent at Pittsburgh. In 1879 he returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad System as Assistant Engineer, and except for a short period with the Baltimore & Ohio, was connected with it until, after filling many important posts, he was, in 1913, elected President, to succeed James McCrea. In this position he served with great ability until his automatic retirement at the age of 70.

Later he was elected a director and president of the other principal railroad corporations constituting the Pennsylvania System.

Mr. Rea's great ability as an engineer was largely responsible for the building of the Hell Gate Bridge over the Hudson and the tunnels under that river and East River, connecting New York with Long Island, the East and the West, regarded as one of the greatest engineering achievements of the age.

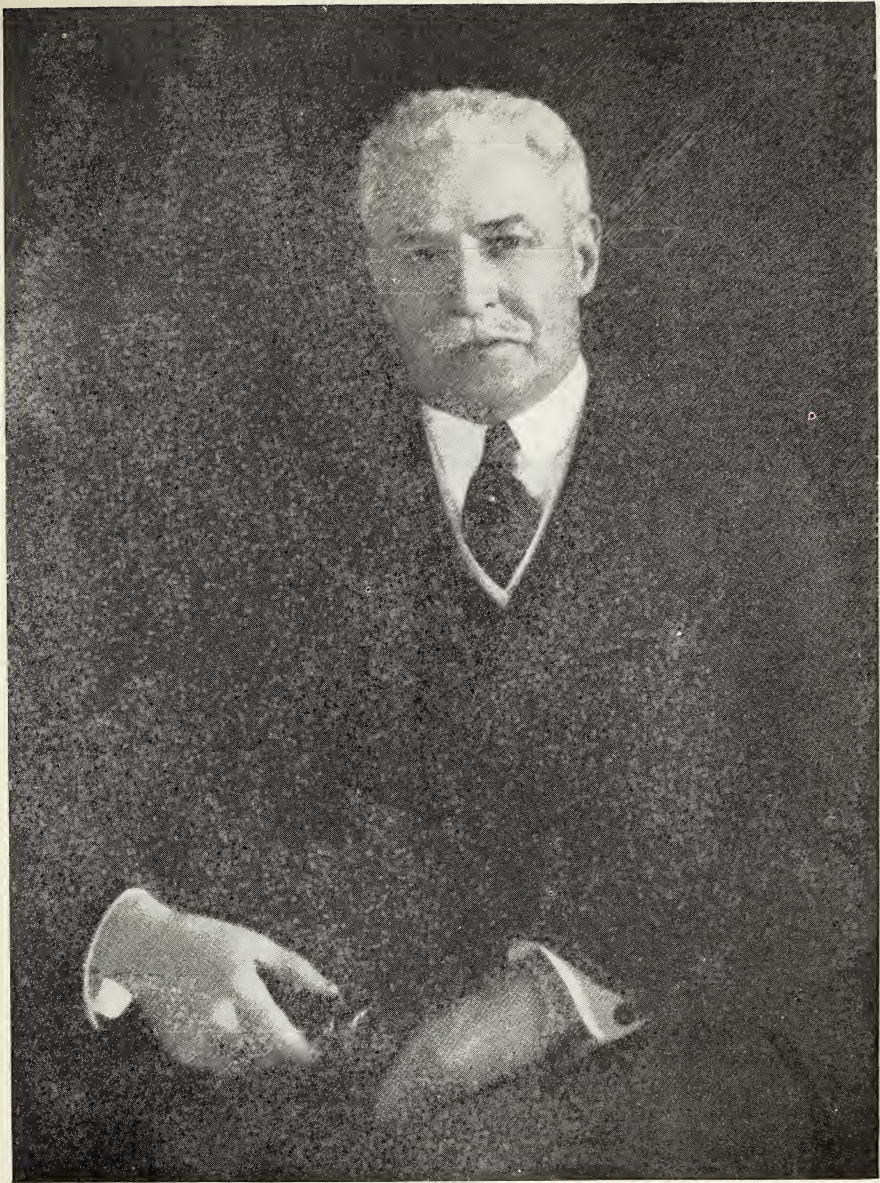
In recognition of his engineering achievements, the University of Pennsylvania conferred on Mr. Rea the degree of Doctor of Science.

Mr. Rea also had conferred on him in 1916 the degree of Doctor of Laws by Lafayette College, and Doctor of Science by Princeton University.

On 11th April, 1917, he was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Special Committee on National Defense—(Railroads' War Board)—of the American Railway Association, which committee supervised the operation of the railroads of the United States from that time until they were taken over by the Government on 28th December, 1917.

Mr. Rea is the author of "The Railways Terminating in London," a comprehensive study in 1887 based on personal investigation of the physical and financial condition of the English Railway Systems.

He is a member of the Philadelphia and Rittenhouse Clubs (Philadelphia); Union Club and Century Association (New York); Metropolitan Club (Washington); an Honorary Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Engineers Club of Philadelphia, and a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London); Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution; Society of War of 1812, etc.



Sam Neg



HELEN KELLER

Helen Adams Keller, American author and lecturer, was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama, on June 27th, 1880. She is the daughter of Captain Arthur H. Keller and Kate Adams Keller. Her father was a descendant of Alexander Spotswood, a Colonial Governor of Virginia. Her mother was related to the New England families of Adams, Hale and Everett. At the age of nineteen months, Miss Keller was deprived of both sight and hearing as the result of a severe illness. These afflictions naturally affected her ability to learn to talk.

When Helen Keller was about seven years old, her father consulted with Dr. Alexander Graham Bell as to her education. Dr. Bell advised him to write the director of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in Boston, and ask for a competent teacher. In March, 1887, Miss Anna Mansfield Sullivan (later Mrs. John A. Macy) went to the Keller home and took charge of Helen's education and training. Miss Keller made remarkable progress. She soon learned the deaf language by touch, learned to read by the Braille system and to write. She also learned to write with a typewriter, having a typewriter specially constructed for that purpose. When she was ten years old she also learned to talk intelligibly under the instruction of Miss Sarah Fuller, of the Horace Mann School, New York.

After studying for some years at the Wright-Humason School and at the Cambridge School for Young Ladies, she entered Radcliffe College in 1900, from which she was graduated with a degree of A. B. in 1904. Miss Sullivan attended her classes with her and interpreted to her the instruction given, acting as her devoted companion throughout. Miss Keller also took part in the social life of her college and was very popular with her classmates.

Miss Keller has become widely known as a writer and lecturer on her experiences, and on the educational possibilities and advantages for the blind and deaf. She has written her autobiography under the title of "The Story of My Life". Besides being the author of this and several other books, she has contributed occasional papers to leading magazines. In addition she has been active in work for the blind generally throughout the country. She has served on the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind and on committees for various societies for the blind.

Miss Keller's educational and cultural acquirements are considered most extraordinary, considering her natural affliction. She has become proficient in the ordinary educational curriculum and has learned several languages. Because of her remarkable achievements in the face of tremendous physical handicaps, Miss Keller has become a national heroine.



Helen Keller.

ROBERT TODD LINCOLN

Robert Todd Lincoln, eldest son of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 1, 1843. He had an easier start in life than his illustrious father, who gave his eldest son the educational advantages that he had missed. Robert Lincoln attended a private school and had a tutor in Springfield. Later he was a student at the University of Illinois and Phillips-Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, where his nickname was "Prince of Rails". During the Civil War, Robert was in Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1864. He entered Harvard Law School, but within a few weeks left to become a captain on Grant's staff until the close of the war.

Young Lincoln was in Ford's Theater when President Lincoln was shot and accompanied his body back to Springfield. There he re-established his family in the old home and resumed the study of law. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1867 and began to practice in Chicago in the office of Judge Logan. He prospered as a lawyer and became the head of one of the foremost Chicago firms, representing the western interests of many New York insurance companies. In this work he developed great executive ability in the management of large business interests.

For many years Mr. Lincoln was special counsel for the Pullman Company, and when George M. Pullman died, in 1897, he was elected to succeed him as president. That office he filled with marked ability until he resigned in 1911 on account of ill health and became instead chairman of the board of directors. He was also a director of the Commonwealth Edison Co., the Chicago Telephone Co., the Continental and Commercial National Bank and the Pullman Trust and Savings Bank.

Personal modesty and good sense kept Robert Lincoln from capitalizing in politics his great father's name. More than once the Republican party would have been glad to offer him a presidential nomination, but he refused this and other political prizes. He was an ardent Republican, however, and was drawn into public life for a few years. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Illinois Republican convention and a presidential elector, and upon Garfield's election, he became Secretary of War, serving with ability in the Garfield-Arthur cabinet until 1885. Then, under Harrison, Mr. Lincoln was minister to Great Britain from 1889 to 1893, during a period of important negotiations including the Behring Sea controversy and the Alaskan boundary dispute.

After a partial stroke in 1909, Mr. Lincoln lived a very quiet, retired life, at Washington, D. C., in winter, and at Manchester, Vermont, in summer. His favorite recreations were golf and higher mathematics. He died very quietly in his sleep, July 26, 1926.

Mr. Lincoln married September 24, 1868, Miss Mary Harlan, daughter of James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior in Lincoln's last cabinet. They had three children, but as their only son died in boyhood, Robert Lincoln was the last representative of the Lincoln name.



Robert Lincoln

WALTER HINES PAGE

Walter Hines Page was born at Cary, N. C., on August 15, 1855. His father, Francis Allison Page, was of English ancestry, while his mother, Catherine Raboteau, was of Scotch and French Huguenot origin. He received the rudiments of education from his mother and later attended a neighborhood school.

From there Page went to the Bingham Preparatory School at Mebane, N. C., and from there to Trinity College (now Duke University), N. C. He remained at Trinity only a year and then entered Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Virginia. Thomas Randolph Price, professor of Greek at Randolph-Macon, attracted by Page's aptitude, took great interest in his education and was his warm personal friend. Through Price's recommendation to his friend, Professor Basil L. Gildersleeve, Page was appointed one of the first twenty Fellows of the new Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and in the fall of 1876 entered the classes of America's most noted Greek scholar. Owing to ill health Page was forced to leave Johns Hopkins without a degree, in March, 1878. At various periods of his life he had thought of becoming a Methodist preacher and a professor of Greek.

Always interested in literature and public questions, he turned naturally to journalism. He met with some discouragement in getting a start, but in 1880 Mr. Page became editor of the St. Joseph (Missouri) Gazette. In 1881 he married Miss Willia Alice Wilson, who had come from Michigan to his home town after the Civil War. In 1881 Page left St. Joseph and made a tour of the Southern States, writing a series of articles which appeared simultaneously in several American newspapers. He accepted a post on the New York World, but resigned in 1883 to edit the Raleigh State Chronicle, a weekly newspaper which he bought.

In 1887 Page joined the staff of the Forum, which, in four years, he transformed from a struggling monthly into a valuable and influential property. Then came difficulties with the management and he resigned his editorship to accept a position with Houghton, Mifflin & Company of Boston. By 1898 he had become editor-in-chief of The Atlantic Monthly. But his great desire was to have a magazine of his own. In 1899 he joined Mr. Frank N. Doubleday in establishing the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Company, and turned his attention to the founding of World's Work, a magazine of which he was editor from 1900 to 1913.

Walter Page was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain in 1913. In August, 1918, worn out by the strain of the preceding five years, Page became so ill that rest was a necessity and the President accepted his resignation. His greatest wish had been to return to North Carolina, and there he died on December 21, 1918.

Of the many memorials to his life work, the two most important are the Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and the tablet erected in Westminster Abbey, London.



Walter H. Page

CHARLES DICKENS

Charles Dickens, one of the greatest English novelists, was born at Portsea, England, February 12, 1812. His father, John Dickens, a clerk in the navy pay office, was chronically hard-up. During Charles' childhood, his family moved from Portsea to Chatham and London.

Dickens has left unforgettable pictures of his early life in his autobiographical novel, "David Copperfield". His father figures as the immortal Micawber. During John Dickens' two years in a debtors' prison, his eleven-year-old son learned London street life, developing his marvellous gifts of close observation and accurate memory.

Young Charles went to school, a very poor one, for a scant two years. At fifteen he was an office boy in a lawyer's office. After about a year here, he decided to become a reporter and taught himself shorthand. He reported for several papers, being considered one of the quickest and best reporters in London.

In 1835 he began his humorous "Sketches by Boz," which were so successful that he was asked by the publishers, Chapman and Hall, to write humorous papers to accompany sketches of the artist Seymour. Thus originated "Pickwick Papers," 1836-1837, which took all England by storm. "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge" quickly followed and before he was thirty the fame of Dickens was established.

Meanwhile, in April, 1836, Dickens married Catherine Hogarth, the daughter of a fellow reporter. His home life for many years was happy and full of gaiety. He was strongly attached to his large family, prosperous, famous, happy in many friends.

Most of Dickens' life was passed in or near London. Aside from short trips in England and Scotland, his principal travels were his two visits to America and about a year in Italy and Paris. The first American tour of 1842 resulted in "Martin Chuzzlewit," which so offended his American admirers by its ruthless caricatures of American manners. He made his peace twenty-five years later when he returned as a public reader.

All of Dickens' novels were published serially, many of them in two popular weeklies that he edited, "Household Words," 1850-1859, and "All the Year Round," from 1859 to his death in 1870. In 1858 Dickens and his wife separated by mutual consent. He had bought previously the home of his boyhood aspirations, Gad's Hill Place, near Rochester and from 1860 he lived there with his children and their aunt, Miss Georgina Hogarth.

In 1853 Dickens began public readings from his works that were enormously popular and financially profitable. He was at work on his last novel, "Edwin Drood," when, at fifty-eight, he died suddenly at Gad's Hill on June 9, 1870. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

No English novelist was ever so wholeheartedly admired and loved by his own generation as Charles Dickens. Some of his popularity has waned and his faults of caricature and forced pathos are recognized, but his genius is unassailable, his place in English literature secure, by virtue of his humanity and his creativeness.



Wells, America

1850

CHARLES DICKENS

1850

Charles Dickens

LOTUS D. COFFMAN

Lotus D. Coffman, university president, was born at Salem, Indiana, January 7, 1875, and educated in the Indiana schools, graduating from the Indiana State Normal School and Indiana State University. He also holds a Ph. D. from Columbia University. Mr. Coffman's early years as a teacher were passed in Indiana. He married an Indiana girl and from 1896 to 1907 he was principal or superintendent in Indiana schools.

Later he lectured at Columbia and was supervisor of the Training School, Charleston, Illinois, for about four years. From 1912 to 1915 he was professor of education at the University of Illinois. In 1915 Mr. Coffman went to the University of Minnesota as dean of the College of Education and since May, 1921, he has been president of the University.

President Coffman ranks as a leading educational administrator. He has been president or chairman of various important committees and associations, such as the National Society for the Study of Education, North Central Conference of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Minnesota Educational Association, the Association of Urban Universities and the American Council on Schools. During the War, he was adviser to the Surgeon General on the education of disabled soldiers.

He is also co-author of three well-known books of the teaching of reading and arithmetic, editor of an educational series for D. C. Heath & Co. and co-editor of the periodical, "Journal of Educational Administration and Supervision."



L.D. Coffman

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

George Westinghouse, American inventor and manufacturer, was born at Central Bridge, Schoharie County, New York, on October 6, 1846, the son of George Westinghouse and Emeline Vedder Westinghouse. When he was about ten years old, his family moved to Schenectady, New York, where his father began the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Young George received his early education in the public and high schools. He spent much of his time in his father's machine shop, displaying considerable inventive talent. At the age of fifteen he designed and built a rotary engine which he used for running a small boat on the Erie Canal.

When the Civil War broke out, Westinghouse wanted to enlist immediately, but because of his extreme youth, his father would not let him go. He enlisted in June, 1863, and in December, 1864, was appointed third assistant engineer in the United States Navy. At the close of the war he entered Union College, Schenectady, where he studied for two years, and then decided to devote his time to mechanics, in which he was far more interested at the time, than in his school studies.

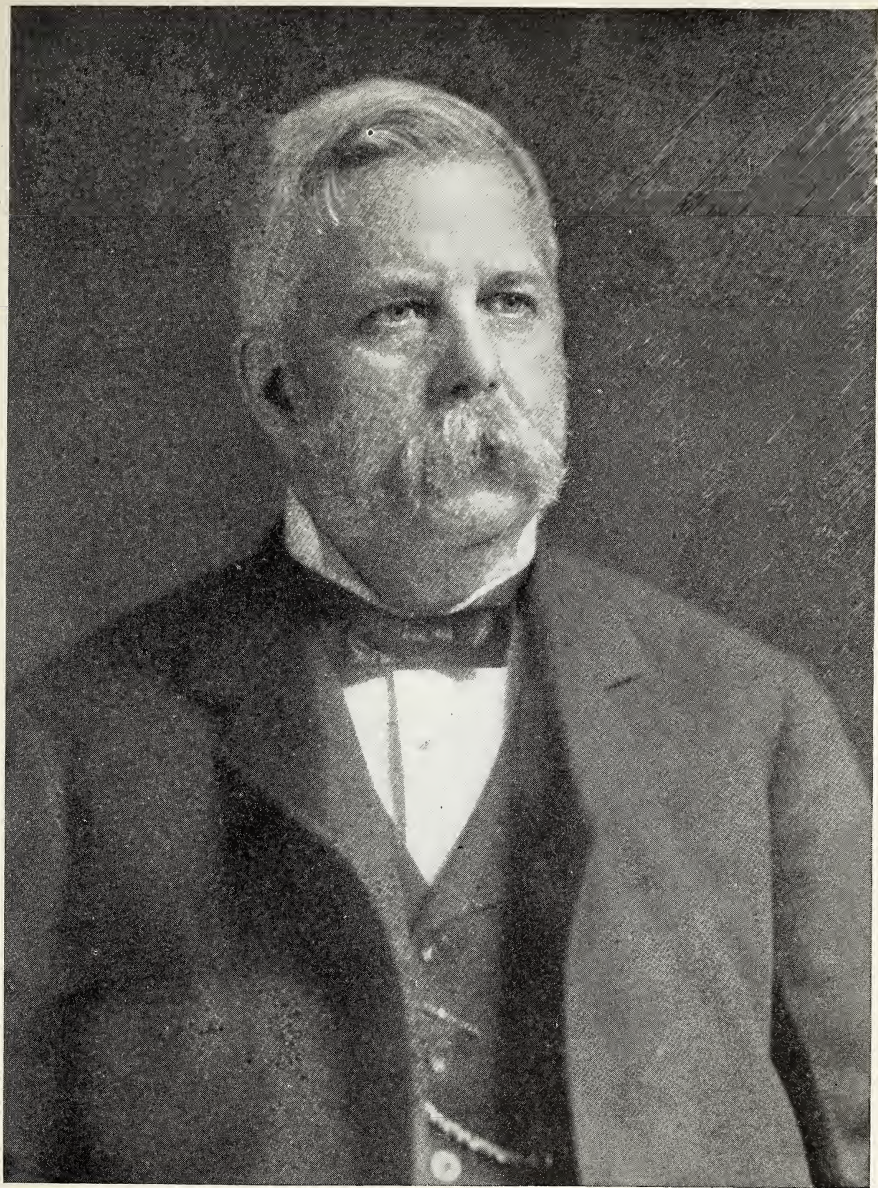
His first invention, in 1865, was a device for replacing derailed steam cars, and in 1868 he devised and introduced the famous Westinghouse airbrake, and invented various signalling devices. He received his first patent for his airbrake on April, 1869, and in little more than a month the Westinghouse Air Brake Company was organized. Since then many improvements have been made in the brake and it has come into international use.

Mr. Westinghouse was very active in introducing in America the use of alternating current for light and power. In 1886, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company was organized in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Under Mr. Westinghouse's leadership resulted the development and manufacture of electrical generators, motors, and converters of all types. In 1893, he obtained the contract for the illumination of the buildings and grounds at the World's Fair at Chicago, Illinois. Later he built and installed the original dynamos for the power plants at Niagara Falls.

He also devised a system for controlling and conveying natural gas through long distance pipes, thereby making it practical to use natural gas as fuel.

Mr. Westinghouse erected extensive manufacturing plants both in the United States and in Europe for the manufacture of his various inventions. He was president of over thirty corporations, and proved himself to be an excellent business executive as well as a brilliant engineer. In 1910, he was elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was granted the honorary degree of Ph. D. from Union College. He received the Order of Leopold from Belgium in 1884, and the Royal Order of the Crown from Italy in 1889. He was also decorated with the French Legion of Honor.

He was married on August 8, 1867, to Marguerite Erskine Walker. On March 12, 1914, he died in New York City.



Geo Westinghouse

SIR HUGH BELL

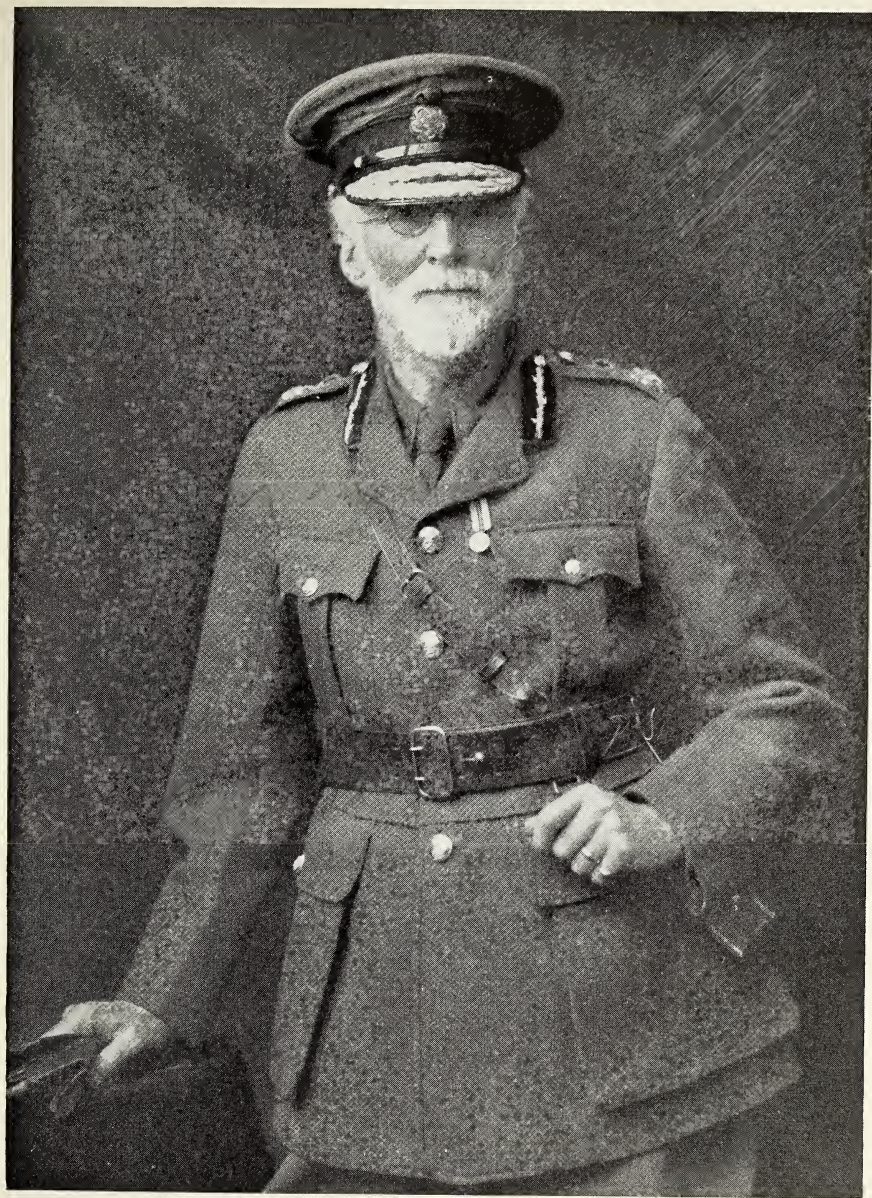
Sir Hugh Bell belongs to a notable North of England family. He is the distinguished son of a famous father, Sir Lowthian Bell, and likewise the father of a noted daughter, Gertrude Lowthian Bell, whose death occurred in the summer of 1926. The British press has been full of tributes to her. Her sympathy with the Arab people played a strong part in influencing British policy to set up and support the Irak State in Mesopotamia.

Hugh Bell was born at Walker-on-Tyne, February 10, 1844. He was educated at Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh, and also studied in Paris and in Gottingen, Germany. As eldest son, Hugh Bell entered his father's business and became a successful manufacturer of pig iron and various steel products, besides operating large coal mines.

Like his father, to whose title he succeeded in 1904, Sir Hugh is a man of large business interests and an influential figure in British industry. He has been chairman or director of various steel, coal and insurance companies and chairman of the London and North-Eastern Railway Company. He is an honorary member of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

To his business career, Sir Hugh has added the pursuits of a public-spirited country gentleman. His home is Routon Grange, Northhallerton, in Yorkshire, and he has held different administrative offices in that shire, such as justice of the peace, lieutenant, sheriff and member of county councils. He has been active also in political life, standing for Parliament first as a Unionist and later as a Liberal.

Sir Hugh Bell married twice and had five children. His second wife, Lady Bell, is an author of plays and books for children. His eldest daughter, Gertrude Bell, was celebrated as a diplomat, author and traveler in the Near East.



Hugh Bell

EDWARD H. SOTHERN

Edward Hugh Sothorn, American actor, a son of E. A. Sothorn, the famous English comedian, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on December 6, 1859.

As a boy, Sothorn had shown a fondness for drawing and his father had wanted him to become an artist. With that end in view he studied drawing in England. But the stage allured him, and resolving to become an actor, he returned to America and joined his father's theatrical company. His first professional appearance was made in New York at the Park Theatre, then managed by Henry E. Abbey, in September, 1879, as the cabman in "Brother Sam". His next experience was at the Boston Museum where he remained three months. In 1881 he joined John E. McCullough's dramatic company and under the direction of that great actor he gained valuable experience. In the autumn of 1881 he went to England and made his first appearance on the London stage in the Royalty Theatre, on October 8, 1881. During the season 1882-1883 he toured the English provinces, returning late in the summer of 1883 to America where he rejoined John McCullough's company.

In 1884 he toured the United States and produced a farcical play, of which he was the author, entitled "Whose Are They?", in which he acted the chief part of Melchizedec Flighty.

Next Mr. Sothorn was engaged by Charles Frohman for "Nita's First". In the spring of 1887, Daniel Frohman gave him the leading role, at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, as Jack Hammerton in "The Highest Bidder."

In 1899 he appeared at the head of his own dramatic company, having as his leading woman, Miss Virginia Harned, whom he had married on December 3, 1896. They produced such plays as "The King's Musketeers", "The Song of the Sword", "The Sunken Bell" and "Drifting Apart". From this time on Sothorn's progress was rapid.

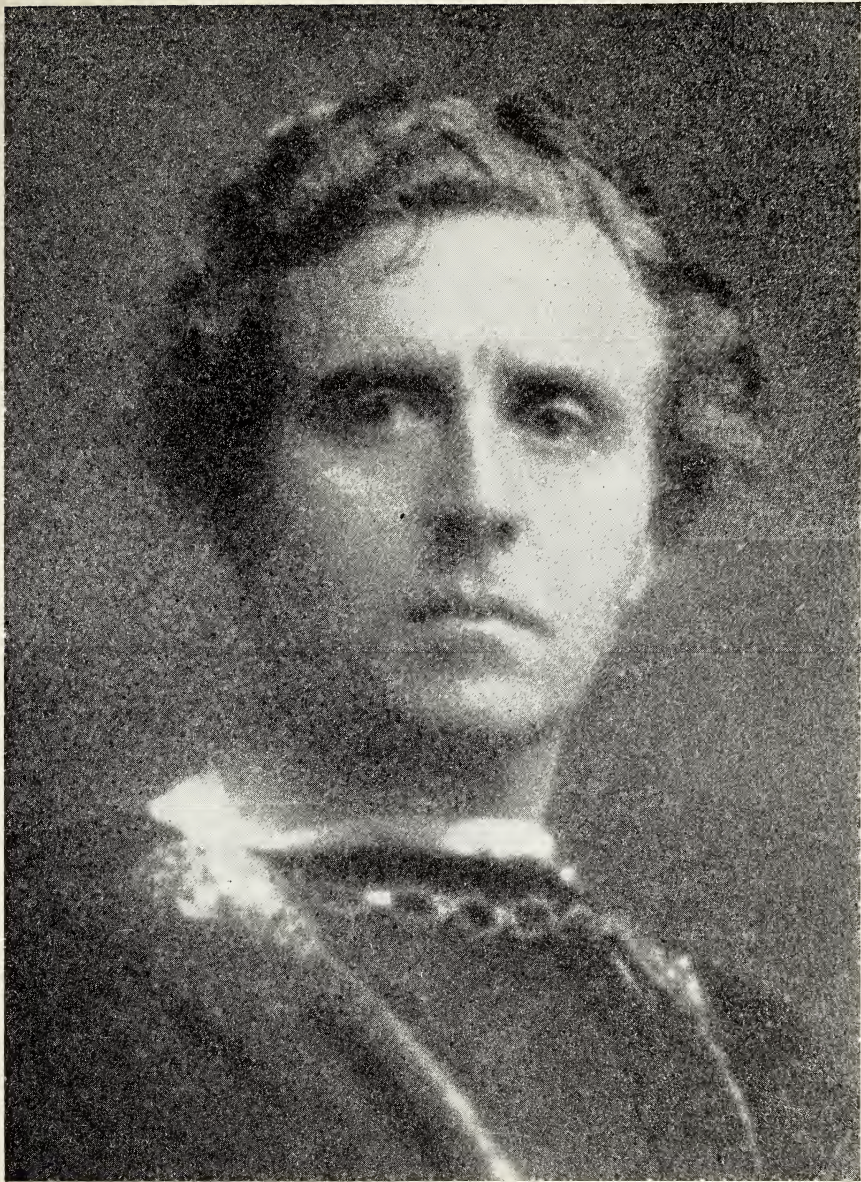
In 1904 he began to play Shakespearean roles with Julia Marlowe, under the direction of Charles Frohman; their first joint appearance was made at the Illinois Theatre, Chicago, on September 19, 1904, in "Romeo and Juliet". This was followed by "Much Ado About Nothing", "Hamlet", and the next season, 1905, by "The Taming of the Shrew", "The Merchant of Venice" and "Twelfth Night".

On April 22, 1907, Sothorn made his reappearance on the London stage, after twenty-four years' absence,—playing with Julia Marlowe.

On August 11, 1911, Mr. Sothorn was married to Julia Marlowe, having been divorced from his first wife in 1910.

During 1917-1918, Mr. Sothorn was at the front with the Y. M. C. A., engaged in the service of entertaining and caring for the enlisted men.

As a playwright Mr. Sothorn is the author of "Whose Are They?", "I Love, Thou Lovest, He Loves", "Never Trouble Trouble Till Trouble Troubles You", "A Luncheon at Nick's", and "The Light That Lies in Woman's Eyes". He also wrote a volume of reminiscences entitled "My Remembrances".



"Hamlet"
E H Sothery
January. 1927!

JULIA MARLOWE

Sarah Frances Frost, known by her stage name of Julia Marlowe, American actress and wife of the actor Edward H. Sothorn, was born on August 17, 1865, at Caldbeck, Cumberland, England, the daughter of John Frost and his wife Sarah Strong Hodgson Frost. In 1870, her father came to the United States and in late autumn of the same year his wife and children joined him in Kansas. From Kansas they moved to Ohio, finally settling in Cincinnati.

Miss Marlowe attended the public schools in Kansas and Ohio, and spent much time in the reading of books and whatever newspapers came into her hands. One day in October, 1876, she read an advertisement in a journal calling for children to act and sing in a juvenile performance of "Pinafore", under the management of R. E. J. Miles. She applied for a part, in person, and made her first appearance on the stage in this play at Vincennes, Ind., as a sailor, and subsequently played the part of Sir Joseph Porter in the same opera.

Miss Marlowe's professional career really began in the autumn of 1887, when, at New London, Connecticut, she appeared as Parthenia in "Ingomar". She made her metropolitan début at the Bijou Opera House, New York, on October 20, 1887, as Parthenia in "Ingomar", at a *matinée* performance specially organized for the occasion. She made an instantaneous success. On December 12, 1887, at the Star Theatre, New York, she appeared as Juliet for the first time; and on the same night she also appeared for the first time as Viola in "Twelfth Night". From that year on she played almost continuously in Shakespearean repertoire, and starred in other romantic and tragic rôles.

On May 28, 1894, Miss Marlowe was married to Robert Taber, who had been her leading man in her first appearance in "Romeo and Juliet". This marriage did not prove a sympathetic union and it was dissolved in 1900.

In the autumn of 1904, Miss Marlowe became co-star with E. H. Sothorn under the management of Charles Frohman, and at the Illinois Theatre, Chicago, in September 19, 1904, they appeared for the first time together in "Romeo and Juliet". They played together in "Much Ado About Nothing", "Hamlet", "The Taming of the Shrew", "The Merchant of Venice" and "Twelfth Night".

In December, 1907, at Philadelphia, Miss Marlowe appeared in a new play entitled "Gloria" at the head of her own company. In 1909, her association with Sothorn was resumed and at the opening of the New Theatre, New York, on November 8, 1909, they appeared together in "Antony and Cleopatra". During 1910 she toured in Shakespearean repertory with Mr. Sothorn. She appeared for the first time as Lady Macbeth in "Macbeth" on December 5, 1910.

On August 11, 1911, in London, Miss Marlowe and E. H. Sothorn were married. During 1912-1913 they toured in Shakespearean repertory.

Miss Marlowe's influence on the stage has been distinctly cultural and her exceptional interpretation and personification of Shakespearean heroines have gained her wide admiration.



Julia Marlowe Sothem

"My only love sprung from my only hate!
Too early seen unknown and known too late!"
(Juliet in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet)
New Years Day! 1927!

ELIZABETH BRICE

This capable actress was born in Findlay, Ohio, attended school in that city and in Toledo, Ohio, and completed her education at a young ladies' finishing school in New York City. While she was studying in New York, a theatrical manager heard Miss Brice sing and offered her an engagement in a musical comedy.

This engagement gave Miss Brice her start upon the stage and her career continued unchecked until the World War. Then she went abroad as a theatrical entertainer in the war service, serving for about a year.

After the armistice was signed, Miss Brice played a short successful engagement in a French revue at the Folies Marigny in Paris. Shortly afterwards, she came home and successfully resumed her theatrical career in America.

Miss Brice has played in both musical comedy and vaudeville. She is energetic and likes her work, and intends, she says, "to continue in my profession as long as I can amuse the public." Miss Brice is fond of her home and her friends and her recreations are books and pictures, travel, and, especially, out-door sports.



— Elizabeth Bruce

GEORGE W. GOETHALS

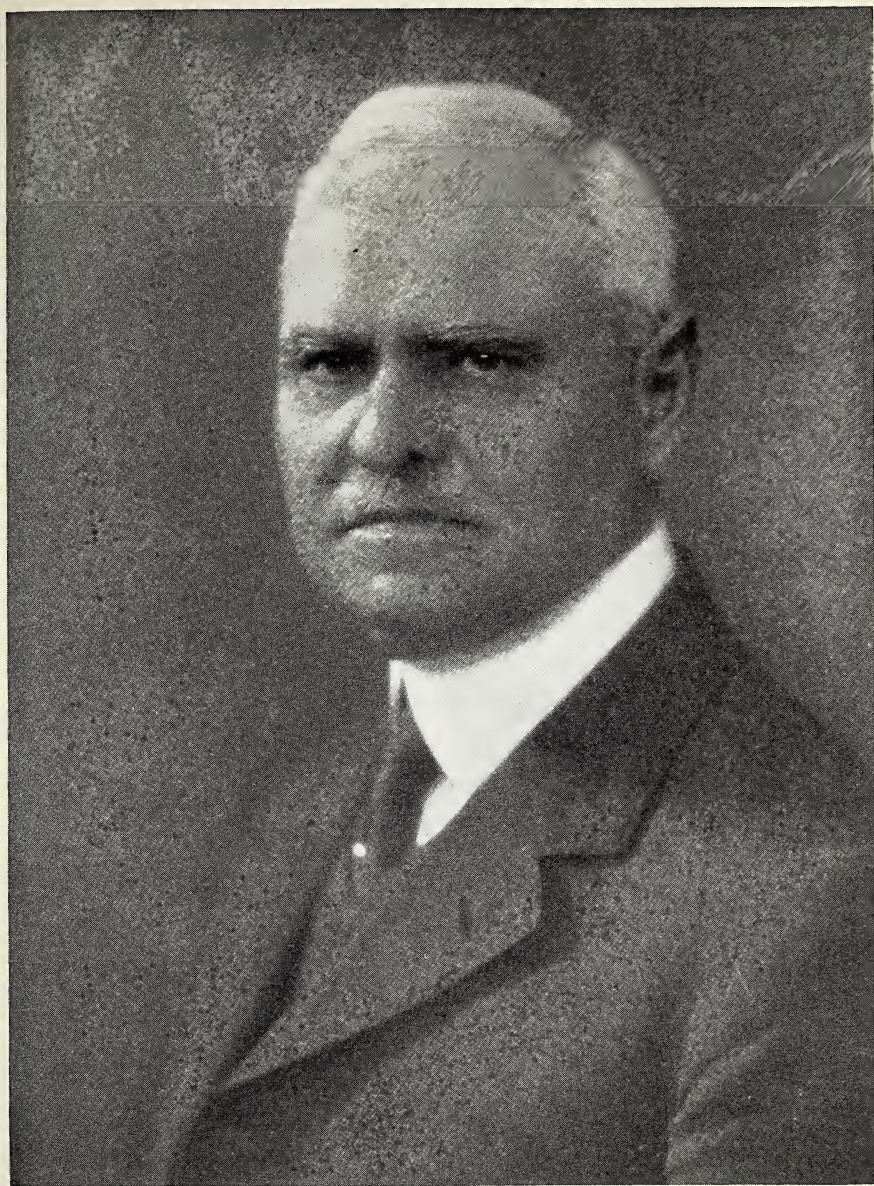
General George Washington Goethals, famous United States Army engineer who directed the construction of the Panama Canal, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29, 1858. He was educated in the College of the City of New York and the West Point Military Academy from which latter institution he graduated in 1880.

Commencing as a second lieutenant Goethals advanced through the various ranks until as a colonel of engineers he was sent to Panama in 1907 by President Roosevelt to show the world that the United States government was able to carry through to a successful conclusion the gigantic project to pierce the backbone of the American continent and connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Prior to undertaking this task, however, Goethals had rendered distinguished service elsewhere as an army engineer. During the Spanish-American war he served as chief of engineers for the army, solving the many engineering problems that arose during that conflict. Among other jobs was the direction of the construction of the Muscle Shoals canal on the Tennessee river.

General Goethals served as chief engineer at Panama from 1907 to 1914 and as the first civilian governor of the Panama Canal Zone from 1914 to 1918. In 1915 he was commissioned a major general and given the formal thanks of Congress for his distinguished service in constructing the Panama Canal.

New laurels were added to General Goethal's crown of achievements during the World War. He was engaged in his work as chief engineer of the State of New Jersey in 1917 when he was summoned to Washington to take charge of the Emergency Fleet Corporation's work of building a great fleet of ships to carry men and munitions to Europe. After launching this work he resigned and was appointed acting quartermaster general of the army. In 1918 he became chief of the division of purchase, storage and traffic of the War Department and also served as member of the War Industries Board. He retired from active service at his own request in 1919 after being awarded the distinguished service medal for his work in reorganizing the supply services of the War Department to meet the tremendous demands of the huge army raised by the United States during the World War.



Geo. W. Fairbanks

JOHN HANCOCK

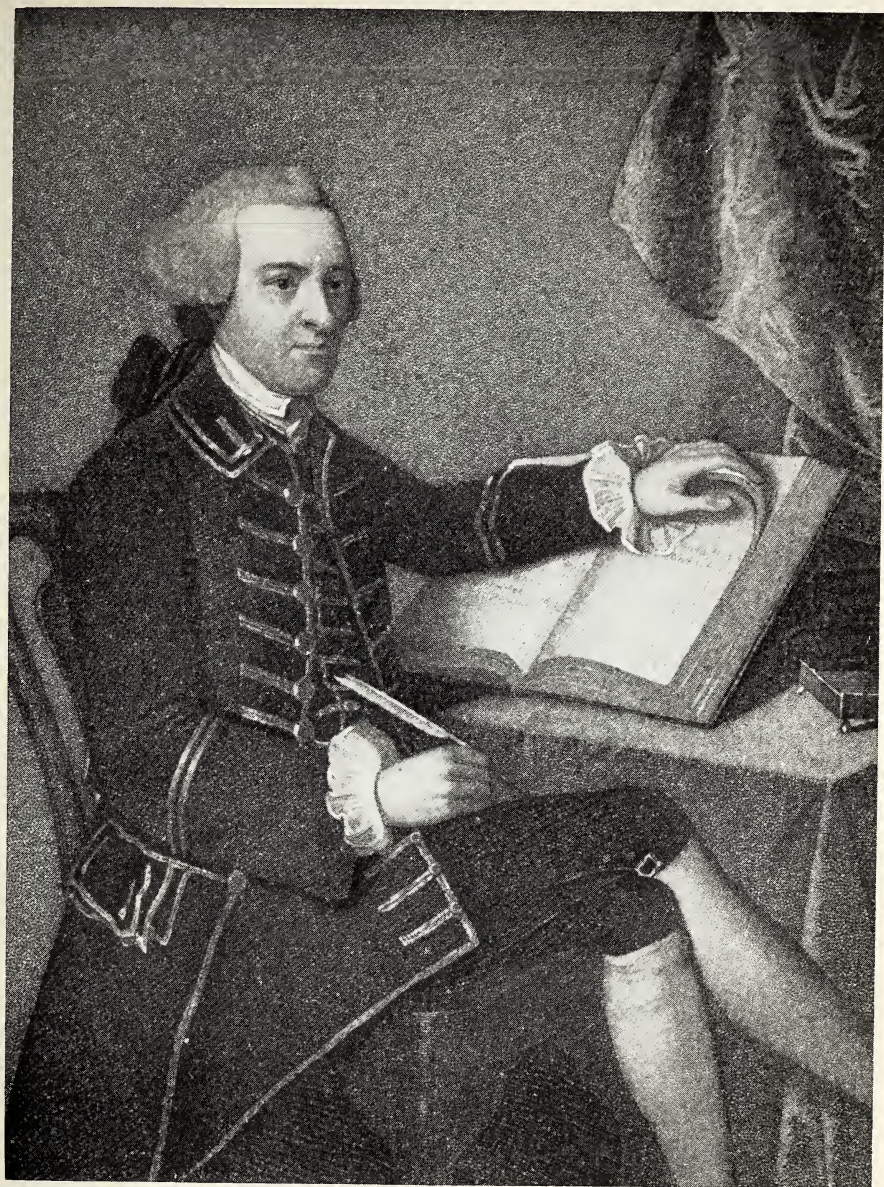
John Hancock, leader in the American Revolution, first signer of the Declaration of Independence and president of the Continental Congress at the beginning of the Revolution, was born in Quincy, Mass., January 12, 1737, and died in that city, October 8, 1793. Hancock graduated from Harvard College in 1754.

Upon the death of his father John Hancock was adopted by his uncle who left him a considerable fortune. In 1766 Hancock was elected a member of the colonial legislature of Massachusetts. He was engaged in commercial business and was among the first of the prominent citizens of the colony to resent the acts of the British government which handicapped the progress of colonial trade and commerce. After the "Boston massacre" he was appointed member of the committee to call on the royal governor to remove the British troops from Boston in 1767. At the public funeral of those slain in the riot he delivered a eulogy which greatly incensed the English governor of Massachusetts.

It was in order to arrest Hancock and Samuel Adams, as well as to capture colonial arms and ammunition, that the British sent a force in 1774 to Lexington and Concord, where occurred the historic conflicts which marked the beginning of the Revolution.

From 1775 to 1780 and from 1785 to 1786 Hancock was a representative from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress, acting as president from 1775 to 1777. The first copy of the Declaration of Independence had only his signature as President of the Congress appended to it. He was a major general of the Massachusetts militia from 1776 until chosen governor of the new state in 1780 after sitting as a member of its first constitutional convention during the same year. Hancock was elected governor annually from 1780 until 1785 and from 1787 to the time of his death. In the first Presidential election of 1789 Governor Hancock received the votes of four electors who preferred him for President to General Washington.

Although a wealthy man Hancock did not hesitate to risk his fortune in the Revolution and is said to have even suggested burning Boston with all his property in order to drive the British out. He wrote General Washington to destroy Boston if it was necessary to do so to defeat the British. Hancock used his means generously for charitable and philanthropic purposes and was a heavy donor to Harvard College. He had much political skill and was an able public speaker.



John Hancock

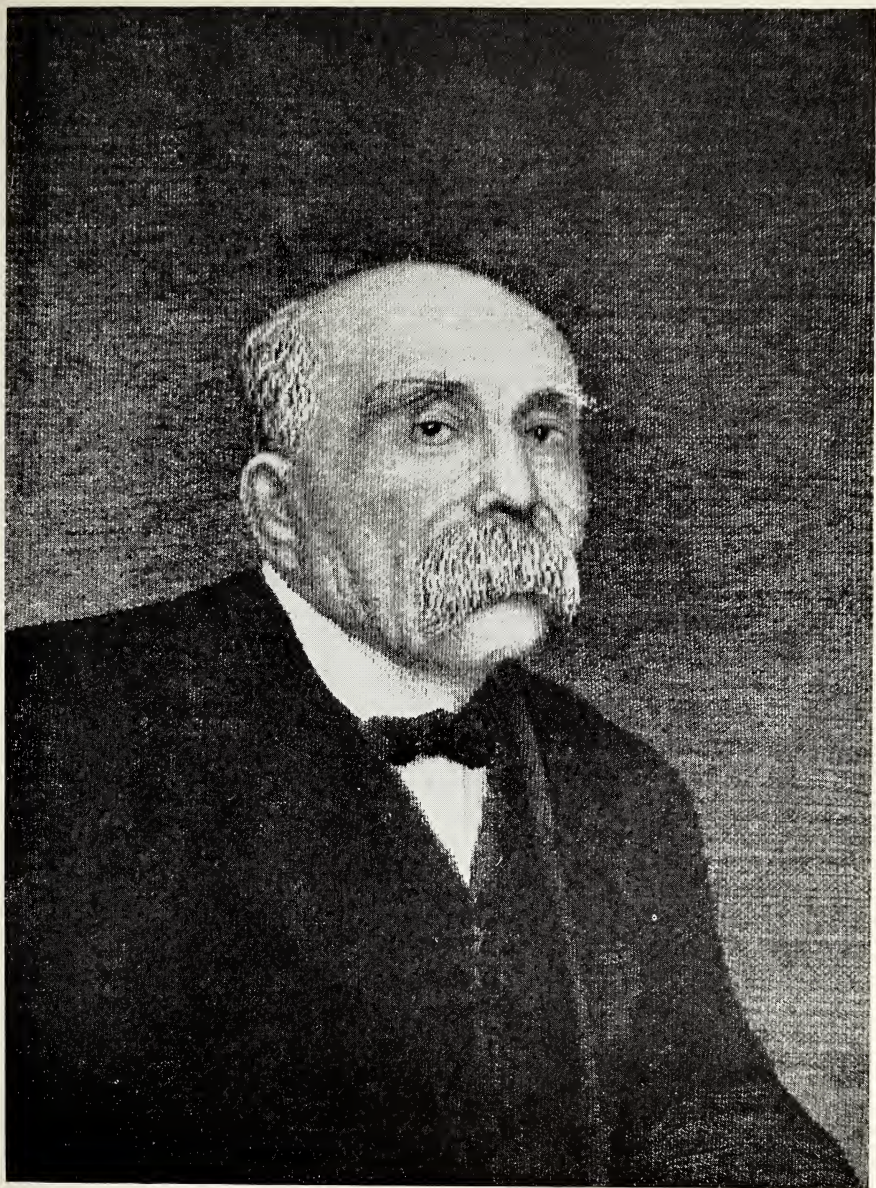
GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

Georges Clemenceau was born in the district of Vendee, France, September, 1841. He was educated in Nantes, France and went to Paris in 1860.

From the years 1865 to 1869, Clemenceau resided in the United States where he taught French in a private school near New York City. He married an American woman from whom he was shortly separated. Returning to his native country he entered politics when the French Republic was established at the close of the Franco-Prussian War and was elected to the National Assembly. He served continuously in the French chamber of deputies from 1876 to 1893 and from 1902 until his retirement from public life in 1920.

He established several newspapers to present his political views to the French people.

From 1906 to 1909 he served as Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior of France. From the beginning of the World War in 1914 he demanded in public speech and through his newspapers complete victory for France and the Allies, and bitterly assailed all elements that sought peace by compromise with Germany. As a result he became known as "The Tiger", and when French prospects for success were at their lowest ebb in 1917, Clemenceau was called to assume as Prime Minister and Minister for War, the reigns of the French government during the most critical period of war. After victory he was chosen to head the French delegation at Versailles in the peace conference in which he was one of the dominant figures.



M. Clemenceau

FRANK O. LOWDEN

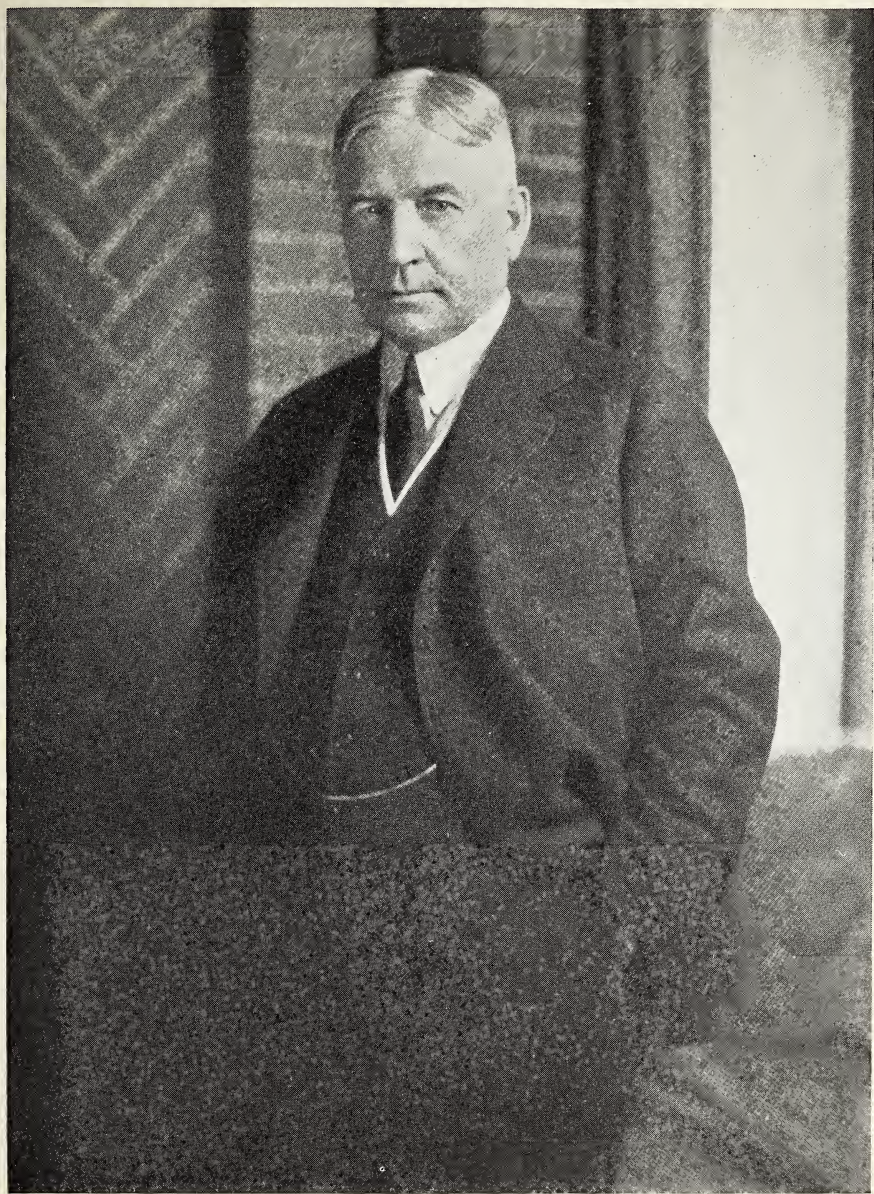
Frank Orren Lowden, American public official, was born at Sunrise City, Minnesota, on January 26, 1861. His parents moved to Iowa in 1866, settling in Hardin County on a farm. His father also ran a blacksmith shop. Young Frank helped with the work on the farm and used every opportunity to study at home and attended school when he could. At the age of fifteen he obtained a position to teach in a country school, and saved enough money in five years to enter the State University of Iowa when he was twenty years old, where he was a self-supporting student. When he graduated, in 1885, he was at the head of his class, and valedictorian. He then went to the Union College of Law (now Northwestern University) at Chicago, making his way as a law clerk and by teaching. He took prizes in scholarship and oratory and, in 1887, was graduated with the degree of LL.B., and was again valedictorian of his class.

He then entered the practice of law and was soon recognized as one of the most promising young members of the Chicago bar. In 1889 he was chosen to occupy the chair of federal jurisprudence at Northwestern University. Lowden Hall, of this university, was named for him. At the time of the war with Spain in 1898, Lowden became a volunteer lieutenant-colonel in Chicago.

Mr. Lowden was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1900, and afterward an influential campaigner for McKinley. In 1906, he was elected a member of the fifty-ninth Congress from the thirteenth Illinois district, for the unexpired term of R. R. Hitt, deceased. He was re-elected to the sixtieth and sixty-first Congress (1907-11). After several years at Washington, he retired to his extensive farm near Oregon, Illinois. He has been instrumental in doing much to promote scientific farming.

He was elected Governor of Illinois by a tremendous majority in 1916 for the term 1917-1921. He showed himself a good executive and a true leader, and under his administration the state of Illinois made remarkable reforms and progress. His record as a public official rests particularly on his achievements as Governor.

Mr. Lowden was married in 1896 to Miss Florence Pullman, daughter of George M. Pullman, of the Pullman Company. They are the parents of four children. Mr. Lowden is a member of innumerable clubs and societies, has acted as president of the alumni association and as a trustee of Northwestern University, as a trustee of the University of Chicago and of Knox College. He helped to organize two now famous business corporations, the National Biscuit Company and the American Radiator Company.



Frank O. Rindner

WILLIAM RAYEN

Several shops, a street, and the oldest high school in Youngstown keep alive in this city the name of William Rayen, one of its early and prominent citizens, commonly spoken of as Judge Rayen.

Born in Kent County, Maryland, October 21, 1776, he came to Youngstown, then a village, in 1802, and lived here till his death, fifty-two years later.

During all these years he served the town, the township, the county, and the state faithfully and continuously. Some of the offices which he filled were those of township treasurer, justice of the peace, judge of the court of common pleas, member of the state board of public works, and colonel in the war of 1812.

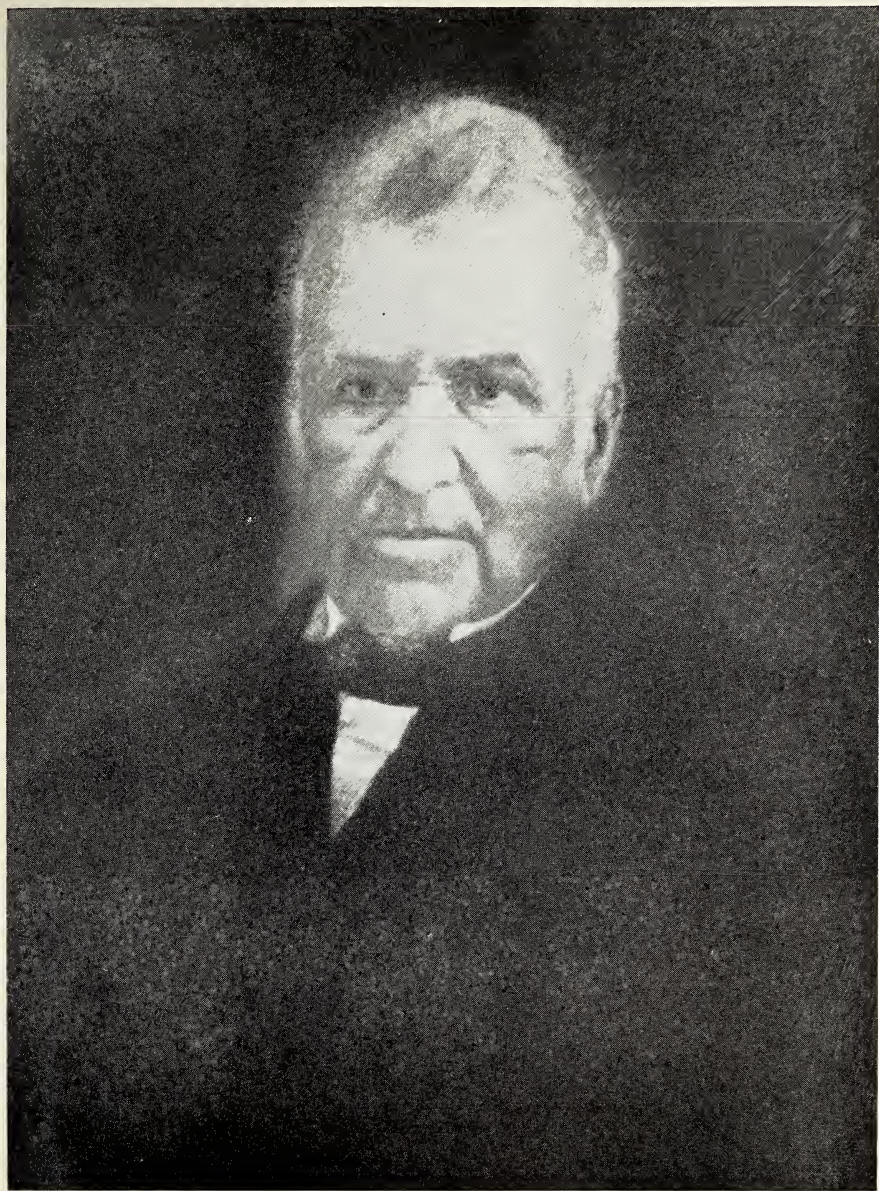
He was deeply interested in the growth and development of Youngstown and was one of the promoters of the Ohio-Pennsylvania canal, serving on its board of directors. He helped to finance the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad, the first one in the valley, being one of the original stockholders; also he helped to organize the first bank, the Mahoning County Bank, which later became the First National, and was its first president. In addition to the duties of these various offices, he acceptably served the town as post-master during the years 1818-1839, with the office in his store.

Judge Rayen, in his will, made in 1852, left, after providing liberally for his relatives, the residue of his estate to establish a school for children who were too poor to pay tuition in the schools of Mahoning township. This fund was to be controlled by five trustees appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, the first of whom, appointed in 1857, were: Jonathan Warner, Charles Howard, Charles C. Cook, James Mackey, Robert Mackey. Before the fund was sufficient to build a school, public grade-schools had been established. Permission was obtained from the Ohio Legislature to use the Rayen bequest for a high school and Rayen school was built. This school was opened in the autumn of 1866, with Mr. E. S. Gregory and Miss Emma Cutler the teaching force and about forty pupils enrolled.

After the first few years the Rayen fund was insufficient for supporting the school, and an arrangement was made with the City School Board by which public school funds were used to supplement the Rayen fund. The latter, however, has, partly by the excellent management of the successive Boards of Trustees, partly by the growth of the city, increased from less than \$32,000 in 1862 to more than a million in 1926.

The school finally outgrew the building, though two large additions had been built, and, June 7, 1921, the corner-stone was laid of a new Rayen, on Ohio and Benita Avenues. September 11, 1922, the school moved into a new building which, though its seating capacity is 1500, is only some two-fifths of the plan for the completed building. Alumni, undergraduates, former students, and other friends of the school contributed more than \$125,000 for a fine athletic field and it was dedicated Thursday, November 27, 1924.

Rayen School is one of the best institutions in the city and has an excellent reputation for scholarship in the colleges of the country which its graduates have attended.



William Wager

hereas, 

The National Association
of the Friars

in its membership and purposes embodies the spirit which cherishes the best dramatic ideals of the past and upholds the best dramatic aspirations of the present; and

hereas, it is a recognized function in these purposes to preserve the written and printed records of the development of the stage in all its aspects: and

whereas, The National Association of the Friars has recently been made the recipient of a gift from

Joseph G. Butler, Jr.

of Youngstown, Ohio.

Comprising Theatrical Memorabilia of Rare Interest
and Value

Be it hereby Resolved, by the Board of Governors of The National Association of the Priars that this gift is accepted with high appreciation of the spirit which prompted it, no less than of the permanent value of the material itself; and be it

Further Resolved, that an engrossed copy of this Acknowledgment be given to the donor with the assurance that in the permanent preservation of the gift in the library of the Friars' Club, in New York City, the fellowship which we feel for him will be continually renewed.

June 21, 1922.

George (John)

7156

Robert Steptoe

* *Neon*

Secretary

Heard of Governors

N^o 1 gegen Hienbrugg

Dear Mr. [unclear]

Simon G. B. 1870

Harry Belmore

1874

Geo. H. M.

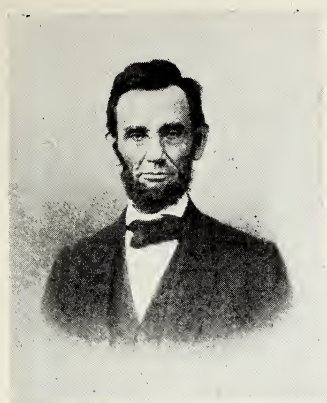
Geo. Abbott

Ed. L. Reed

A. K. F. 1881

Dinner - 11:45 AM

14241 *B. p. p.*

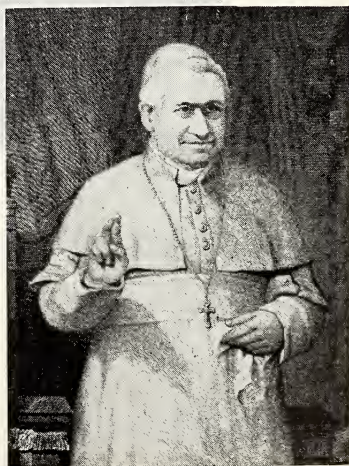


I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary
of State to affix the Seal of the United States to
the envelope of a letter addressed to His Holiness
Pope Pius IX. [L^o Rufus King's credence]

done this day, and signed by me, and for so doing this
shall be his warrant.

Abraham Lincoln

Washington, 16th November, 1863.



NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

Nicholas Murray Butler, distinguished educator and publicist, was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, April 2, 1862. Dr. Butler has been connected with Columbia University, as student, professor, dean and president, for forty-eight years. He entered Columbia at sixteen and was graduated in 1882 with the highest honors. He received A. M. and Ph. D. degrees from his alma mater in 1883 and 1884 and served as fellow in philosophy, 1882-1885, studying in Berlin and Paris for a year.

In 1885, Dr. Butler became assistant professor of philosophy, later full professor and dean of the faculty of philosophy. In 1887 he founded the New York College for Training Teachers, now Teachers College, Columbia University. From 1888 to 1890, he was president of the New Jersey State Board of Education and accomplished permanent reforms. Thus, at the age of twenty-eight, Nicholas Butler was holding three conspicuous educational positions. He also founded and edited the *Educational Review* 1889-1890. By 1902 he was nationally prominent as an educational speaker and had served as president of the National Educational Association.

In 1902, Dr. Butler became president of Columbia University. His administration has been exceedingly successful in extending the influence of the university which, under his guidance, has become a cosmopolitan institution with a total registration of 30,000 (1925).

Dr. Butler has taken an active interest in politics and international affairs. He has been a delegate to seven Republican national conventions and president of various societies for international coöperation. He has always been a liberal thinker and a bold critic of American education and politics. He was a steadfast and eloquent defender of liberal education when the vocational movement threatened to swamp the schools and colleges. He favored woman suffrage and the short ballot, criticised the National Security League and the American Legion, and today he is an outspoken opponent of prohibition.

Dr. Butler has been decorated by several foreign rulers and has received honorary degrees from twenty-five prominent universities at home and abroad. The catalogue of his connections with scholarly and philanthropic associations, bewildering in scope, attests his preponderance as scholar and man of affairs. He is the author of eleven books in the fields of education and political philosophy.



Richard Henry Butler

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

Alexander Graham Bell, American scientist and inventor of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 3, 1847. He was the son of Alexander M. Bell and Eliza Symonds Bell.

He was educated at McLauren's Academy and the Royal High School of Edinburgh and at London and Edinburgh Universities. He was employed as a teacher of elocution and music for several years.

In 1870, he removed to Canada with his father who was the inventor of a system for teaching deaf-mutes to talk. In 1871 he began to give instructions to teachers of deaf children in the use of his father's system of symbols, at Boston and Northampton, Mass., and at Hartford, Conn. He then became professor of vocal physiology at Boston University, which position he held for a number of years.

Mr. Bell's knowledge of the human ear gave him the idea for his remarkable invention of the telephone. There were others working along the same lines as Mr. Bell in the effort to carry the sound of the human voice by electricity, but he carried his experiments farther than others, and a patent for his invention of the telephone was granted him on March 17, 1876.

He exhibited his telephone at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, whereupon he soon gained international fame and amassed a great fortune.

He was married in 1877 to Mabel Gardiner Hubbard, one of his pupils, who learned to talk through his teaching. Through her interest and sympathy, she greatly encouraged him in his work on the invention of the telephone.

Several other inventions are credited to his genius, the photophone, induction balance and the telephone probe for the painless detection of bullets in the human body. He was one of the inventors of the phonograph and the flat disk records used with that instrument.

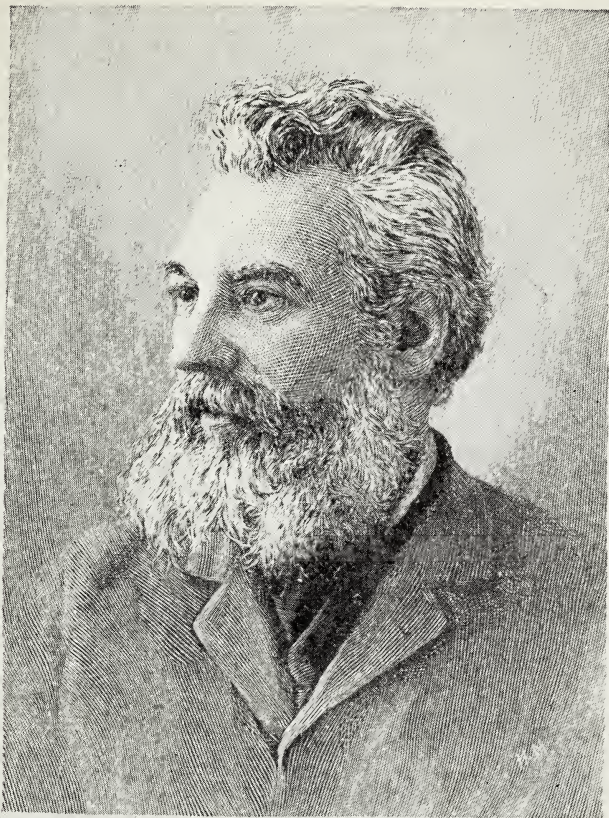
In 1887 he founded and endowed the Volta Bureau for the increase of knowledge relating to the deaf.

He was a member of numerous scientific societies and the author of many scientific and educational monographs.

The French Government made him an officer of the Legion of Honor and his services were recognized by the granting of honorary degrees by numerous universities.

Among the many inventions of the modern world, the telephone probably takes first place and Mr. Bell, the inventor, will always be regarded as one of the great benefactors of mankind.

He died August 2, 1922.



Harper's Black and White Prints

From Harper's Magazine

Copyright, 1897, by Harper & Brothers

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

1847

Alexander Graham Bell

LUTHER BURBANK

Luther Burbank, great American naturalist and originator of new plants and flowers, was born in Lancaster, Mass., March 7, 1849, and died April 11, 1926, at Santa Rosa, California. He was the son of Samuel Walton Burbank and Olive Ross Burbank. He was educated in the common schools and in the academy at Lancaster. A lover of nature from childhood, the study of horticulture had special attraction for him.

Buying a farm of twenty-one acres at Lunenburg, Mass., he began experimenting with fruits, vegetables and flowers with the object of producing new varieties and species. As a result of his efforts he developed the well known Burbank potato in 1873.

A warmer climate seemed essential for his experiments, so he moved to Santa Rosa, California, in 1875, where he established a nursery and experiment grounds. Such wonderful results were secured within a short period of time that he became known as the "Plant Wizard". Burbank originated a remarkable series of plums and prunes. Most of these were the result of multiple crossings in which the Japanese varieties played an important part.

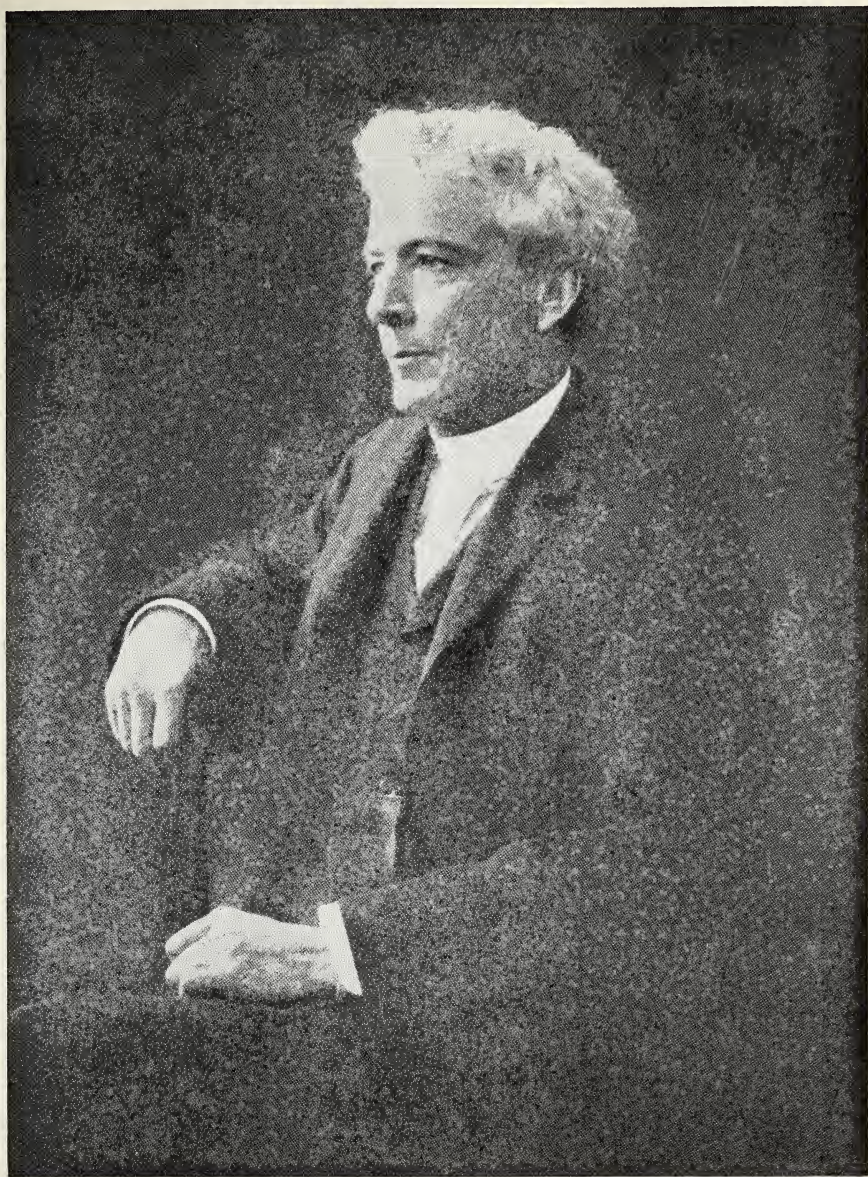
Next in extent to his work with plums, were his long and successful experiments with berries; but many of his most remarkable results were obtained with flowers. By crossing the common field daisy of America with a common European species and the result with a Japanese species, he developed, by rigid selections for a number of years, the Shasta daisy, with several rows of petals and with flowers over four inches across the corolla. Many other flowers bear witness to Burbank's skill by their unusual coloring, size or fragrance.

The production and improvement of the spineless cactus occupied his attention for over ten years. He has added greatly to the world's economic wealth by the development of this edible cactus, a forage plant that can grow upon the arid lands where other plant life fails.

He was married in 1916 to Miss Elizabeth Waters, who has been one of his chief assistants.

Scientists throughout the civilized world for years regarded Burbank as a genius in his vocation. He was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the horticultural and botanical societies of the leading nations. Stanford University for a time secured his services as a special lecturer on botany.

Burbank wrote a number of books and pamphlets on subjects connected with his life work among which are "Training of the Human Plant", "New Creations in Fruits and Flowers", "Fundamental Principles in Plant Breeding", "Burbank's Methods and Discoveries", and "How Plants Are Trained to Work for Man."



Luther Burdank

NEWTON DIEHL BAKER

Newton Diehl Baker, a former Secretary of War, was born in Martinsburg, West Virginia, on December 3, 1871, the son of Newton Diehl Baker and Mary Dukehart Baker. He was graduated at Johns Hopkins University with the degree of A. B. in 1892, and at Washington and Lee University with the degree of LL. B. in 1894. He has also received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Washington and Lee, West Virginia, Western Reserve and North Carolina universities and from Oberlin College.

In 1896-1897, Mr. Baker served in the capacity of private secretary to Postmaster-General William L. Wilson, and then returned to Martinsburg to practice law. In 1898, he met Judge Martin A. Foran of Cleveland, Ohio, who asked him to join his law firm, which became Foran, McTighe & Baker. In Cleveland, Mr. Baker attracted the favorable notice of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who appointed him First Assistant City Solicitor of Cleveland, in 1901, and Assistant Director of Law, in 1902, and the following January, Director of Law of Cleveland, a post of unusual responsibility. A short time after, the office was made elective instead of appointive and the title was changed to City Solicitor. Mr. Baker was elected to the office in April, 1905, and re-elected three times. In 1911, after the death of Johnson, he was elected Mayor of Cleveland by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office in Cleveland. He administered the office successfully for two terms. He was one of the leaders in the fight to obtain an amendment to the state constitution which would give cities the right to frame their own charters. When this right was granted, he was made chairman of the Cleveland Charter Commission, in 1913, to draw up the city's charter. Mr. Baker was also responsible for the organizing of a municipal orchestra, one of the first in the country.

Mr. Baker was appointed Secretary of War by President Wilson. He took the oath of office in March, 1916, and served until March 4, 1921. When war with Germany was declared on April 6, 1917, the task of marshaling the man power and military resources of the United States fell heaviest upon Mr. Baker. It was he who selected General Pershing to lead the American expeditionary forces to France. Within a year after the signing of the armistice, over three million men, who had been enlisted and trained for military service, had been returned to civil life. Never, in the history of the world had an army so large been raised, equipped and trained in so short a time, and no such provision had ever been made for the health and well-being of an army.

Mr. Baker is the author of two works—"Frontiers of Freedom" and "Progress and the Constitution". He was president of the National Consumers League from 1920 to 1924, president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, 1922-1923. He is a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and of the Cleveland Trust Company.

Mr. Baker was married on July 5, 1902, to Elizabeth Leopold, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and is the father of three children. He is now engaged in the practice of law, in Cleveland, Ohio.



Hermann Bader

HON. FRANK B. KELLOGG

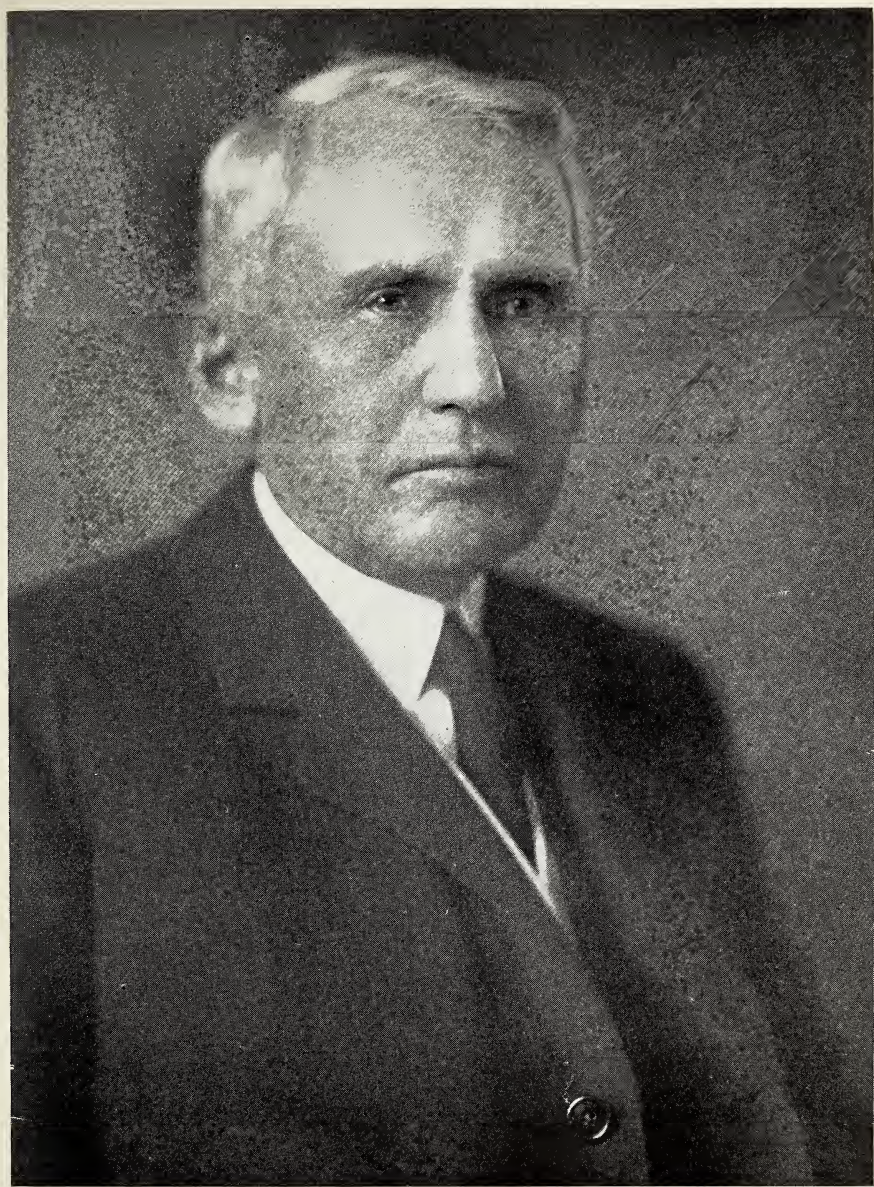
Frank Billings Kellogg, Secretary of State by appointment of President Coolidge, February 16, 1925, was born in Potsdam, N. Y., December 22, 1856. He attended the public schools and at an early age located in Minnesota, where he was admitted to the practice of law in 1887.

Mr. Kellogg was city attorney of Rochester, Minnesota, for three years and Olmstead county attorney for five years. He became a member of the law firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance, of St. Paul, Minn., and successfully engaged in private practice for many years.

Appointed as special counsel for the United States government in the suits against the so-called paper and Standard Oil trusts he won these important court actions which attracted attention throughout the country. As the result of these suits the combinations of capital that attracted the attention of the government through Mr. Kellogg were ordered dissolved on the ground that they were preventing free and open competition. Mr. Kellogg was also special government counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the railway merger cases.

He was one of the official representatives of the United States at the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. Entering politics as a Republican, Mr. Kellogg was sent to the National Conventions of the party in 1904, 1908 and 1912 as a delegate from Minnesota and in 1904 and 1912 he was member of the Republican national committee from Minnesota. In 1912-1913 he was president of the American Bar Association.

In 1916 Mr. Kellogg was elected United States Senator from Minnesota, serving the full term from 1917 to 1923. Failing to be re-elected in 1922, Senator Kellogg was appointed by President Coolidge as United States ambassador to Great Britain, holding this important diplomatic post from December 11, 1923, until February 16, 1925, when he returned to the United States to become Secretary of State. Secretary Kellogg was also named a member of the World War Foreign Debt Commission March 11, 1925.



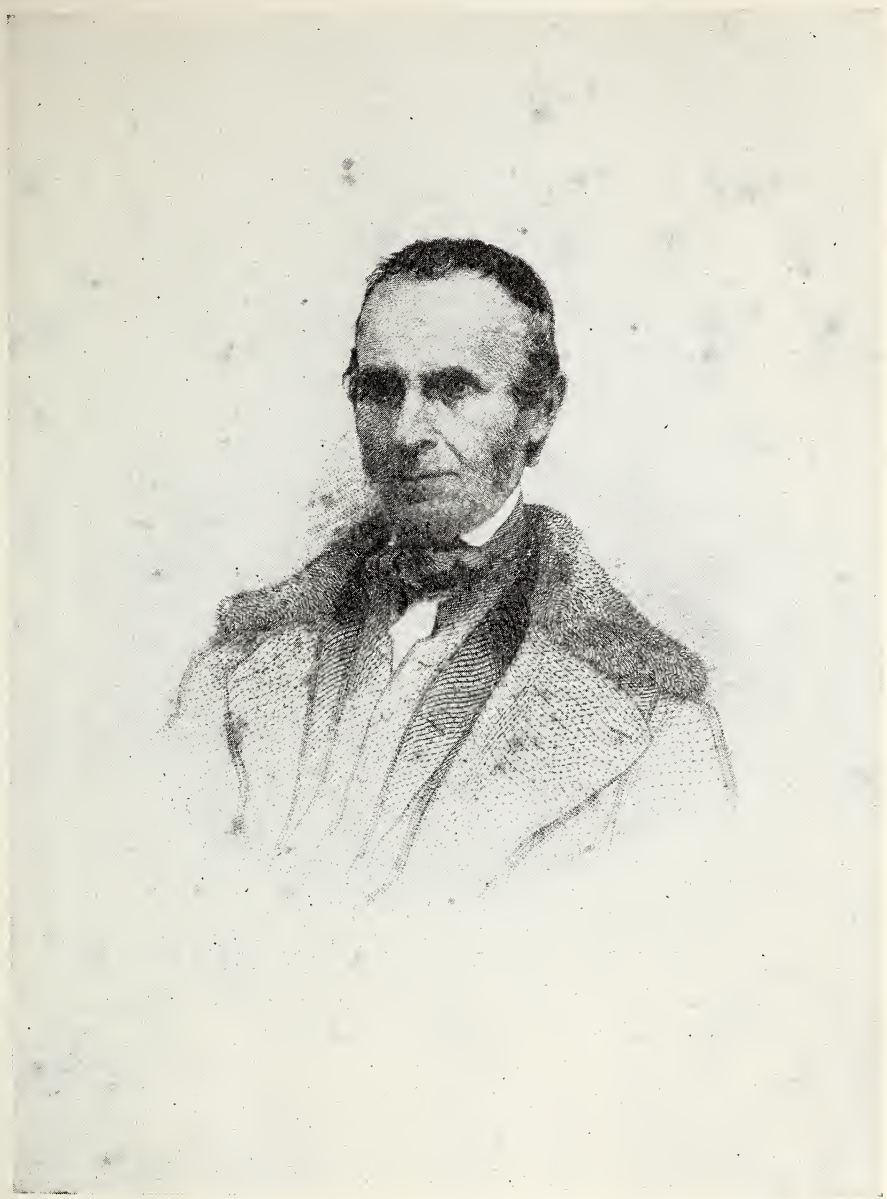
James B. Henshaw

JOHN G. WHITTIER

John Greenleaf Whittier, poet, was born in Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807, and died in Hampton Falls, N. H., September 7, 1892. His parents were Quaker farmers and he received his early education in the district school, when he was not occupied with the usual duties and chores of a farmer boy. Learning shoemaking, he earned enough money to attend the Haverhill academy for six months, receiving sufficient training to qualify him as a teacher in the neighborhood. Teaching brought him enough income so that he could resume his course at the academy.

His first literary efforts were anonymous verse appearing in a weekly paper, the Newburyport, Mass., "Free Press", a journal edited by William Lloyd Garrison with whom Whittier became allied in the crusade against slavery. After his father's death he carried on the farm work for five years and in 1835 was sent to the state legislature by his neighbors, continuing his writing the meanwhile. In 1829 he was engaged as editor of "The American Manufacturer" of Boston and in 1830 became editor of the "Haverhill Gazette" for a few months and then of the "New England Weekly Review", of Hartford, Conn. He was forced to surrender this work in 1832 on account of ill health and to return home. In 1836 he was chosen as secretary of the American Anti-slavery Society and went to Philadelphia to edit the "Pennsylvania Freeman". His printing office was sacked and burned by a mob.

In 1840 Whittier established his home in Amesbury, Mass., where he lived quietly for many years, busy with his writings, mostly poetic, although he contributed notable articles on public questions, particularly on slavery and secession. His first published volume was entitled "Legends of New England", which appeared in 1831. "Mogg Megone" was published in 1836 and "Snow Bound" in 1862. Other works were printed regularly until a short time before his death. He is said to rank next to Longfellow in popularity among American poets. Whittier's poems were descriptive largely of life and scenes in New England or expressive of his views of life and of the great issues of his day and age. His writings are claimed to have been largely instrumental in arousing public sentiment throughout the United States on the slavery question to the point of political action and of the formation of the Republican party. His poems were printed and circulated extensively not only in the United States but also in England where his genius was generally recognized.



John G. Whittier

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain)

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, famous author and humorist, was born in Florida, Monroe County, Missouri, November 30, 1835, and died in Reddington, Connecticut, April 21, 1910. His schooling was confined to the village school at Hannibal, Mo., and at the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a printer, working at his trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York.

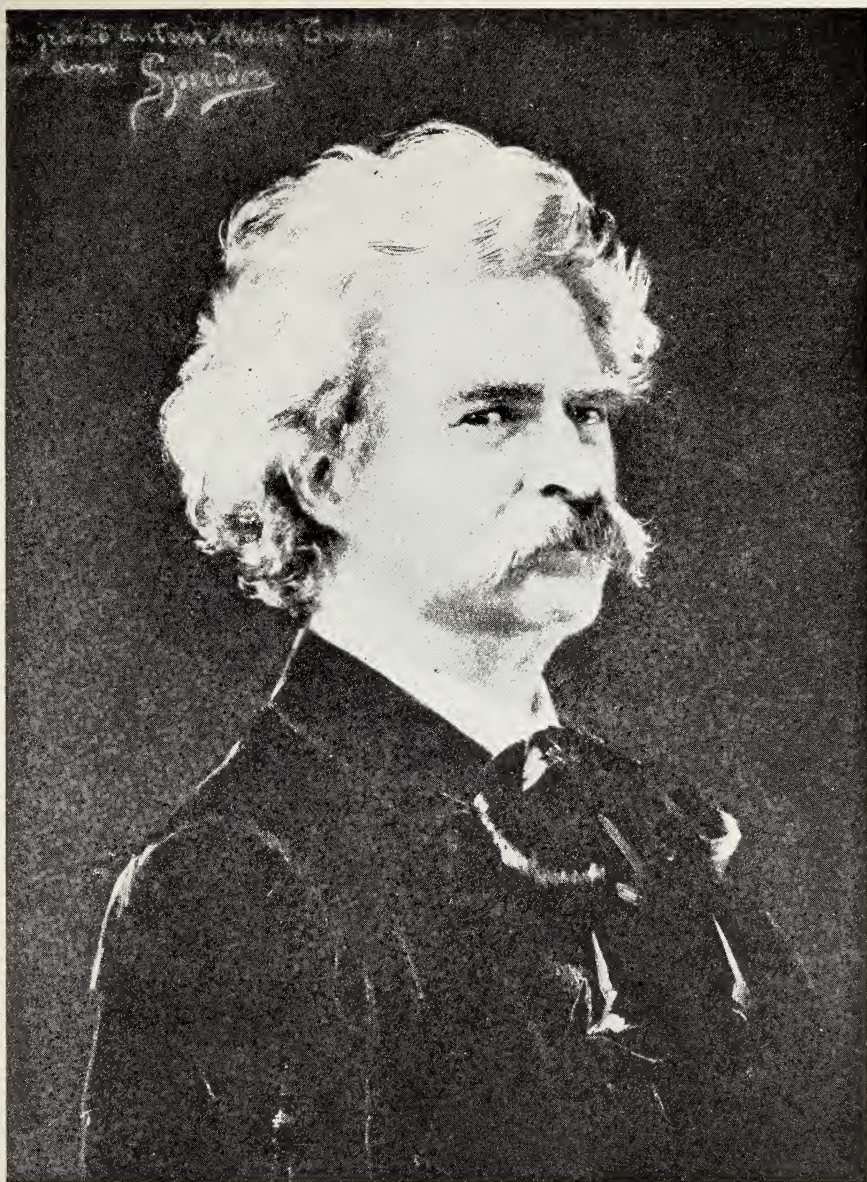
In 1851, he became a pilot on Mississippi River steamboats and in 1861, went to Nevada as secretary to his brother, who had been appointed secretary of the territory. After working as a miner for a short time he became a reporter on the Virginia City, Nevada, *Enterprise*. He signed his articles with the words "Mark Twain", which were suggested to him by his experience on Mississippi River steamboats where the words were used to indicate a depth of two fathoms of water. Later "Mark Twain" was employed as a reporter in San Francisco and in 1866 spent six months on the Hawaiian Islands. Upon his return he delivered humorous lectures and then went east in 1867 and published his first book, "The Jumping Frog and Other Sketches", using his pen name which was destined to become famous.

Later the same year he made a journey to the Mediterranean countries including Egypt and Palestine and after this trip published the journal of his experiences entitled "Innocents Abroad," which was a tremendous success. He next edited the Buffalo, N. Y., "Express". After his marriage he settled in Hartford, Conn.

The year 1872 found Clemens in England on a lecture tour and in the same year "Roughing It" appeared. This was based on his Western experiences. "The Gilded Age", written by "Mark Twain" and Charles Dudley Warner was published in 1873 and dramatized and produced in 1874. In this work was created the character of Col. Mulberry Sellers. "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" appeared in 1876.

Clemens established a publishing house in New York in 1884, which produced his sequel to "Tom Sawyer," known as "Huckleberry Finn". This publishing house also issued General U. S. Grant's "Memoirs", the profits from the sale of which, amounting to \$35,000, were paid to Mrs. Grant.

In his later years "Mark Twain" devoted most of his time to lectures and after-dinner speaking.



Samuel L. Clemens.

GIFFORD PINCHOT

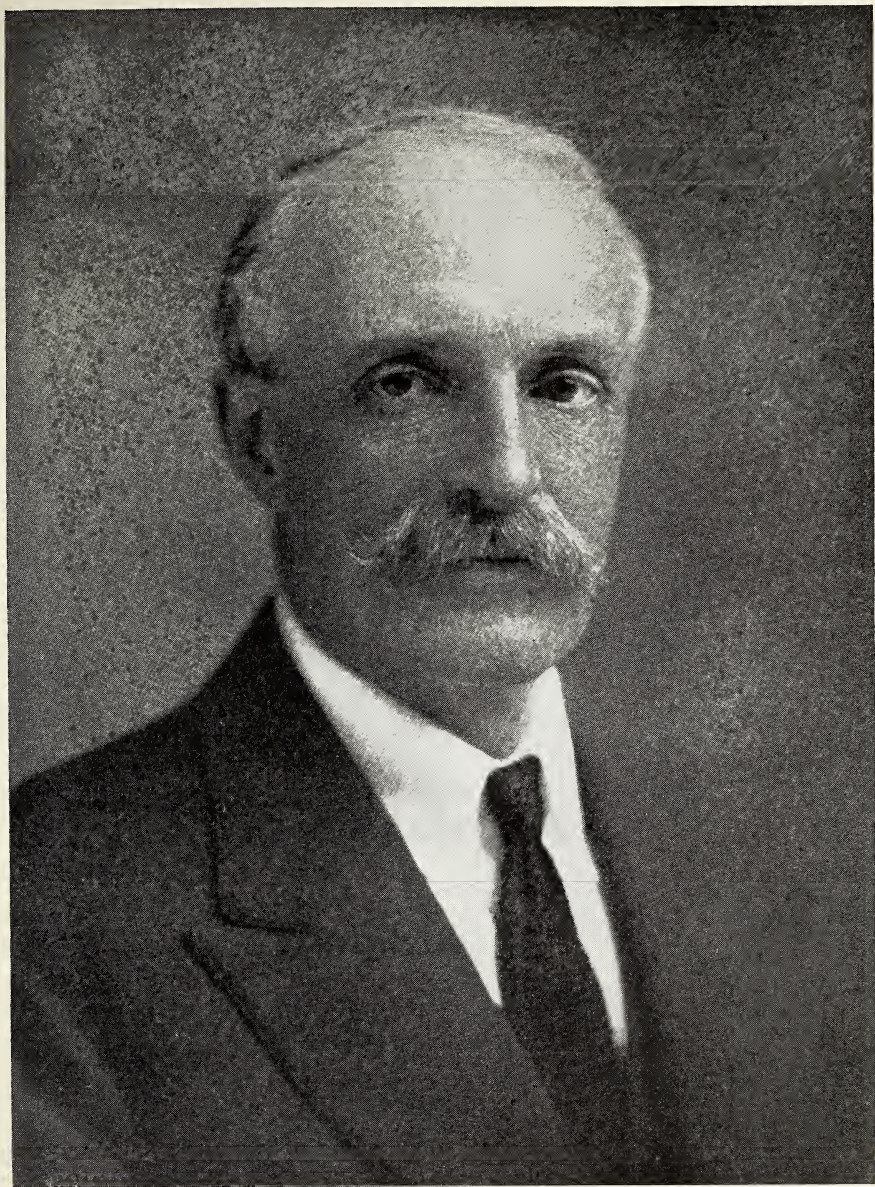
Gifford Pinchot, governor of Pennsylvania, 1923-1927, was born in Simsbury, Conn., August 11, 1865. He was educated in Yale University and became professor of forestry in that institution in 1893.

As one of the pioneers in the movement to protect and preserve the forests of the United States he was appointed forester in the Department of Agriculture by President McKinley in 1898, holding this office until 1910.

When Theodore Roosevelt became President of the nation in 1901 he devoted much thought and attention to the forestry question and a close personal friendship developed between him and Pinchot. The latter was one of Roosevelt's close advisers, especially in conservation questions. After Taft succeeded to the Presidency in 1909, Pinchot was involved in differences with Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, on the conservation issue and left the service of the national government in 1910. The same year, however, he was elected president of the National Conservation Association.

In 1914 Pinchot married Miss Cornelia E. Bryce, of New York and established his home in Milford, Penn. During the 1912 Presidential campaign, he had affiliated himself with the progressive wing of the Republican party and warmly backed Roosevelt for President.

In 1920, Pinchot accepted the appointment of chief forester of the state of Pennsylvania and devoted his energies to establishing and developing the forest reserves of the state. He was elected governor of Pennsylvania in 1922, after defeating the Republican organization candidate in a bitter primary campaign. Pinchot sought the Republican nomination in the Pennsylvania primary campaign of 1926, but was defeated. He has written several publications on forestry and is recognized as a national authority on the subject.



Alfred V. Nichol

JAMES J. DAVIS

James J. Davis, appointed Secretary of Labor by President Harding in 1921, and reappointed to the same position by President Coolidge in his Cabinet, was born in Tredegar, Wales, October 27, 1873.

When four years old he immigrated with his father, mother and five brothers and sisters to the United States, the family first settling in Pittsburgh, but shortly thereafter moving to Sharon, Pa., where the boy who was to become a Cabinet member, started to earn his own living at the age of 11, in the iron and steel mills, learning the trade of iron puddler.

In 1892 young Davis went to Pittsburgh to work in the mills but a year later moved to Ellwood, Ind., where he joined the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and became interested in politics. He was elected city clerk of Elwood in 1898, serving until 1902, in the fall of which year he was chosen by the voters as recorder of Madison County, Indiana, which office he held until 1906.

James J. Davis became one of the first members of the fraternal society, the Loyal Order of Moose, while a resident of Indiana in 1906. The following year he was chosen director general of the society and has held that position until the present time, being largely instrumental in building up the fraternity from a membership of less than three hundred to a membership numbering in the hundreds of thousands with lodges in all parts of the country.

During the World War, Mr. Davis was head of the Moose War Relief Commission, visiting in that capacity the European battlefields.

Mr. Davis re-established his home in Pittsburgh after becoming the directing head of the Moose fraternity. In 1914 he married Jean Rodenbaugh and they have five children. In addition to his federal and political connections and activities Mr. Davis is president of a bond and mortgage company in Pittsburgh and has other business interests also.

Upon taking the office of Secretary of Labor, Mr. Davis began utilizing his wide experience as an organizer and executive in promoting peaceful and just relations between capital and labor, and in helping in securing the adoption and in the administration of important restrictive immigration laws.



James J. Davis

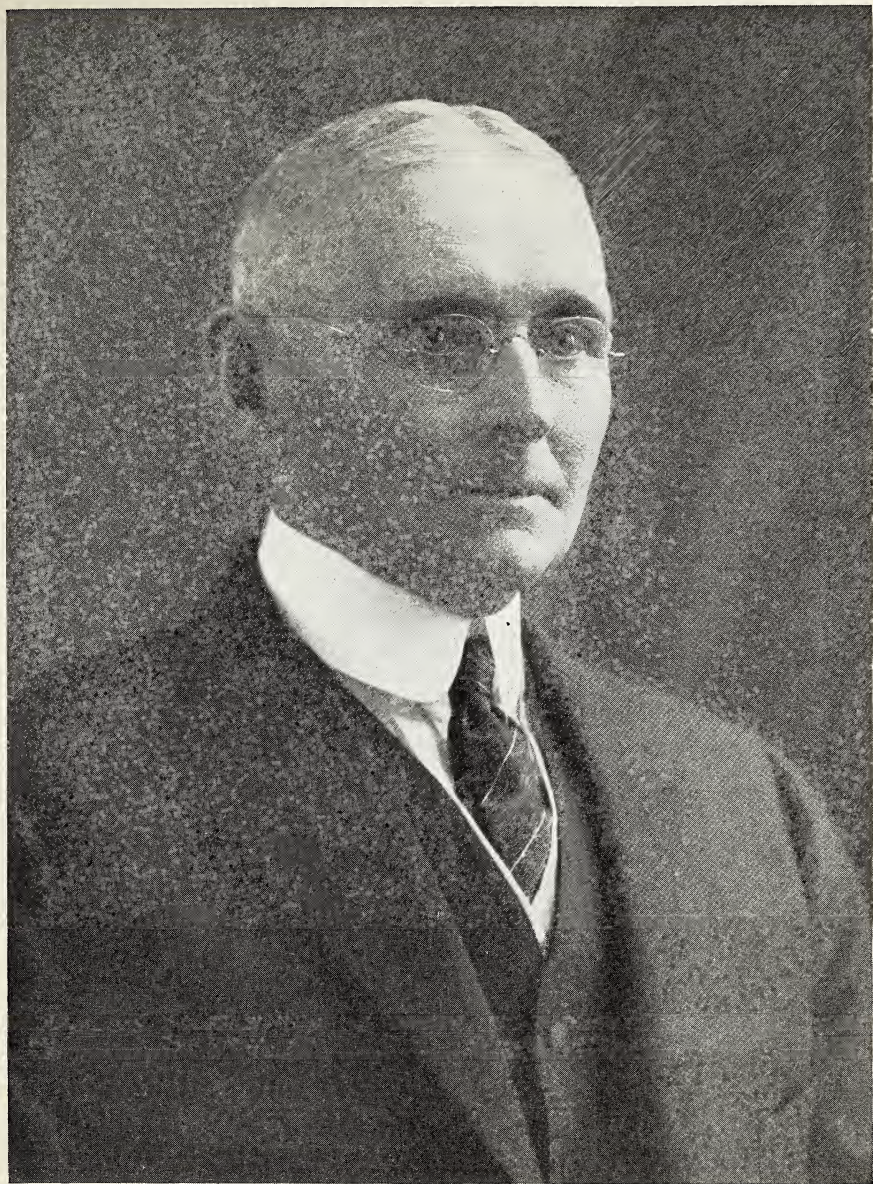
CHARLES E. SCHAFF

Charles E. Schaff, prominent railway official, was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 4, 1856.

He entered the railroad service in 1871 and was consecutively, brakeman, fireman, train baggageman, conductor, yardmaster, trainmaster and general superintendent with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Ry., the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Ry., the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio R. R., the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R., and the Peoria & Pekin Union Ry.

During 1893 and 1894 he was assistant to the president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R., assistant general manager of the same road from September, 1894 to November, 1895, and the general manager to June 1906.

He held the position of vice-president of the New York Central Lines west of Buffalo from June, 1906 to April, 1912, when he became president of the Missouri-Kansas & Texas Lines, which position he held until September, 1915. He then became receiver of the same road, and some years later, in 1923, he became the president of the road, which office he held up to the time of his retirement from railway service, May, 1926.



C. E. Schaff

HARRY A. GARFIELD

Harry Augustus Garfield, American educator and distinguished public official, was born at Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, October 11, 1863, the son of President James Abram Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph Garfield. Much of his childhood was passed in Washington while his father was a congressman. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated from Williams College in 1885.

After teaching for a year in St. Paul's School, young Garfield attended the Columbia Law School and also read law at Oxford University and the London Inns of Court. In 1888 he began practice in Cleveland in partnership with his brother.

He was director and president of the City Chamber of Commerce and treasurer of the Humane Society. He also lectured in the Western Reserve Law School and as a national speaker and writer advocated vigorously the improvement of the United States consular service.

In 1903 Mr. Garfield was called to Princeton University as professor of politics. During his five years there he became an intimate friend of Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson. In 1908 he was elected president of Williams College and is still serving in that capacity.

When the United States declared war with Germany, President Wilson selected Dr. Garfield for the difficult and unpopular post of fuel administrator.

He secured as advisers the leading experts in the coal business, including Rembrandt Peale, president of many coal companies, and John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America. The country was divided into eleven zones and the mines nearest each zone furnished the coal consumed in each. Coal production for the first year of regulation was increased by 50,000,000 tons of bituminous and 12,000,000 tons of anthracite over the previous year.

Dr. Garfield also promulgated "lightless" nights, "heatless" days and "gasless" Sundays and curtailed the use of fuel for non-war industries. The fuel administration ended July 31, 1919, leaving to peace times a successful example of conference forestalling industrial conflict. For his service as fuel administrator Dr. Garfield received the distinguished service medal in 1921.

Dr. Garfield's presidency of Williams College has been as successful as the rest of his career. His efforts raised the endowment from \$1,500,000 to \$5,250,000, a large proportion being set aside for increasing salaries. Old buildings were rehabilitated and new ones added. He established the Institute of Politics, which has held annual meetings at Williams College since 1921, for research study under scholars and statesmen of international reputation.



H. W. Henshaw

DWIGHT F. DAVIS

Hon. Dwight F. Davis, appointed Secretary of War by President Coolidge in October, 1925, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 5, 1879 and has been a resident of that city from his birth up to the time of the writing of this sketch.

Mr. Davis graduated from Harvard University in 1900 and from the law school of Washington University, St. Louis, in 1903. He married in 1905, and early became interested in civic and public affairs.

Amateur athletics found in Mr. Davis an ardent follower in his school and college days and young manhood, and an equally enthusiastic supporter as he advanced to maturer years. He was one of the best tennis players in the country and is the donor of the famous Davis cup, the international trophy for which tennis teams from all the countries in the world have competed since it was first offered.

Mr. Davis indicated his interest in movements for the benefit of his home city by serving on the public baths commission of St. Louis from 1903 to 1906, on the public library board from 1904 to 1907 and the public recreation commission in 1906-7. He was a member of the St. Louis House of Delegates from 1907 to 1909, the board of freeholders from 1909 to 1911, the city plan commission from 1911 to 1914 and commissioner of parks from 1911 to 1914.

When the United States entered the World War in 1917 Dwight Davis offered his services and was commissioned a captain. When the armistice was signed he held the rank of colonel.

He was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University from 1915 to 1921 and in the latter year entered the service of the national government by appointment of President Harding as a director of the War Finance corporation, in which position he served until 1923 when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, succeeding Secretary of War Weeks upon the latter's retirement in the fall of 1925.



Dwight D Davis

ARTHUR COOPER

Arthur Cooper, (J. P., LL. D.) was born in the year 1849, son of James Cooper of Langley Hall, Warwickshire, England. He was educated at the Grammar School, Sutton Coldfield, and privately apprenticed to the late Matthew Hirtley.

He then became superintendent of the Midland Railway, then assistant engineer at the John Brown & Co.'s works. Then later he became manager of the Bessemer steelmaking department, following which position he became manager of a similar department with Brown, Bagley and Dixon and subsequently of the steel wire and rail making departments.

Thomas and Gilchrist took up the manufacture of steel by the basic Bessemer process under his direction in 1879 and in 1881 when the North-eastern Steel Co. was formed he undertook the laying out of the works and management, becoming managing director a few years afterwards.

Under his direction the first large grinding mill built in this country was erected for grinding the basic slag into powder for use as manure. He won the Bessemer gold medal offered by the Iron and Steel Institute.

In 1912 the honorary title LL. D. was conferred upon him by Leeds University. Four papers read before the Iron and Steel Institute attracted much favorable comment.

He is a member of the following clubs: The Constitutional, London, Cleveland and Middlesborough.



Yours very truly
Arthur Cooper
Knox 1913

JOSIAH HARMAR PENNIMAN

Author, teacher, authority on English Literature, and a man of rare administrative ability, Dr. Josiah Harmar Penniman, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the outstanding men in the field of education today.

Dr. Penniman was born in Concord, Mass., in 1868, the son of James Lanman and Maria Davis (Hosmer) Penniman. In 1890, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and five years later received the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the same University. He also holds the Degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Alabama and Washington College, Md.

Appointed professor of literature at the University of Pennsylvania in 1896, he became dean of the faculty one year later and served in that capacity until 1909. In 1911 he was made vice provost, and in 1923, president and provost. Late in 1926, however, the title of president was abolished at the University.

As head of the university which honors Benjamin Franklin as its founder and which will celebrate its 200th birthday in 1940, Dr. Penniman has displayed qualities of leadership and initiative which frequently have served to focus the attention of the educational world upon himself and the institution which he directs.

It was under his direction and largely as a result of his inspiration that the University of Pennsylvania Fund, an organization to keep in the minds of the public the scientific work, the public service and the financial needs of the University was originated and an active campaign for support of the University was instituted.

This campaign, having as its objective the raising of \$45,650,000 before 1940, was launched on May 1, 1925, with a powerful organization, representative of every branch of the University and of its 40,000 graduates and former students, effected to carry on the work on a world-wide scope.

Despite the demands made upon his time as the honorary head of the great organization carrying out the University Fund program, and as president and provost of a university with a full-time student enrollment of more than 8500, Dr. Penniman has consistently maintained an active interest in other educational affairs.

The Pennsylvania provost is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Modern Language Association of America; the American Dialect Society; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the English Association of Great Britain; the University, Franklin Inn, Contemporary, and Rittenhouse Clubs in Philadelphia; the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York, and the University Club in Washington, D. C.

He is the author of "The War of the Theatres"; "A Book About the English Bible," and many articles on educational and literary topics. In addition he was the editor of Ben Jonson's "Poetaster" and Thomas Dekker's "Satiromastrix in the Belles Letters Series."



Josiah Harmar Penniman

HENRY NOBLE MacCRACKEN

Henry Noble MacCracken, college president, was born at Toledo, Ohio, on November 19, 1880, the son of Henry Mitchel MacCracken and Catherine Hubbard MacCracken. His father was for twenty years Chancellor of New York University.

Mr. MacCracken was graduated from New York University in 1900, and for three years thereafter was instructor in English at Beirut, Syria. In 1904 he received the degree of M. A. from New York University, and in 1905, from Harvard University. In 1907 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard. During the year 1907-1908 he was John Harvard Fellow, studying among other places, in Oxford, England. He was an instructor in English in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University in 1908-1910, and assistant professor in the same school during 1910-1913. In 1913 he was made professor of English at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, and during his second year of service there, he was, on December 15, 1915, elected president of Vassar College by the board of trustees of that college. He has been granted the honorary degree of LL. D. by Smith College and by Brown University.

During the World War, he was chief of the Division of Instruction of the New York State Resource Mobilization Bureau, from May-September, 1917, and was national director of the junior membership in the American Red Cross from September, 1917 to November, 1918. In 1922, he was granted a semester's leave of absence by the trustees of Vassar College in order to enable him to visit the universities of central Europe as an agent of the Institute of International Education. He delivered thirty-five lectures on American education at eighteen European universities in eleven different countries. The special purpose of his visit was to study the organization of new universities.

Mr. MacCracken is the author of numerous books and a contributor to magazines on philosophical and educational topics. His writings are marked with attractive brilliancy. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, the American Dialect Society and of Phi Beta Kappa Society, and a number of other clubs and societies.

He was married on June 12, 1907, to Miss Marjorie Dodd, of New York.



Henry Noble MacCracken.

FRANK B. WILLIS

Frank B. Willis, United States Senator, was born at Lewis Center, Delaware County, Ohio, on December 28, 1871, son of Jay B. Willis and Lavinia B. Willis. He was educated in the common schools and at Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of A. B. He was for several years a teacher and professor at Ohio Northern University, and in 1904 received the degree of LL.B. from his Alma Mater. He was also granted the degree of LL.B. by Ohio Wesleyan, Miami and Ohio Universities, in 1906. The same year he was admitted to the Ohio bar.

Mr. Willis was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives for two terms, 1900-1904, and was elected to the United States House of Representatives in the sixty-second and sixty-third Congresses, resigning his seat in January, 1915 to become Governor of the State of Ohio, succeeding the Hon. James M. Cox. He was governor for one term, 1915-1917. In November, 1920, he was elected to the United States Senate from Ohio, and became a member of the Senate on January 13, 1921, by appointment of the Governor of Ohio, to succeed the Hon. Warren G. Harding, resigned. In November, 1926, he was re-elected to the United States Senate.

Mr. Willis was married on July 19, 1894, to Miss Allie Dustin, of Galena, Ohio. They have one daughter.

His eloquent speech at the Republican National Convention at Chicago, on June 8, 1920, presenting Warren G. Harding's name as a candidate for the presidency, will long be remembered.



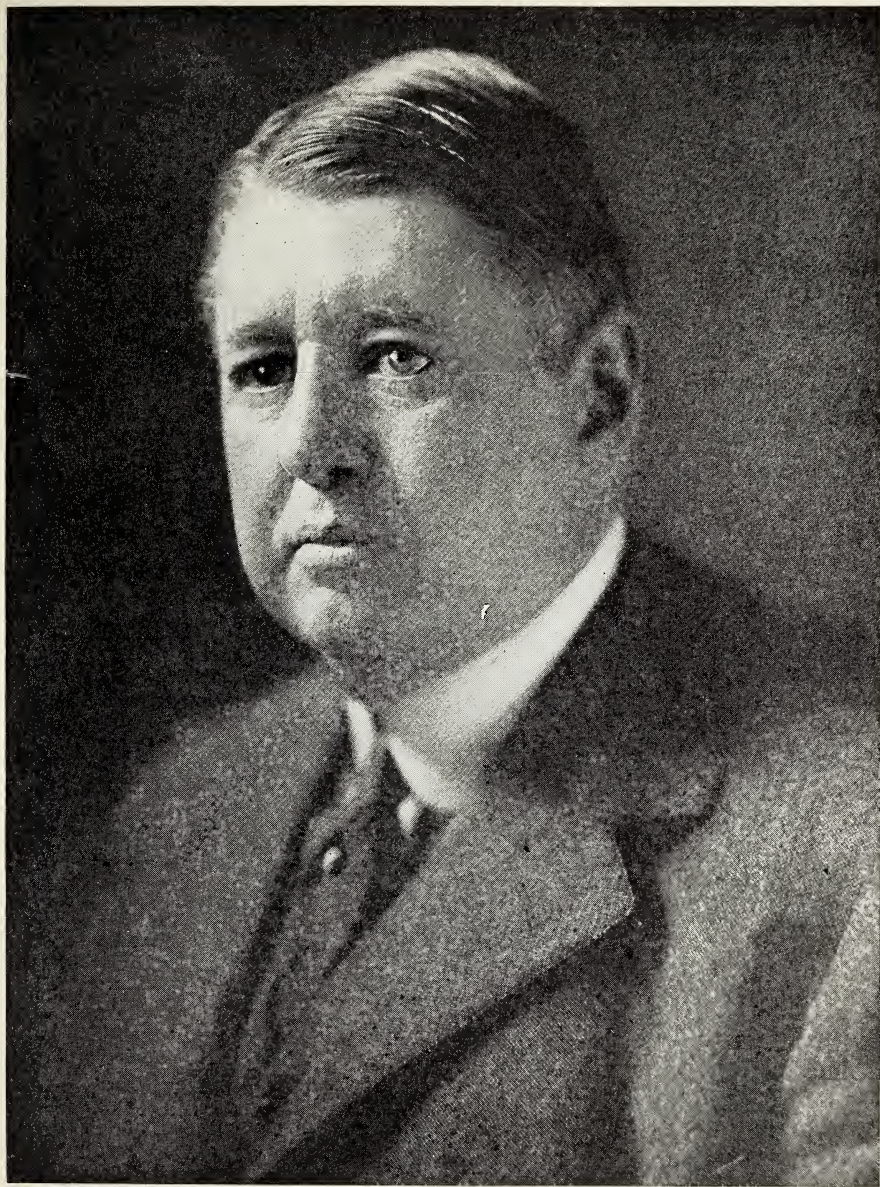
Frank P. Willis

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JONES, JR.

Benjamin Franklin Jones, Jr., steel manufacturer, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 21, 1868, son of Benjamin Franklin Jones and Mary McMasters Jones. He received his education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Princeton University, graduating with the class of 1891. He was married to Sue D. Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on November 16, 1892. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

Mr. Jones began his career on June 16, 1891, with Jones & Laughlin, Ltd., and in October of the same year he was made manager. He held this position until February 20, 1899, when he became treasurer of the firm and the following year was made president. On June 26, 1902, he was elected president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company (now the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation) which office he held for over twenty years. Since 1923, he has been chairman of the board of directors of this same corporation. He is also a director of the National Union Fire Insurance Company and of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh. He is a trustee of the Allegheny General Hospital and of Mercy Hospital, both in Pittsburgh.

In 1908, Mr. Jones was chairman of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania. He is a member of numerous clubs and societies, and has always shown considerable interest in civic affairs as directed toward the general welfare of his fellowmen.



W. H. Jonckheere

WM. KELLY

William Kelly, American inventor, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., August 22, 1811. From his early boyhood he showed skill in mechanical construction. His father was a well-to-do landowner in Pittsburgh, where it is said he erected the first two brick houses in the city.

At the age of eighteen, William Kelly built a propelling water-wheel and four years later a revolving steam-engine.

In 1845 he removed to Kentucky and there engaged in the manufacture of iron. The year following Kelly and his brother purchased the Eddyville Iron Works, including the Suwanee furnace and the Union forge.

He married Miss Mildred A. Gracy of Eddyville and secured the financial backing of his wealthy father-in-law.

Kelly's first aim was to make good wrought iron. His iron was refined in what was called a "finery fire," a small furnace in which about 1500 pounds of pig iron was placed between two layers of charcoal. The charcoal was set on fire, the blast turned on and more charcoal was added until the iron was thoroughly refined—a slow process which used up quantities of charcoal. Sitting before his furnace one day he noticed the iron was burning with a high incandescent light where there was a steady blast of air and the idea flashed into his brain that there was no need for charcoal. Air alone is fuel. He began experimenting toward decarbonizing the iron by the introduction of a current of air, thereby converting pig-iron into steel. He built and experimented with seven successive converters.

In 1856 Kelly learned that Henry Bessemer of England had been granted a United States patent. He went before the patent office and proved that he had several years before used the same process. The priority of Kelly's invention was acknowledged and a patent was granted him also (1857).

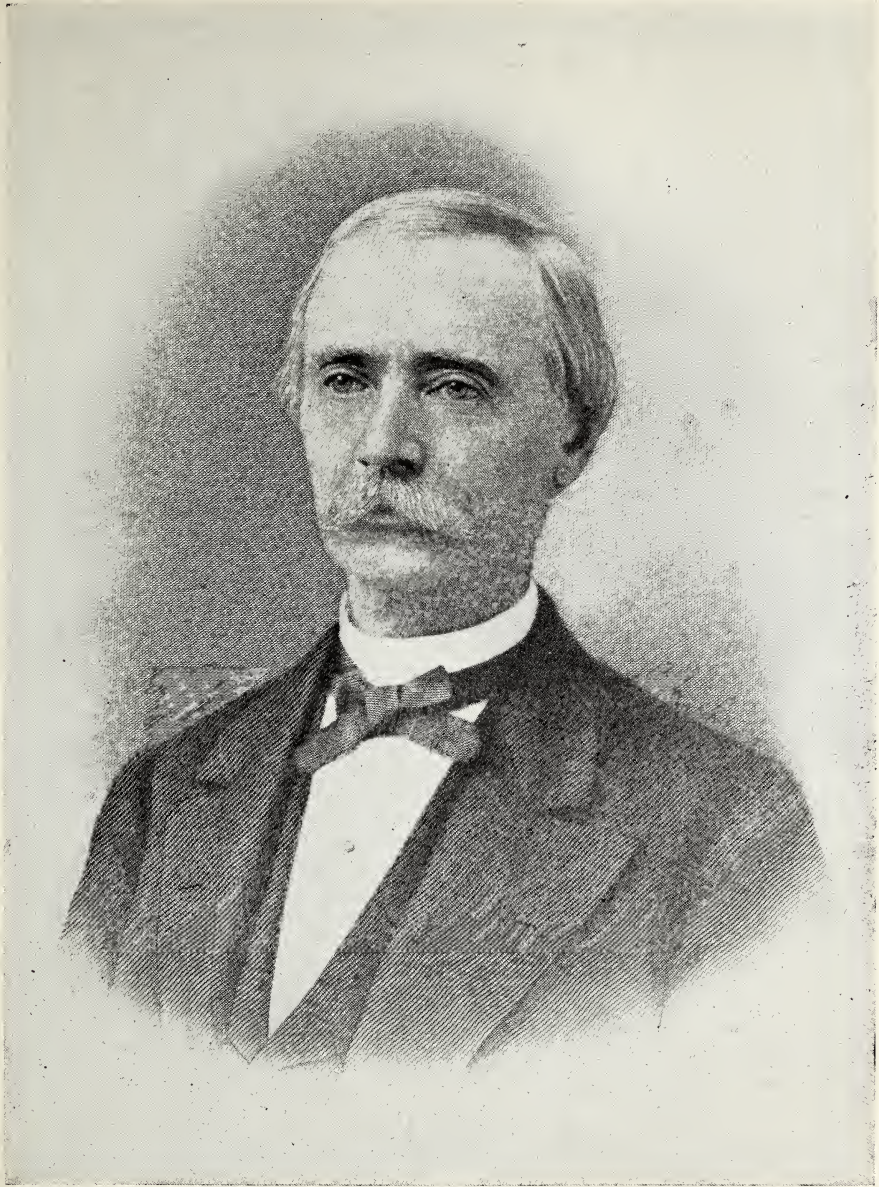
The Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, Pa., allowed him to experiment with his process at their plant. Here in 1857 he built his first tilting converter.

The Kelly Pneumatic Process Company, organized to operate under Kelly's patents, built a converter at an iron works at Wyandotte, Michigan. Here the first pneumatic process steel ever made in this country, in other than an experimental way, was blown in 1864.

Meanwhile Alexander L. Holley, an American engineer succeeded in obtaining the right for another American company to manufacture steel here under Bessemer's patents.

In 1866 the two companies merged their interests, the process to be known as the Bessemer Process. Kelly's part in the great invention is not appreciated by the great majority of people in the United States.

When more than seventy years of age, Kelly retired and spent his last days at Louisville, where he died in 1888. Shortly before his death he said to his children, "The day will come when some one will do me justice."



William Kelly

LEONARD PECKITT

In 1899, with the late Archer Brown, Mr. Peckitt took an active part in the formation of the Empire Steel and Iron Company, which absorbed the Crane Plant and several other properties in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. He was a director and the first president of the company, continuing in that capacity up to the time the Empire Capital Stock was purchased by the Replogle Steel Company.

He is now president and chairman of the board of the Replogle Steel Company and also president and a director of the Warren Foundry and Pipe Company, a subsidiary of the Replogle Company, located at Phillipsburg, N. J. The Warren plant consisting of five modern foundries all rebuilt within the last few years, is the largest producer of cast iron pipe in the east and is one of the oldest producers in the country, having been established in the early fifties. He is also president of the Sand Spun Corporation, manufacturers of cast iron pipe made centrifugally.

He is a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain and the American Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers. He is also a member of the following clubs: The Union League Club, Philadelphia; the Northampton Country Club, Easton, Pa., Lehigh Country Club, Allentown, Pa., the Wyomissing Club, Reading, Pa., the Bethlehem Club, Bethlehem, Pa., Engineers' Club, Bankers' Club, New York.

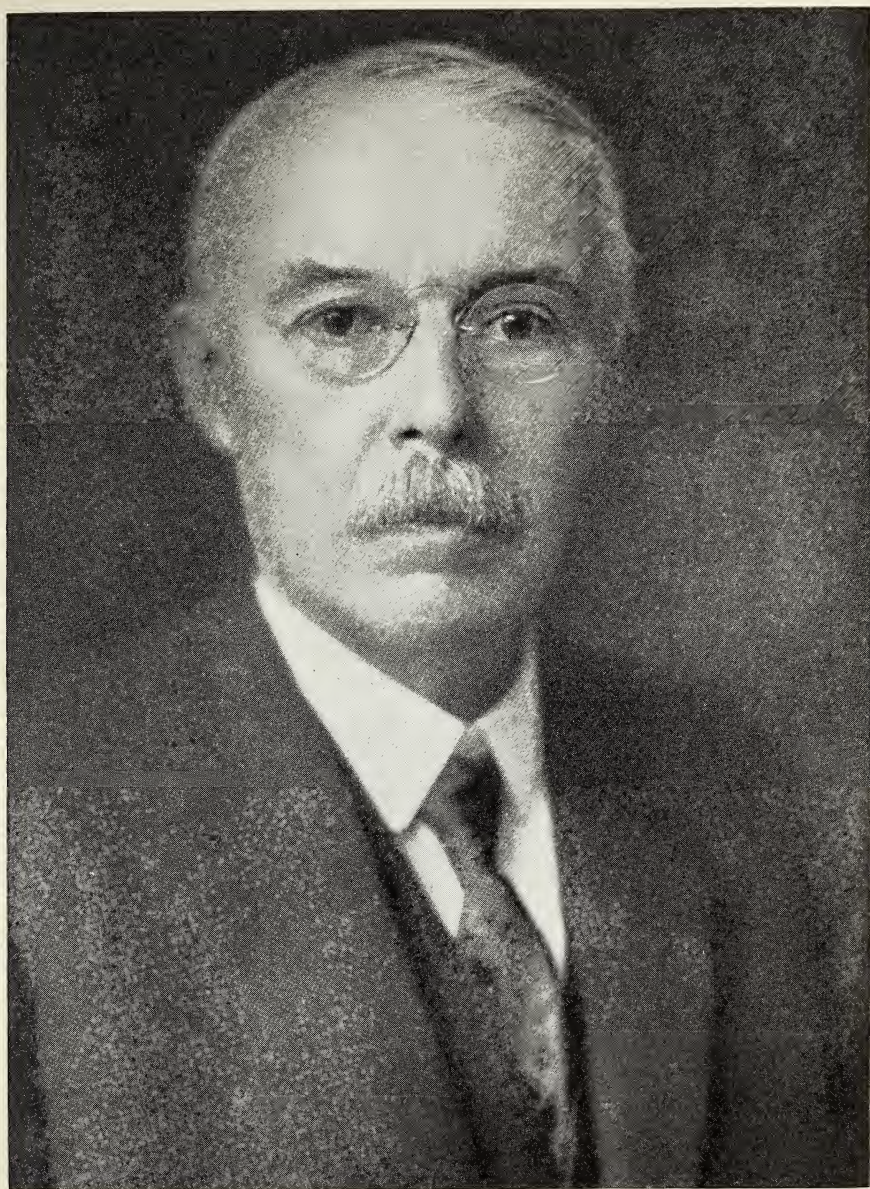
He is vice president of the National Bank of Catasauqua, Pa.; director and member of the executive committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York; vice president and a director of the Wharton & Northern Railroad; president of the Mt. Hope Mineral Railroad Company, Wharton, N. J.; president and a director of the Warren Foundry & Pipe Company; director of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, a subsidiary of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company; director of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company, Allentown, Pa.

He is senior warden of the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Catasauqua, Pa., and is also a member of the church council of the Diocese of Bethlehem and chairman of the finance committee of the Incorporated Trustees of the said Diocese.

He is also trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa.

Mr. Peckitt was born and educated in England and is the son of the late Leonard F. and Frances Peckitt. After reaching manhood he came to America and immediately obtained a position as chemist for the Reading Iron Company of Reading, Pa.

In 1890 he accepted a position as head chemist of the Crane Iron Company at Catasauqua; from which capacity he was promoted to assistant superintendent, superintendent, general manager and later to the chairs of vice president and president of the Crane Company, also one of the subsidiaries of the Replogle Company.



Leonard Peckitt

WILLIAM HENRY CRANE

William Henry Crane, veteran American comedian, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, April 3, 1845, and educated in the Boston schools. He did not come from a theatrical family but describes himself as a stage-struck boy, eagerly participating in amateur theatricals. When he was eighteen his fine bass voice secured him an engagement with the popular Holman Opera Company. Young Crane was apprenticed to the Holmans, receiving tuition and expenses for his services. His debut occurred at Utica, New York, July 13, 1863. He remained with the Holmans for seven years, first as basso and then as comedian.

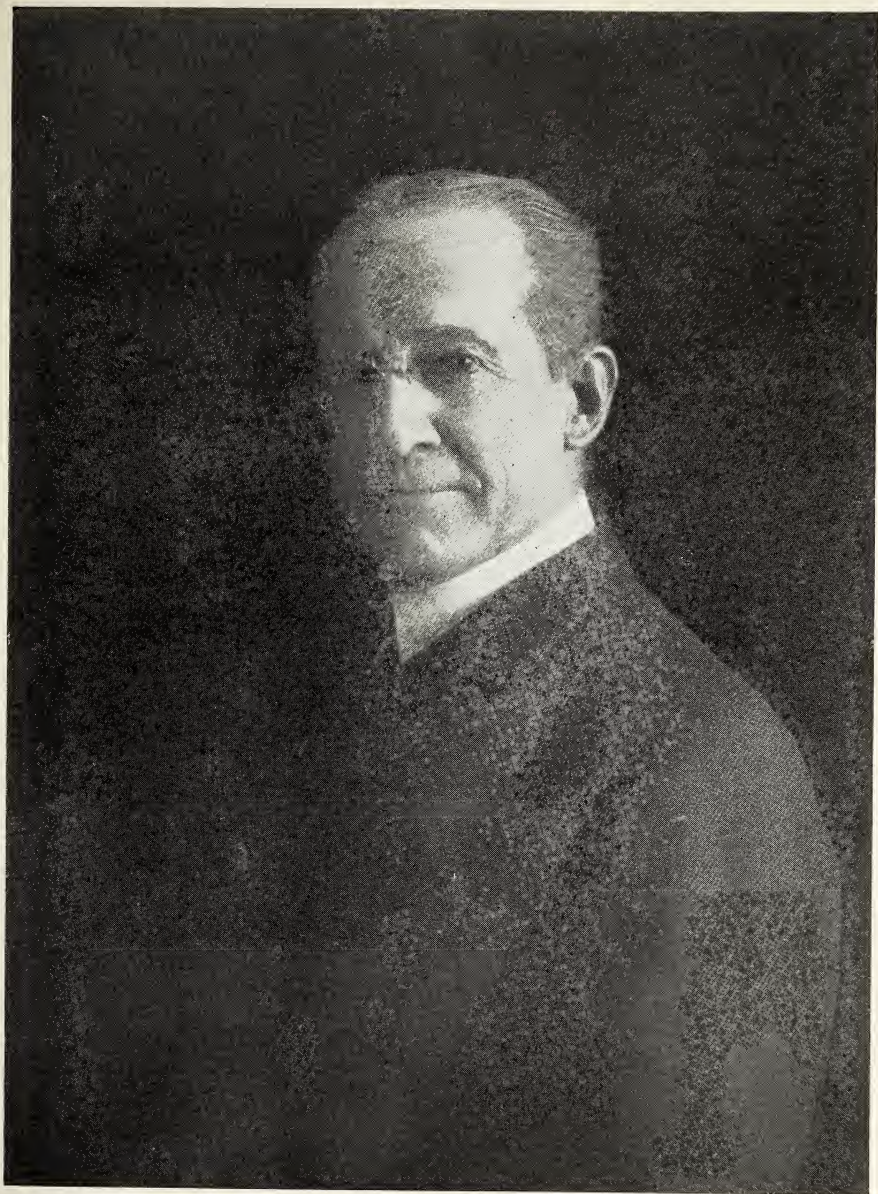
Later he was leading comedian in the Alice Oates Opera Company for four years. In 1874 he turned to legitimate acting and became a member of a stock company at Hooley's Theater in Chicago. Next he acted in San Francisco for nearly a year. Returning East, he made his first marked success in 1877 with Stuart Robson at the Park Theater, New York, in a farcical play, "Our Boarding House". Henceforth Mr. Crane was recognized as a comedian of exceptional talent. Robson and Crane formed a partnership that lasted twelve years and a lifelong friendship. Their numerous successes included the two Dromios in the "Comedy of Errors" and ended with "The Henrietta" in 1889.

As a star and head of his own company, Mr. Crane played in "The Senator", "On Probation", "The American Minister", "Fool of Fortune", "Worth a Million", "Head of the Family", and others. By 1899 he had presented twelve plays by American authors. In 1896 Mr. Crane toured the country with the famous all-star cast of "The Rivals" which included Joseph Jefferson, Nat C. Goodwin, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Drew, Crane and others.

In 1900 Charles Frohman became Mr. Crane's manager and picked for him perhaps his greatest success, "David Harum", in which he appeared for three years. The association with Frohman continued for nine years, during which Crane produced "The Spenders", "Business Is Business", "Father and the Boys," and other successes.

In 1915 Mr. Crane retired from the stage. His collection of photographs, books and newspaper clippings constitutes an unique history of the American stage dating back to 1863. Mr. Crane married in 1870 Ella Chloe Myers of Utica, New York, and their marriage proved very happy. Mrs. Crane was not an actress but she closely identified herself with her husband's interests, traveling all over the country with him, making his theatrical wardrobe, often acting as treasurer of his companies, invariably mothering his actors. She was known to the whole theatrical profession as "Aunt Ella" and shared Mr. Crane's genius for friendship.

As a comedian, Crane was probably ahead of all actors of his time except Jefferson. He possessed a face of wonderful mobility and his command of sentiment, pathos and unctuous humor was almost perfect. He was a tireless worker and devoted to his art.



W. H. Crane

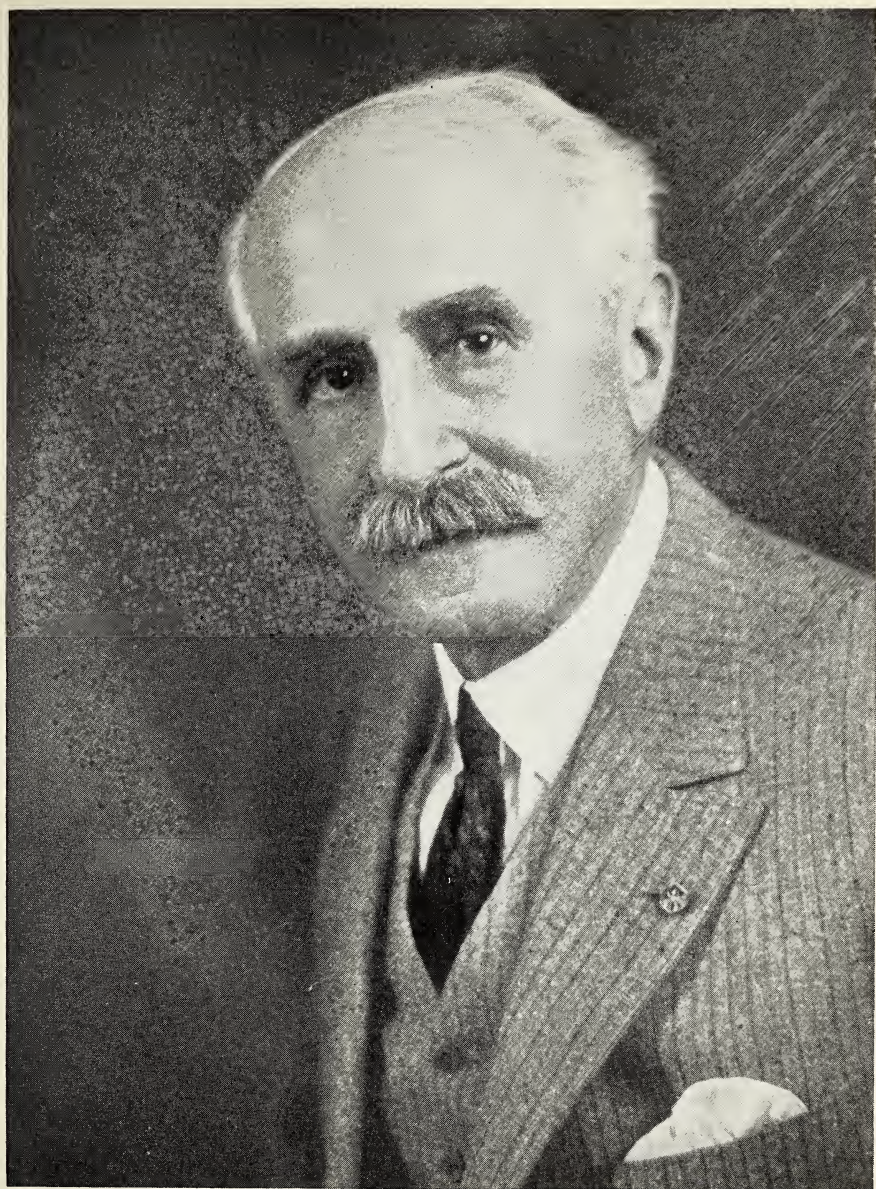
J. M. SCHOONMAKER

J. M. Schoonmaker, Pittsburgh railroad executive, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1842. He grew up and received his education there. He was a student at the University of Western Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, when the Civil War broke out.

Mr. Schoonmaker has a Civil War record of which he is justly proud. He enlisted the day after the firing on Fort Sumter and served thirteen months in the ranks. At twenty, he was colonel of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the youngest colonel in the Union army.

In January, 1864, he was assigned to the command of a division under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and led a cavalry charge that captured the Star Fort at Winchester. This action resulted in the defeat of Early's army and General Schoonmaker was awarded a Congressional Medal for gallant and distinguished service.

At the close of the war, he returned home and was variously engaged until he took an active part in the organization and development of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad. Mr. Schoonmaker is now chairman of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie.



G. Loomaker

EDWARD A. MOONEY

Edward A. Mooney, distinguished American prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, was born at Mount Savage, Maryland, May 9, 1882. When he was four year old, his family moved to Youngstown, Ohio. Here the future archbishop attended the parish school of St. Columba's Church and played baseball and other games with his "gang". He is remembered by his boyhood associates as a quiet but forceful boy and devoted to his dog, Tip.

When young Mooney chose the priesthood for his vocation, he was sent for his collegiate and theological education first to St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Maryland, later to St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and to the North American College in Rome. He was ordained to the priesthood in the Church of St. John Lateran, Rome, April 10, 1909.

Father Mooney returned to America to teach. He was a professor in St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland from 1909 to 1916 and during the next six years president of the Cathedral Latin School in the same city. In September, 1922, he returned to his home city of Youngstown as pastor of the large parish of St. Patrick's Church, remaining in that position, however, less than six months. Dr. Mooney was recalled to Rome in January, 1923, to become the spiritual director of the North American College. He filled this office for three years, until his elevation to his present high rank.

On January 31, 1926, Dr. Mooney was consecrated Archbishop of Irenopolis and appointed Apostolic Delegate to India. Archbishop Mooney is the first American prelate to represent the papal court in a foreign country and the youngest delegate ever promoted to such a post. He is in authority over eight other archbishops, about thirty bishops and three thousand priests in India.



Edward Mooney

LIVINGSTON FARRAND

Livingston Farrand, authority on public health, anthropologist and educator of note, was born in Newark, New Jersey, June 14, 1867. He was educated at the Newark Academy, Princeton University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1891. He also studied for two years in England and Germany.

From 1893 to 1914 he taught psychology and anthropology at Columbia. In 1914 he became president of the University of Colorado where, during the next three years, he greatly elevated standards of scholarship.

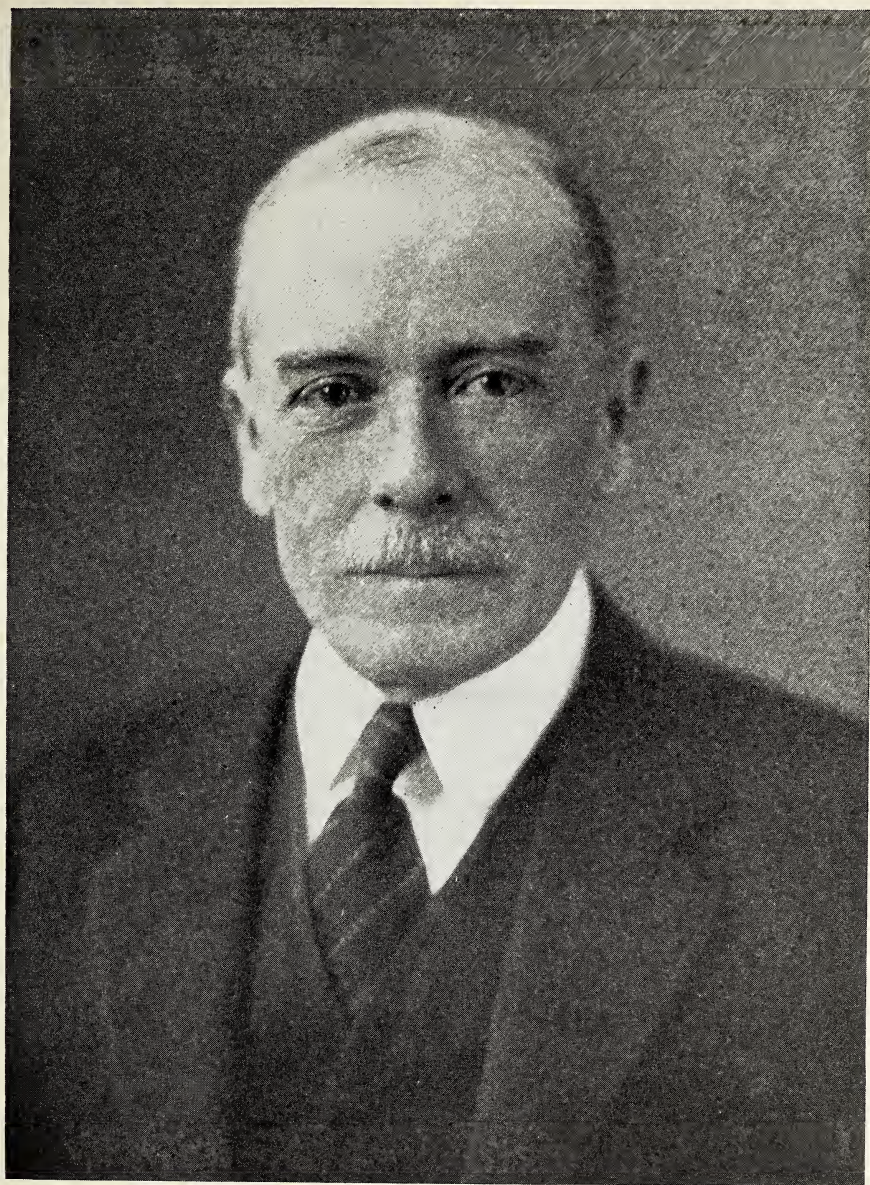
Dr. Farrand participated in health movements of every kind and for nine years he was executive secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and a leader in the American Public Health Association, serving two years as editor of its organ, the "American Journal of Public Health".

During 1917-1918 he was director of the anti-tuberculosis commission sent to France by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He was given leave of absence by the University of Colorado for this work. The tact and sympathy of Dr. Farrand gained the hearty coöperation of the French health authorities and contributed largely to the success of the commission.

His success in France led to Dr. Farrand's selection as chairman of the central committee of the American Red Cross in March, 1919. He resigned from his university and devoted his whole energy to directing the transition of the Red Cross from war to peace activities. In this task he displayed organizing and executive ability of high order. He concentrated foreign relief work in eastern and central Europe, where the distress was greatest, caring particularly for children and war refugees. In the United States he started a broad movement for the training of public health nurses and provided temporary relief for disabled soldiers amounting to \$10,000,000 annually.

In June, 1921, Dr. Farrand was elected president of Cornell University to succeed Jacob Gould Schurman. The distinguished president of Cornell is a gifted speaker and is exhibiting in the educational world the same splendid qualities of leadership that he manifested in his philanthropic work.

Dr. Farrand is a member of the leading learned and scientific societies as well as of the principal medical and health associations of the United States and he has degrees from twelve leading American universities and colleges. He is the author of "Basis of American History" (1904) besides contributions to psychological and anthropological publications.



Livingston Farnand

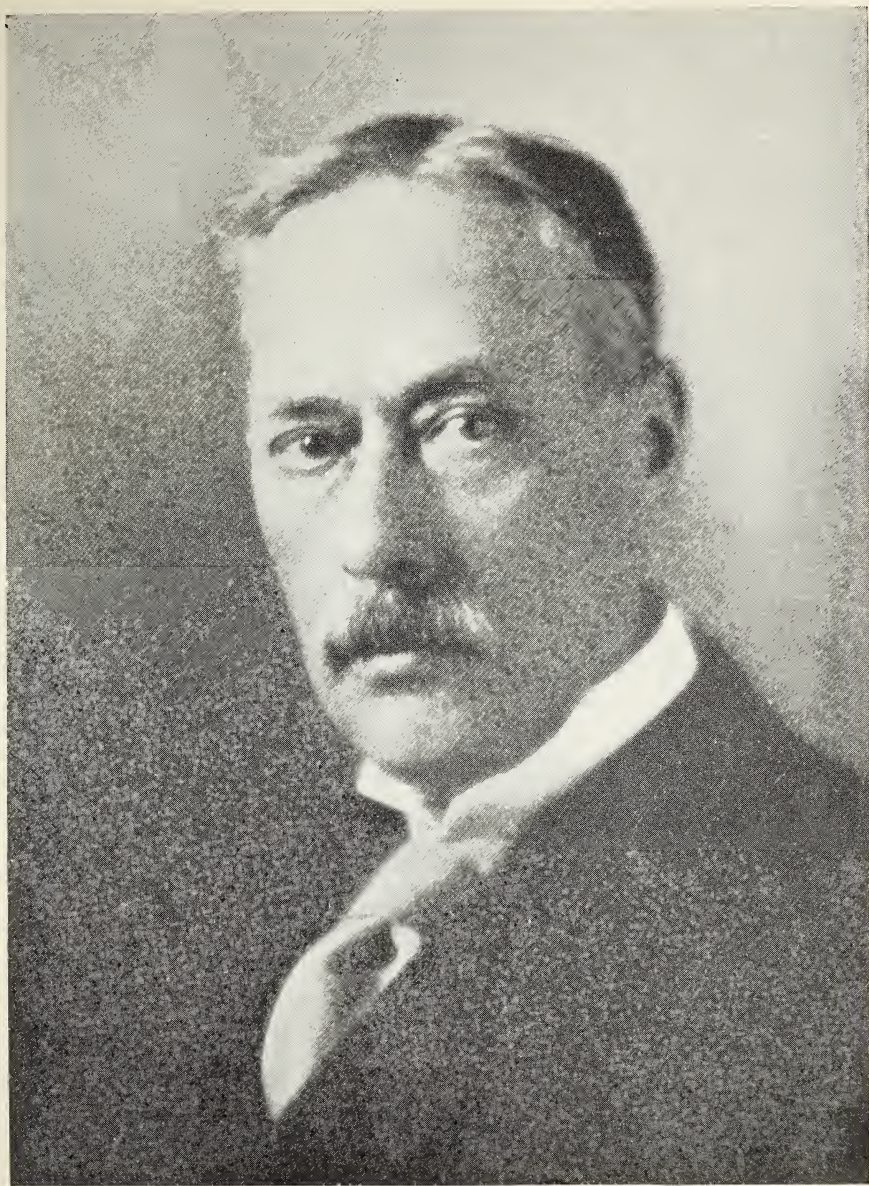
FRANK J. GOODNOW

Frank Johnson Goodnow, eminent American jurist and educator, comes of New England stock. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 18, 1859, and was educated at Amherst College, Columbia Law School, the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris and the University of Berlin. Later he received LL. D. degrees from Amherst, Columbia, Harvard, Brown and Princeton universities.

For thirty years Mr. Goodnow taught American and European public law in Columbia University and trained many students to research. He was the first president of the American Political Science Association and several of his former students were among its officers. He is a recognized authority on municipal, administrative and constitutional law and has published "City Government in the United States", "Comparative Administrative Law", "Social Reform and the Constitution" and various other important books.

Dr. Goodnow is a man of affairs as well as a distinguished scholar. He gained business experience in a New York broker's office and was interested in a large manufacturing concern. He has served as an expert on various commissions, notably the Public Ownership Commission to investigate municipal ownership in Europe in 1906-1907, a New York City charter commission and President Taft's Commission on Economy and Efficiency.

In 1913-1914 he was legal adviser to the Chinese government, resigning to become president of Johns Hopkins University. As president of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Goodnow has proved an able administrator.



Frank J. Goodnow

RAY WILBUR

Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, was born in Boonesboro, Iowa, April 13, 1875. He graduated from Stanford University in 1896 and took his A. M. degree there in 1897, after serving a year as instructor in physiology. He received his professional degree from Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, in 1899 and later studied at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, London, and Munich.

Immediately upon graduation from the medical school, Dr. Wilbur took up teaching. He was lecturer and demonstrator in physiology at Cooper for a year, then he taught physiology and medicine at Stanford for sixteen years. From 1911 to 1916 he also filled the office of dean of the Medical School. Since January 1916 he has been president of Stanford University.

President Wilbur is a member of leading medical and social associations of the country and has served many in an executive capacity. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation and past president of the American Academy of Medicine and the Association of American Medical Colleges.

During the war, he was prominent in government activities. He was appointed chief of the division of conservation of the United States Food Commission in 1917 and also became a member of the California State Council of Defense. In 1918 he was a regional educational director of the Students' Army Training Corps. In 1924 he was chairman of the medical council of the Veterans' Bureau.

Dr. Wilbur possesses degrees from the Universities of California, Arizona and Pennsylvania and from Syracuse and Stanford Universities. He belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Chi fraternities.



Ray Lyman Wilbur

THOMAS CHARLES O'REILLY

The Right Reverend Thomas Charles O'Reilly was born on February 22, 1873, at Cleveland, Ohio, son of Patrick O'Reilly and Delia Readdy O'Reilly. He was educated in private elementary schools and St. Patrick's Parochial School, Cleveland. In 1893 he graduated from Carroll University, Cleveland, and the following year studied philosophy at St. Mary's Theological Seminary. He was chosen by the faculty of this Cleveland Seminary and by Bishop Ignatius F. Hoestmann to represent the diocese of Cleveland in the American College in Rome, where he spent five years studying philosophy and theology.

He was ordained a priest in the Basilica of St. John of the Lateran, Rome, the cathedral church of the world, by Cardinal Cassetta, the Vicar of the Pope in the city of Rome, on June 4, 1898. While in the American College he was a fellow of the Faculty of Theology and conducted classes for the undergraduate students. In 1899, he received the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology in the University of the Propaganda, Rome.

In July, 1899, he returned to Cleveland and was assigned to the Cathedral Church—first in the capacity of Assistant Pastor, and later as a visiting priest during the years 1901 to 1910, when he occupied the chairs of philosophy, theology, sacred eloquence and rhetoric in the Diocesan Seminary, then located within the boundaries of the Cathedral parish. He was called to the office of Chancellor of the Diocese of Cleveland in 1909, and in 1916 to the office of Vicar General, which he filled until the death of Bishop Farrelly in 1921. On the consecration of Bishop Schrembs in the fall of 1921, he was retained as a member of the advisory board of the new bishop, and appointed Vicar General for the religious communities of the diocese.

Besides filling numerous offices connected with the diocesan administration, Msgr. O'Reilly is pastor of the Cathedral Church, which position was conferred upon him by Bishop Farrelly, in 1911, and confirmed by Bishop Schrembs. He is State Chaplain of the Knights of Columbus and of the Catholic Daughters of America, as well a chaplain of a local council of Knights of Columbus and of the Moses Cleveland 4th Degree Assembly. In 1904 Msgr. O'Reilly instituted the annual Lenten retreats for the men of Cleveland under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, which custom first spread throughout the state of Ohio and now has become national. During the World War he worked among the many nationalities of northern Ohio to promote loyalty and devotion to the Allied cause. He took part in the work of the training camps and the activities of the Red Cross and the Knights of Columbus. He was one of the leading speakers on the Trophy Train of the 4th Federal Reserve District, which visited more than a hundred towns in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio.

His leading thought in citizenship is to teach an appreciation and love for American ideals. He is active in all constructive movements for the welfare of the community, and in his church he is zealous with the love of Christ for all.



Thomas, C. O'Reilly

HENRY FORD

Henry Ford was born in Greenfield, Michigan, July 30, 1863, son of William Ford and Mary Litogot Ford. His father was a farmer, but Henry, from early boyhood, was more interested in machinery than in working on a farm. He was educated in the district school. When he was fourteen years old his mother died. At the age of seventeen he left school and became an apprentice in a steam engine plant in Detroit. During evenings he repaired watches in a jewelry shop.

Circumstances caused Mr. Ford to return to the farm his father had given him. There he fitted out a saw-mill and a portable engine, cut timber and built a cottage. He was married to Clara J. Bryant, of Greenfield, in April, 1888. When he was not cutting timber, he was working on gas engines.

He was then offered a job with the Detroit Electric Company as engineer and machinist. In 1892 he completed his motor car, but it was not until the spring of the following year that it ran to his satisfaction. It had the appearance of a buggy and was the first and for some time the only automobile in Detroit. It was a single-cylinder contraption and made a great deal of noise.

He had gradually advanced to the position of chief engineer with the Edison Co., and was offered the superintendency. But he gave up his position in 1899 and went into the automobile business. A group of men organized the Detroit Automobile Company to exploit his car. Mr. Ford was made chief engineer and held a small amount of stock. Believing the company was determined to use his car as a money making scheme, Mr. Ford resigned in 1902. In 1903 he organized the Ford Motor Company, of which he was vice-president, master-mechanic and general manager. The capitalization was \$100,000, of which Mr. Ford owned twenty-five per cent.

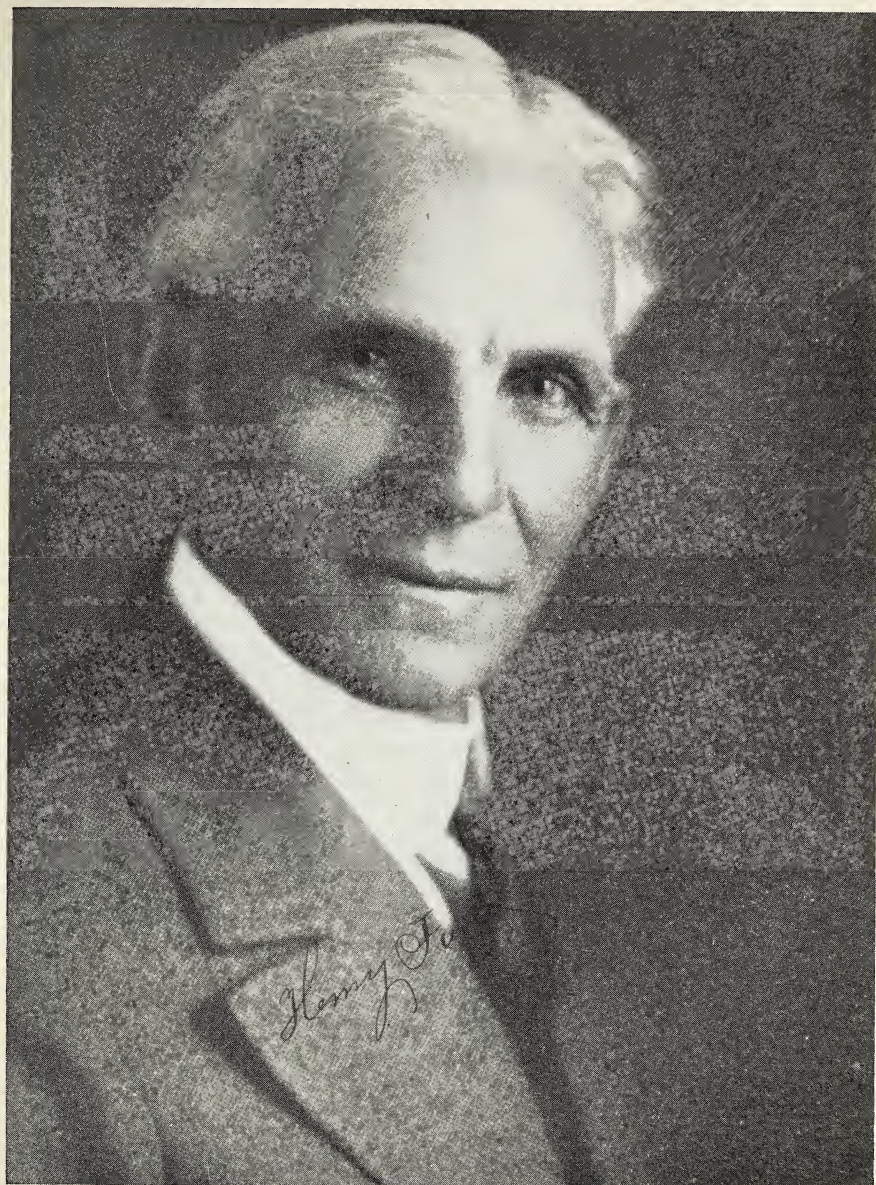
In January, 1914, Mr. Ford attracted national attention by putting into operation a kind of profit-sharing plan in which a minimum wage for any class of work was to be \$5 a day. This has since been raised. At the same time the working day was reduced to eight hours. He resigned as president of the Ford Motor Company in 1920, and his son, Edsel, succeeded him.

During the World War, Mr. Ford created quite a sensation by chartering a "Peace Ship" at his own expense and conducting a party to Europe, in 1915, with the object of organizing a peace conference to influence belligerent governments to end the war. But when the United States entered the war, every facility of the industries of the Ford Motor Company was put at the disposal of the government.

In 1918, Mr. Ford was a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate against Truman H. Newberry.

The Henry Ford Trade School was incorporated in 1916. Mr. Ford also built the Henry Ford Hospital at a cost of \$5,000,000. In 1918, he was appointed by President Wilson as a member of the Wage Empiring Board.

Mr. Ford was awarded an honorary Degree of Doctor of Engineering from the University of Michigan in June, 1926.



Henry Ford

J. LEONARD REPLOGLE

Jacob Leonard Replogle, financier, was born in Bedford County, Pa., May 6, 1876, son of Rhinehart Z. and Mary Ann (Furry) Replogle.

In 1885 his parents moved to Johnstown, Pa., where J. Leonard Replogle attended public schools until the age of thirteen, when he entered the employment of the Cambria Iron Co. as office boy. His success attracted the attention of Charles S. Price, then manager and afterwards president of the Cambria Steel Company. Promotion came rapidly, first as superintendent of the order department, then assistant to the general manager and later assistant to the president.

On March 1, 1915, Mr. Replogle resigned to become vice-president and general manager of sales of the American Vanadium Company with offices in New York. In October of the same year he organized a syndicate which bought the large holdings of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Cambria Steel Company and in November he was made a director and member of the executive committee of the Cambria Steel Company. About this time efforts were being made to merge several of the larger independent steel companies and Mr. Replogle was asked to assist in these plans. When the merger failed, Mr. Replogle and his associates arranged to sell control of the Cambria Steel Company to the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company.

In September, 1917, Mr. Replogle became president and general manager of sales of the American Vanadium Company. He continued as president until September, 1919, when he organized a syndicate for the purpose of purchasing the plant and assets of the company and a reorganization was effected under the name of the Vanadium Corporation of America, to continue the business on a much larger scale. Because of ill health Mr. Replogle resigned the presidency of the Vanadium Corporation of America on August 22, 1923 and resigned his directorship in the company in October, 1924.

In 1919 the Replogle Steel Company was organized to take over the Wharton Steel Company and its subsidiaries. Mr. Replogle was chairman of the board and a director in these companies from the date of organization. Because of continued ill health he resigned as chairman of the board of the Replogle Steel Company, September 25, 1924, but has retained his interest and directorships in the companies. He is also a director of the Wabash Railroad Company.

During the World War Mr. Replogle's record was notable. For eighteen months he was Director of Steel Supply, War Industries Board, at Washington, D. C., and for his conspicuous service in this capacity he was decorated by many foreign countries as well as his own. Mr. Replogle's predominant characteristic is an abounding enthusiasm, and a kindness of spirit that has endeared him to all with whom he has been associated.

He was married January 10, 1905 to Blanche Kenly McMillen, granddaughter of James McMillen, of Johnstown, Pa.



J. Leonard Ripley

HERBERT HOOVER

Herbert Hoover, engineer, savior of Belgium, conservator of America's food supply during the World War and Secretary of Commerce in the cabinets of Presidents Harding and Coolidge, was born August 10, 1874, at West Branch, Ia. Early in life he moved with his parents to California where he was educated, graduating from Stanford University in 1895, having completed a course as mining engineer.

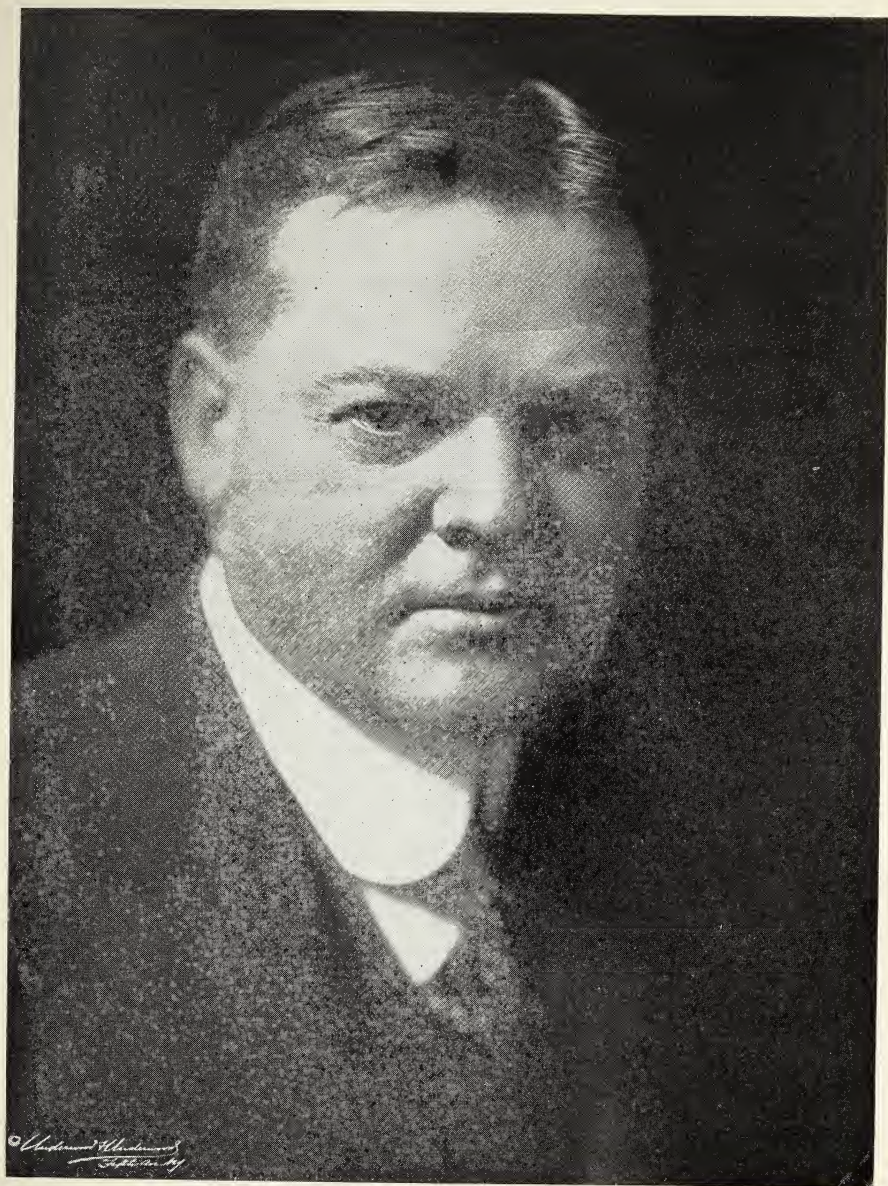
In 1899 young Hoover married Miss Lou Henry of California. His profession required him to travel in many parts of the world for extended periods of time. He acquired mining interests in the Orient, South America, South Africa, Asia and Europe and in a comparatively few years reached the top of his profession and a fortune earned solely by his efforts and his ability in his chosen work.

When the World War burst forth in 1914 Herbert Hoover was known only in his own profession and to a comparatively few people. But he happened to be in London, England, at that time and was chosen as chairman of an unofficial relief committee to protect the interests of Americans caught in the maelstrom of the war and to aid those who became stranded in the various countries which were engaged in the conflict. His organizing and executive ability was immediately apparent and when the Commission for the Relief of Belgium was formed by interested persons from many different countries Herbert Hoover was named as chairman. In this capacity he traveled back and forth across the battle lines many times and accomplished a humanitarian work which won him universal praise.

After the United States entered the World War President Wilson called on Hoover to organize and control the food resources of this country in the interest of victory for the allies and America and appointed him United States Food Administrator. He proved to be the man for the job. After the war ended he directed many activities for the relief of the suffering people of the war-torn nations.

President Harding determined that he needed Hoover in his reconstruction cabinet and designated him as head of the Department of Commerce where he has exercised his rare qualities for organization and effective effort in the interest of the American business men.

Nations, societies of all kinds and conditions, and universities have bestowed numerous honors on Herbert Hoover in recognition of his work. Besides his varied accomplishments as engineer and public servant Mr. Hoover is the author of many technical and other publications.



Herbert Hoover

ALEXANDER MacBURNEY BYERS

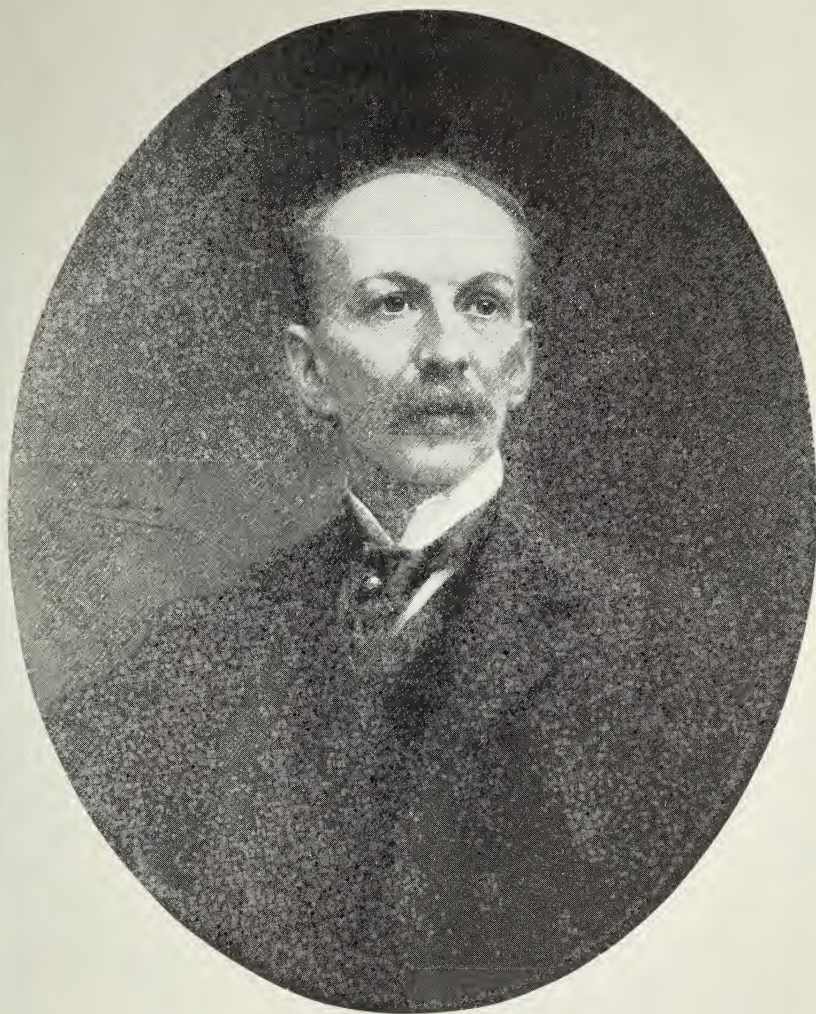
Alexander MacBurney Byers, American iron maker and manufacturer, was born in Greenfield, Pa., September 6, 1827, the son of Daniel Cannon Byers and Maria (MacBurney) Byers. He grew to boyhood on his father's farm, attending the country schools. While still but a lad, he entered upon his long and notable career in the iron industry, in the employ of the Henry Clay Furnace Company, one of the oldest iron making concerns in Pennsylvania. At the age of 16 Mr. Byers was superintendent of a blast furnace, a speaking testimony of his early and competent grasp of the primary details of his adopted calling. In this capacity Mr. Byers had the distinction of reducing in his furnace the first consignment of Lake Superior iron ore which came to Pittsburgh.

In 1854 Mr. Byers went to Cleveland, Ohio, to take charge of the iron business of Spang & Company. In 1858 he became a partner in the new firm of Spang, Chalfant & Company, in which capacity he continued until the firm dissolved in 1864. Mr. Byers then organized the firm of Graff, Byers & Company. This was the first iron-pipe concern in the country to make its own iron. The business of the company prospered from the beginning. In 1870 the firm was reorganized under the title of Byers, McCullough & Company, and in 1886 by another change, it became A. M. Byers & Company. With a constantly increasing business and expanding plant, A. M. Byers & Company was incorporated in September, 1893, with capital stock of \$500,000.

In 1870 Mr. Byers became sole owner of a large plant at Girard, Ohio. With George Westinghouse, Mr. Byers was one of the founders, one of the largest stockholders of the Philadelphia Company, and one of its directors until it was bought by the Baltimore firm of Alexander Brown & Sons. Mr. Byers served several years as a director in the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Union Switch & Signal Company. He was also president of the Union Bridge Company, and was connected less prominently with the furtherance of many other business projects.

As a man eminently practical and successful, Mr. Byers' executive ability was claimed also by the financial circles of his city. He served as a director of the Merchants & Manufacturers Insurance Company and of the American Surety Company, besides many others, and at the time of his death was president of the Iron City National Bank. In 1864 Mr. Byers married Miss Martha Fleming, daughter of Cochran Fleming, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Byers died in New York City, September 19, 1900. He was widely known for many public philanthropies. He was less widely known in connection with a host of quietly bestowed private charities. He was a man of refined tastes, fond of travel, good literature and art. His collection of paintings is well known because of its value and importance.



A. M. Byers

A. M. Byers

ALICE GENTLE

Alice Gentle, a distinguished American soprano, was born in Chatsworth, Illinois. Before reaching her teens, however, her family moved to Seattle, Washington, where she received her first musical training. She showed rare talent while in grammar grades. Her services were constantly in demand by those attempting amateur theatricals or operas. As a result, she was thrown with older musicians who recognized her gifts at once. A church position was offered her and she soon became a local celebrity.

Eventually, she arrived in New York where her real struggle commenced. She entered the chorus of Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Grand Opera Company but was promoted to small parts the second season. She made her debut with success as Flora in "Traviata." Hammerstein had great plans for Miss Gentle but they were abandoned when he was forced to retire from the operatic field.

Discouraged, Miss Gentle then sought for engagements in the light opera field. For three seasons this form of amusement gave her employment. But she found time to take advantage of any operatic appearances that were offered her no matter how small the opportunity was.

Finally, in 1915, San Francisco offered her her first real grand opera opportunity. She became an instant favorite. Her success was such that she found no difficulty in securing an engagement at La Scala, Milan in 1916. After success there she came to the Metropolitan, N. Y., for one season. She resigned as soon as she realized the limited opportunities that the management saw fit to offer her.

Her great successes have been won as a free lance in her own country, with Scotti and his famous company, with the Chicago Company and at Ravinio Park, Ill. She excels in such compositions as "Carmen", "Tosca", "Cavalleria Rusticana", "Zaza", "Fedora", "La Navarraise", "La Forza del Destino", "Sappho", "Madam Sans Gene", and "The Jewels of the Madonna".

Miss Gentle makes her home in Santa Cruz, California.



Alice Gentle.

FERDINAND FOCH

Ferdinand Foch, a French marshal, and Commander-in-Chief of the Allied and American Armies during the closing months of the World War, was born in Tarbes, a little city in the department Hautes-Pyrénées, on October 2, 1851. His father, Napoleon Foch, was a civil official under Napoleon III. His early education was obtained in provincial cities. At Metz he prepared for the Ecole Polytechnique, which he entered in 1871 and from which he was graduated as an artilleryman. In 1878 he was promoted to the rank of captain of artillery. As a captain, he became a student in the Ecole de Guerre (War College). Later he was made a lieutenant-colonel, and was appointed professor of strategy and general tactics in this college. Many of the French generals in the World War had been among his students. After little more than five years of teaching he returned to his regiment for a few years. In 1905, he had conferred upon him by Premier Clemenceau the high office of Commandant of the Ecole de Guerre. This brought him into close contact with the War Department.

Marechal Foch is the author of two great works—"The Principles of War" and "The Conduct of War" which are well-known to military students everywhere, having been translated into different languages.

The World War gave Foch an opportunity to put his theories into practice, and by so doing he justified them and distinguished himself. As commander of one of the French armies in the Battle of the Marne, his swift decision and prompt action turned, what threatened to be a defeat, into a French victory. At the Battle of Ypres he was in command of the British, French and Belgian forces that prevented the enemy from breaking through to Calais.

In May, 1917, Foch succeeded General Pétain as Chief of the Staff of the Army. Early in the year of 1918 he was selected and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied and American Armies, thus having under his command the greatest number of men ever commanded by one general. His quickness and accuracy of decision and continuous assaults along the front resulted in the final collapse of Germany and in victory for the Allied Armies. He was made a marshal of France in August, 1918. On November 11, 1918, he presented the armistice conditions to the German representatives empowered to sue for armistice.

Marechal Foch proved to be one of the most successful commanders in the World War and had the confidence of both military and civil leaders of the allied nations. He received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, was created a field-marshal in the British Army, and was awarded the Order of Merit. He became a member of the Académie Française in 1919, and was elected a president of the Inter-Allied Military Commission at Versailles.

Marechal Foch made a tour of the United States in 1921 and was received with the greatest ovations and honors.



L. Fork

JOSEPH J. C. JOFFRE

The hero of the Marne was born in Rivesaltes, Southern France, January 4, 1852. His parents were prosperous peasants owning a little farm and a thriving business. His father was one of the best coopers of that region and his competent mother managed the farm. Little Joseph Joffre was the best scholar in his village school, with a particular talent for mathematics. So instead of putting his son to work at his trade, Gilles Joffre sent him to the Lycee or Academy of Perpignan.

From Perpignan Joseph Joffre went to the Ecole Polytechnique, the great French military school in Paris, as a student of military engineering. He ranked fourteenth in a class of one hundred and thirty-two. While he was still a student, the Franco-Prussian War broke out. During the German siege, he worked on the fortifications of Paris as a temporary second lieutenant. The war over, he returned to the Polytechnique, graduating in 1872.

Joffre's early army career was marked by solid hard work and his military reputation as a successful engineer and mathematician grew steadily. Much of his service was colonial, in China, Indo-China, Formosa, the Sudan and Madagascar. In the Sudan he greatly distinguished himself by a brilliant, audacious march resulting in the capture of Timbuctu, February, 1894. In recognition he was made a lieutenant-colonel and an officer of the Legion of Honor.

One promotion followed another. In 1901 he became a brigadier-general, four years later he was in command of a division, in 1909, head of an army corps and inspector of military colleges and finally in 1911 commander of all the French forces. His promotion was greeted with enthusiasm by the "poilus," who loved and trusted "Papa Joffre."

This ability to inspire confidence, to create morale, was of supreme value when at the outbreak of the European War General Joffre was in command of all forces, French and British, on the western front. When after weeks of dogged retreat, he issued on September 5, 1914, his memorable order, "Troops unable to advance should die where they stand rather than give ground to the enemy," not a soldier wavered. The Battle of the Marne saved Paris and in December, 1914, Joffre's prestige at home and abroad was higher than that of any other living man. In December, 1915, he was appointed commander-in-chief of French forces on all fronts.

During 1915-1916, however, when Joffre and his armies settled down to a trench warfare for which they were not prepared, criticism began to make itself felt. Finally in December, 1916, General Nivelle was placed in command on the western front, General Sarraïl in the east and Joffre called to Paris as "technical adviser to the government." A few days later he was created a marshal of France—the first since 1870.

In April, 1917, Marshal Joffre was sent on a mission to the United States. Everywhere in America he was hailed as the savior of France. This ended his active participation in the war. Marshal Joffre is extremely popular among the people of France for his rugged simplicity and integrity of character.



J. Toffey

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Andrew Carnegie, American steel manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Dumfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, on November 25, 1835, the eldest son of William and Margaret Carnegie. In 1848, he came with his family to the United States, settling in Allegheny City, opposite Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He started as a bobbin boy in a cotton factory at \$1.20 a week. At the age of fourteen he became a messenger boy in the Pittsburgh office of the Ohio Telegraph Company, where he was soon promoted to telegraph operator. He was advanced by successive promotions until he became superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania system.

During the Civil War, Carnegie was put in charge of the military railroad and the government telegraphs, rendering very valuable service. Foreseeing the large future there was in the iron and steel business, after the war he established at Pittsburgh the Keystone Bridge Works and the Union Iron Works.

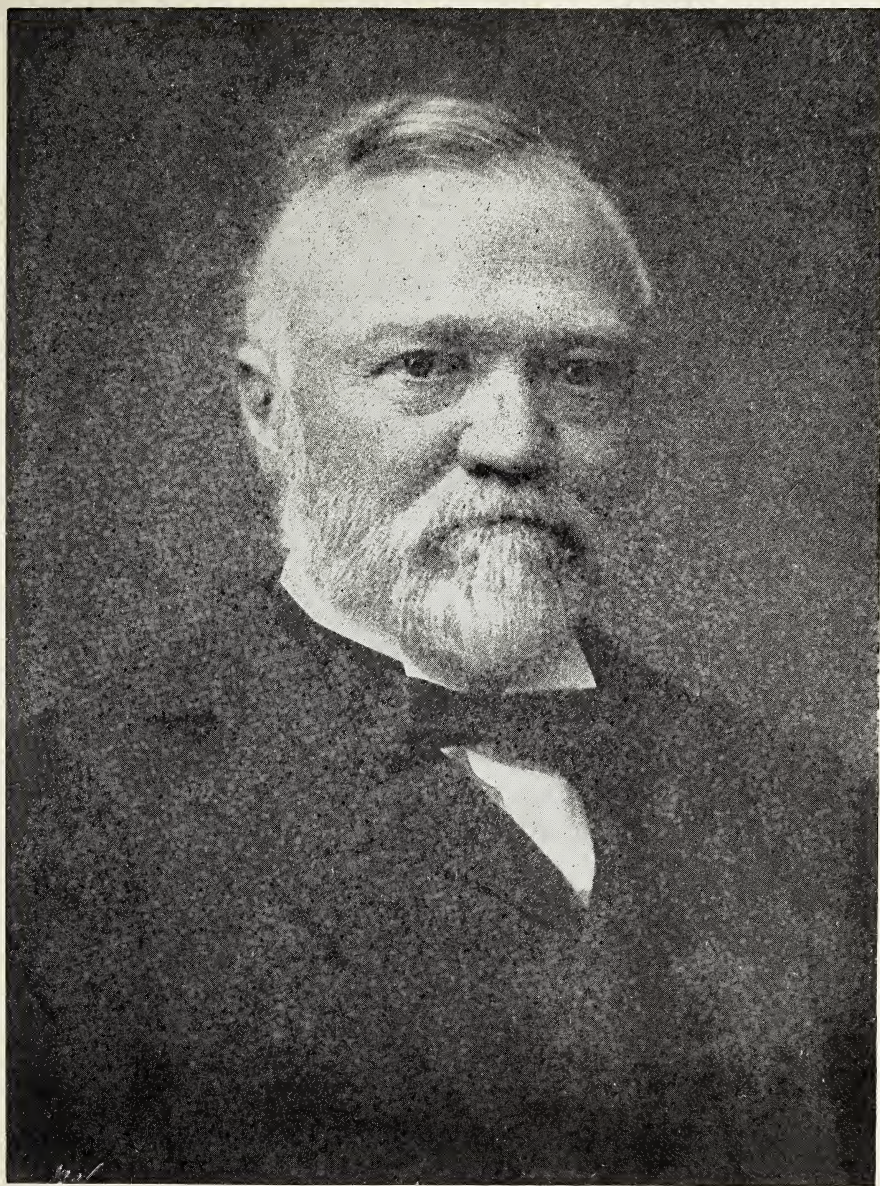
In 1868, after a trip to England, he introduced into the United States the Bessemer Process of making steel, adopting it in his mills, thereby revolutionizing the steel industry. In a short time he obtained control of seven great plants operating within five miles of Pittsburgh, served by tributary coal and iron fields. He consolidated his interests, in 1889, in the Carnegie Steel Company, which was merged with the United States Steel Corporation in 1901.

Carnegie now retired from active business to be of "usefulness in fields which have other than personal aims" as he stated in his own words. He gave millions of dollars for the building of public libraries in many cities and towns. He gave large sums of money to colleges and schools and foundations, among them the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C., the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Scotch Universities. For the cause of peace he established the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, gave the magnificent Peace Palace of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and aided in the organization of various peace leagues and commissions. He also gave large gifts for many other worth-while causes.

Mr. Carnegie was the author of several books, including "An American Four-in-Hand" (1883), "Round the World" (1884), "The Gospel of Wealth" (1900), "Empire of Business" (1902), and "Problems of Today" (1909).

In 1903 he was made Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and received from the same institution the degree of LL.D. in 1905. In 1907, France appointed him commander of the Legion of Honor, and the Queen of Holland conferred on him the Order of Orange-Nassau. He was also made an honorary alumnus of Princeton University.

Mr. Carnegie was married in 1887 to Louise Whitfield. He died at Lennox, Massachusetts, on August 11, 1919.



Andrew Carnegie

EDWARD M. HOUSE

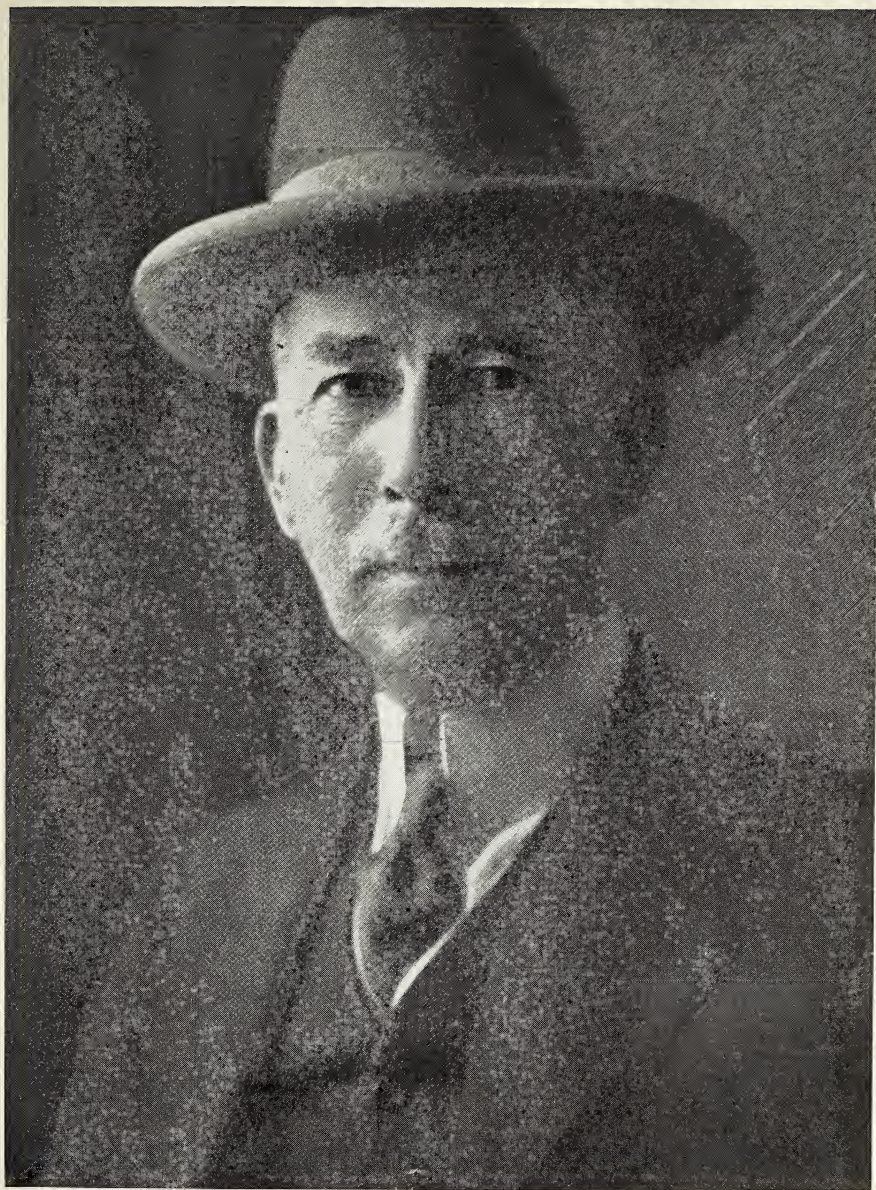
Edward Mandell House, adviser of President Woodrow Wilson, was born in Houston, Texas, July 26, 1858, the son of Thomas William and Mary Elizabeth Shearn House. He was educated in Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., and Cornell University.

For many years House had been interested in local and state Democratic politics in Texas, but had never held office when in 1912 he became interested in the campaign of Woodrow Wilson, then governor of New Jersey, for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He actively directed the Wilson campaign in Texas and he and his lieutenants were responsible for the support given Governor Wilson at the national convention in Baltimore.

House took a leading but quiet part in the management of the Presidential campaign, and after Wilson's election in November, 1912, was influential in the selection of the cabinet although he refused a cabinet appointment himself. He continued to advise President Wilson on public questions until the World War began in 1914, when Wilson sent House as his personal representative to study conditions in the warring countries. He made additional trips to Europe in 1915 and 1916 as the unofficial agent of the President, conferring with the leading statesmen of the allied nations for the purpose of trying to ascertain a basis on which President Wilson could propose peace. He continued this work after the United States entered the war in 1917, and in November, 1917, went to Paris as the special representative of the United States government at the conference to determine the best means for closer coöperation in the conduct of the war. He was also appointed by President Wilson to represent the United States at the meetings of the Supreme War Council, established as the result of the Paris conference.

House also acted for the United States in the conference which determined upon the armistice which ended the fighting November 11, 1918, and then was selected by the President as one of the five American peace commissioners at the great Versailles Conference which resulted in the peace treaty and the adoption of the covenant of the League of Nations. During the absence of President Wilson from the sessions of the conference, and while the President was in the United States, House acted as head of the American delegation to the conference.

House was married in 1881 to Miss Loulie Hunter, of Austin, Texas. His home is in that city.



Mr. House

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

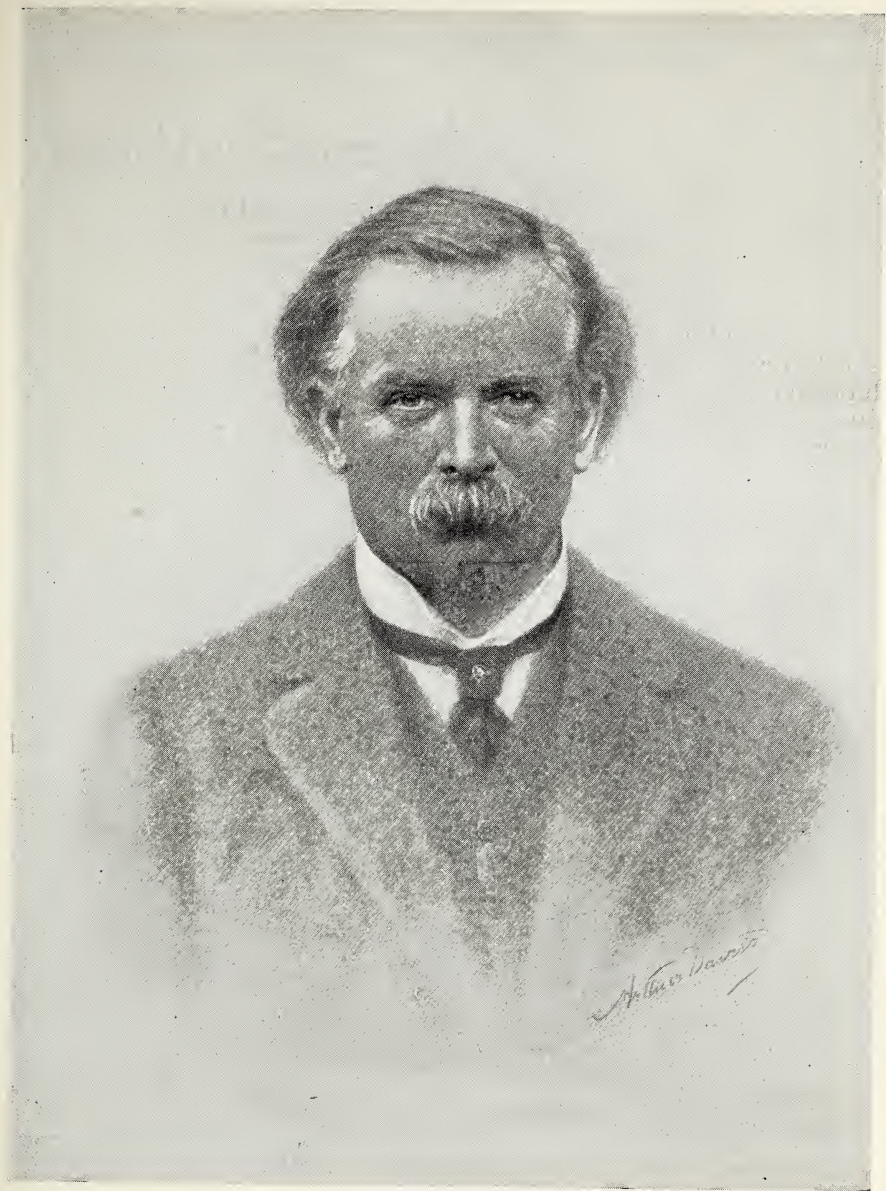
David Lloyd George, great Welsh statesman and Prime Minister of Great Britain during the greater part of the World War, was born in Manchester, England, in 1863. He was educated privately and in church schools in Wales.

After completing the required course in the study of law he became a solicitor in 1884. Entering politics he joined the liberal party and was first elected to Parliament from the Carnarvon district of Wales in 1890. The voters of that district continued him as their representative in the House of Commons without a defeat to the time of the writing of this sketch.

When the liberal party was charged with the responsibility of administering the British government in 1905, Lloyd George, who had become one of the party leaders in Great Britain, was appointed to the cabinet as president of the Board of Trade. He held this post until 1908 when he was designated as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Acting in that capacity he worked out a plan of taxing the landed estates of England which created much interest. After the World War began he was appointed to the newly created office of Minister of Munitions in 1915. His marvelous energy and executive ability was engaged in reorganizing the industrial life of Great Britain so that it was able to supply the British and allied armies with munitions to carry on the war. For a short time in 1916, he was Secretary of State for War and then succeeded in that same year as Prime Minister of the coalition cabinet. Lloyd George held his place as executive head of the English government as Premier until 1922 when he was forced out of office by the return to party government and the victory of the conservative party. He remained, however, as one of the minority leaders in Parliament.

Lloyd George, in his prime, was a master political craftsman and a powerful orator with an unsurpassed ability to sway his audience. He headed the British delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference and played a leading part in the writing of the treaty which brought the World War to a formal conclusion.

He was married in 1888 to Miss Margaret Owen, of Criccieth, Wales.



W Lloyd George

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

Marquis de Lafayette, lieutenant and friend of George Washington, was born in Auvergne, France, Sept. 6, 1757, and died in Paris May 20, 1834.

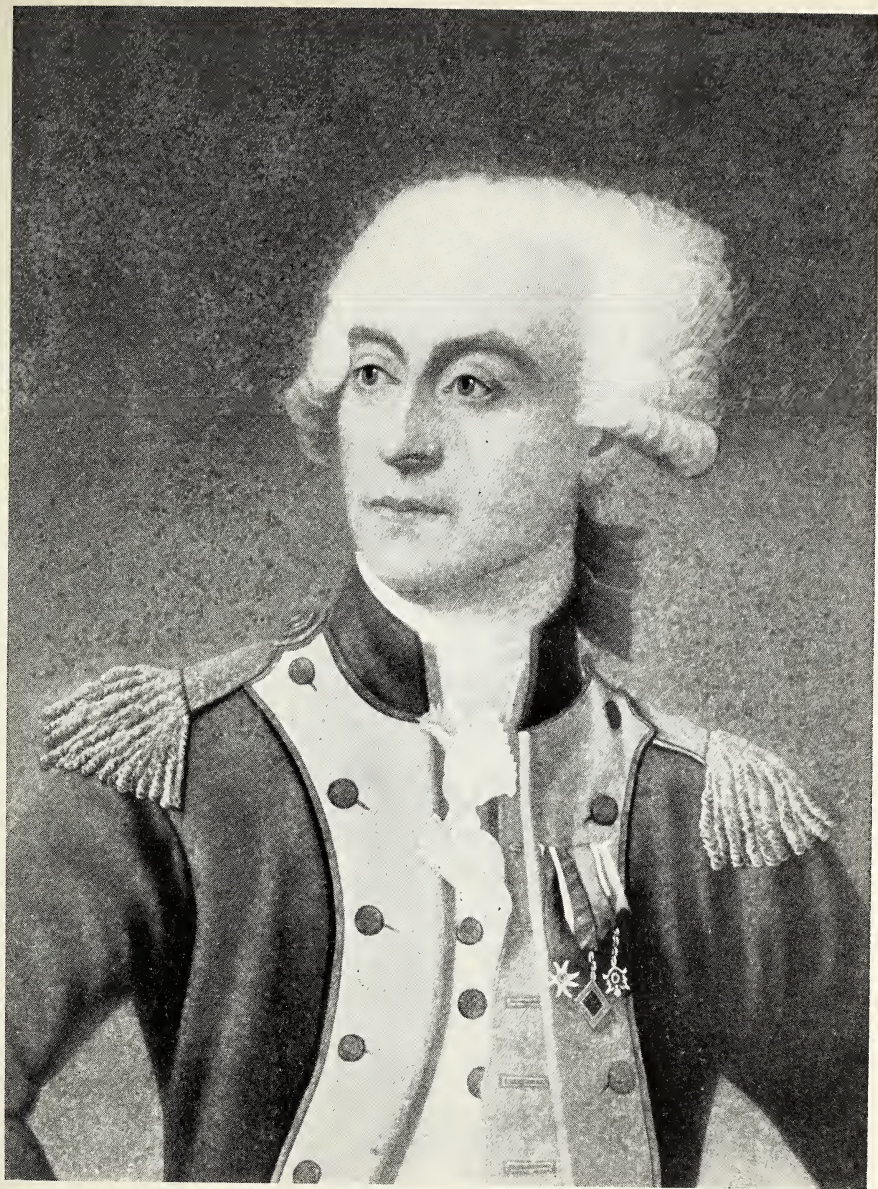
He was a captain of artillery in the French army when he heard about the Declaration of Independence in 1776. This fired him with enthusiasm for the cause of America and in 1777 he fitted out a ship at his own expense, secured letters of introduction to the Continental Congress, and took with him, Baron DeKalb and eleven other French and European officers, who sought service and adventure in the Revolutionary War. He acted first as volunteer aide to Washington, but after showing his mettle in the battle of Brandywine, he was given command of a division.

In 1779, Lafayette returned to France in order to secure greater coöperation between the colonies and the government of his own country. In 1780 he came back to America and resumed his place in the army. The next year he led the American forces in Virginia in the campaign against Cornwallis until Washington's arrival, which was followed by the victory at Yorktown.

After the Revolution, Lafayette visited Washington at Mount Vernon and upon his return to Europe in 1785 he traveled in Germany and became interested in a movement to free all slaves. When the Revolutionary movement commenced in France, Lafayette sat in the popular assembly and in 1789 was chosen commander of the French National Guard. When Austria declared war against France in 1792 he commanded a French army. Believing in a policy of moderation Lafayette attempted to protect the king and queen of France from arrest and execution and was removed by the extremists in power and was forced to flee into Belgium, where he was captured by the Austrians and kept in prison five years for not aiding the nations against France.

Lafayette did not regain his freedom until 1797 when the Austrian power was overthrown by Napoleon. Returning to France in 1800 he retired to his castle and declined many honors offered to him by Napoleon, including the post of minister to the United States. He also refused the governorship of Louisiana which was tendered by Jefferson in 1805.

After Napoleon was finally removed from power, Lafayette served in the French chamber of deputies from 1818 to 1824, and in the latter year came to America, making a triumphal tour of the country and receiving grants of land and money from Congress. In 1827 he was again elected a member of the French chamber of deputies, serving until his death. In the Revolution of 1830, he commanded the French National Guard and was instrumental in having Louis Phillipe placed on the French throne in the hope this would insure stable government for his country.



Lafayette

JOHN STAMBAUGH

John Stambaugh, the son of John Stambaugh, Senior, and Sarah Beaver Stambaugh, was born March 9, 1827, on a farm which is now a part of the City of Youngstown.

His early life was spent on the farm and at the district school where he received his first education, which was afterward supplemented by his own efforts and a course in a business college at Cincinnati, Ohio.

When a young man, he entered the employ of David Tod, who had opened the first commercial coal mine in this district,—the coal field at Brier Hill, underlying the Tod and the adjoining Stambaugh farms. The coal from this mine was of exceptionally fine quality and later Brier Hill Block was the name given to all the coal of the district, probably the finest grade of bituminous coal ever mined in America.

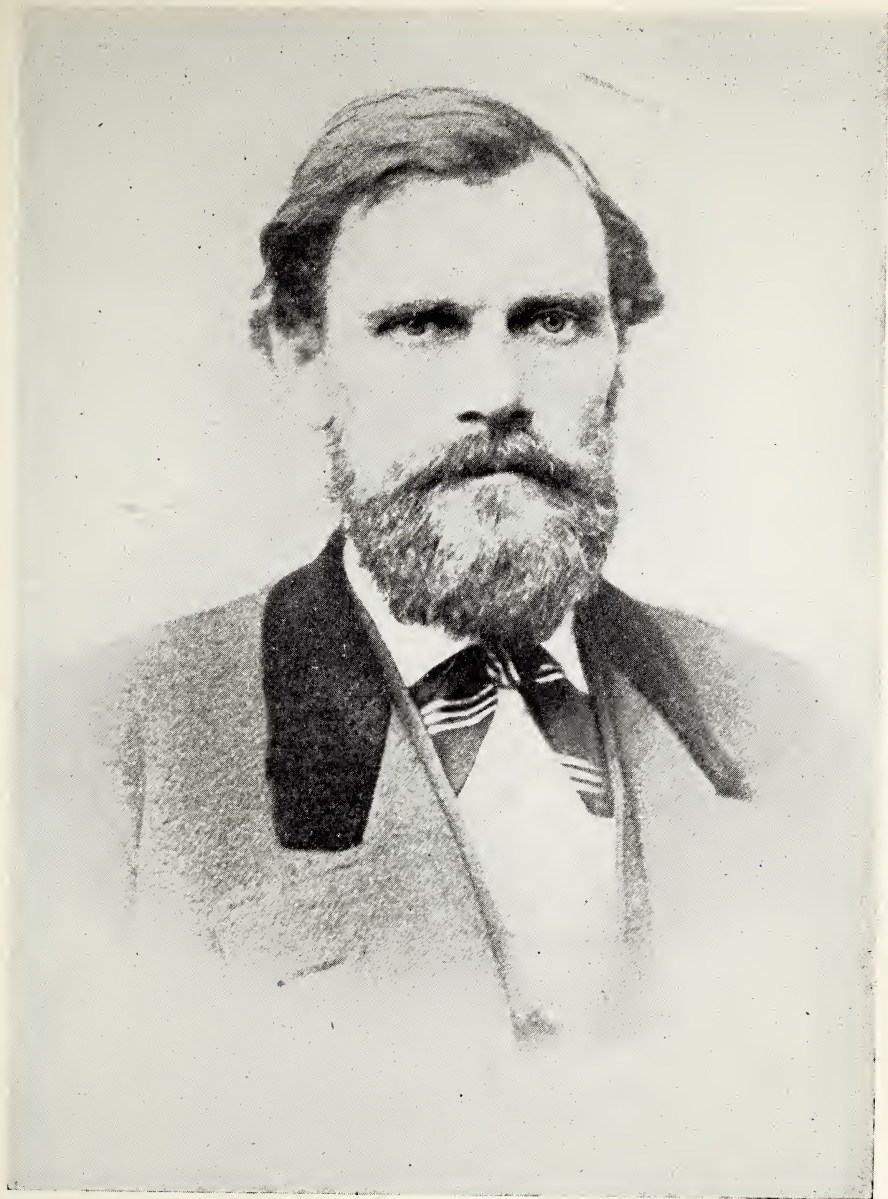
In 1859, when David Tod formed The Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company, which built the Grace Furnace at Brier Hill, Stambaugh was one of his partners and became president of this company after Governor Tod's death in 1869. He was active in opening up large coal fields in Liberty and Vienna Townships and to provide an outlet for this coal, he promoted and with associates built the Liberty and Vienna Railroad from Vienna to Struthers and in 1870 the blast furnace was built at Struthers, the late Thomas Struthers of Warren, Pa., being the principal stockholder. The Liberty and Vienna Railway was afterwards sold to the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway and is now the right-of-way which the Pennsylvania Company has through Youngstown.

He was the senior partner in William Tod & Company: president of The Youngstown Steel Company and The Youngstown Opera House Company, and with Henry Tod and Nelson Crandall, a builder and owner of the old Tod House. These two later enterprises were entered into rather to meet the needs of a growing city than for gain.

The Youngstown City Hospital owes its beginning to his gift of the original site. His interest in and support of this institution never diminished.

In addition to his local activities, he was interested in coal mining in Pennsylvania, mineral lands in Tennessee and Georgia, iron ore mines in Michigan and was a partner of the late John Tod in The Tod-Stambaugh Company of Cleveland.

He was married to Caroline Hamilton in 1854 and four children were born to them. He was a reader of good books and an extensive traveler, and he spent about two years in Europe with his family. He died in 1888 after a busy and active life, having taken an important part in transforming the rural farming community of Youngstown into the great industrial center it has since become. He was benevolent in impulse and deed, possessed of keen business foresight and judgment, and the welfare of his employees, business partners and the community was always of vital interest to him.



*Yours in true faith
John Stambaugh*

THEODORE ANDREWS McGRAW

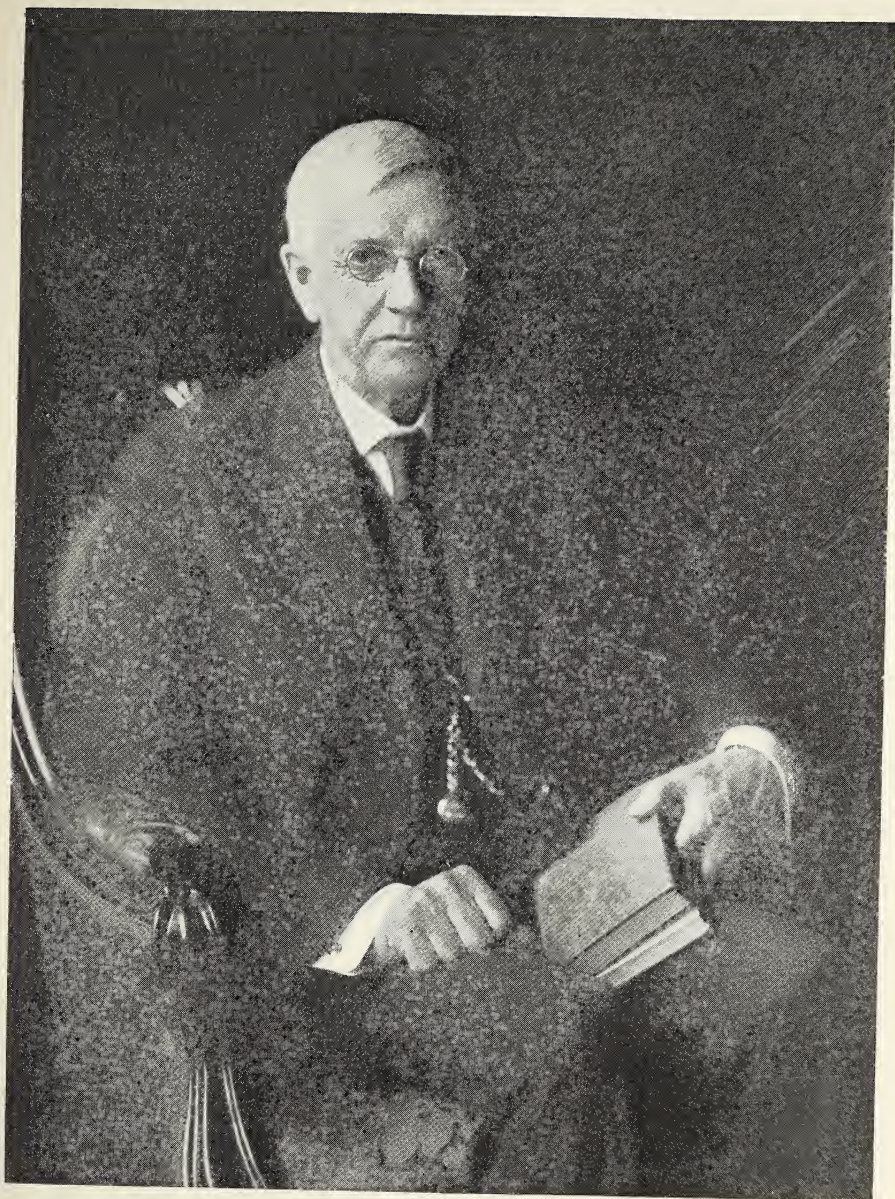
Theodore Andrews McGraw, M. D., LL. D., was born in Detroit, Michigan, November 10th, 1839. His parents were Alexander C. and Susan Walker McGraw. His academic education was completed by his receiving the degree of A. B. from the University of Michigan in 1859. He thereupon studied medicine for some two years at the Universities of Bonn and of Berlin, but upon the outbreak of the Civil War returned to the United States and, completing his medical course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, was given his doctor's degree in time to enter the military service. He acquired large practical experience in his profession in the various assignments that were given him and especially while in charge of the surgical ward of the Military Hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee, during and after the Chickamauga campaign, and later while on the staff of General James H. Wilson upon the raid through Alabama and to Selma.

At the close of the Civil War he returned to Detroit and entered upon the practice of his profession. On July 10th, 1886, he was married to Alice, daughter of William Simpson, a merchant, of New York City. She died in 1903. There were two children, Theodore A. McGraw, Jr., a physician, and Frances, the wife of Clarence A. Lightner, of Detroit. His life time was spent in Detroit and he died there on September 6th, 1921.

With unremitting industry Theodore Andrews McGraw devoted himself to the cause of medical education and the practice of surgery. He was a leading factor in the founding of the first medical school in Michigan in 1869, and continued to devote his energies to this cause until he retired from practice a few years before his death. During this time he was indefatigable in his professional work. Medical literature contains many scholarly contributions from Dr. McGraw. The articles cover a wide range in surgical experience. His address at the meeting of the American Medical Association in 1891, upon the use of the elastic ligature in surgery introduced to the profession what has come to be known as the "McGraw Ligature" and has been largely accepted by many of the world's leading surgeons. During the years of his active practice he was for some time president of the Detroit College of Medicine and on its teaching staff; he was surgeon at Harper and at St. Mary's Hospital. In 1905 the honorary degree of LL. D. was bestowed upon him by the University of Michigan.

His distinguishing trait was the intense professional character which he developed during the many years of his active career. He apprehended the effects upon the medical profession of the increasing commercial spirit. His instruction in college and in hospital was in favor of the highest standards of professional conduct, and especially in the relation of physician and patient. His daily life exemplified what he taught his students.

Before he retired from active professional work, he had become, to the members of his profession, especially to the student body, the personification of the highest ideals of the profession.



Theodore A. M. Grant

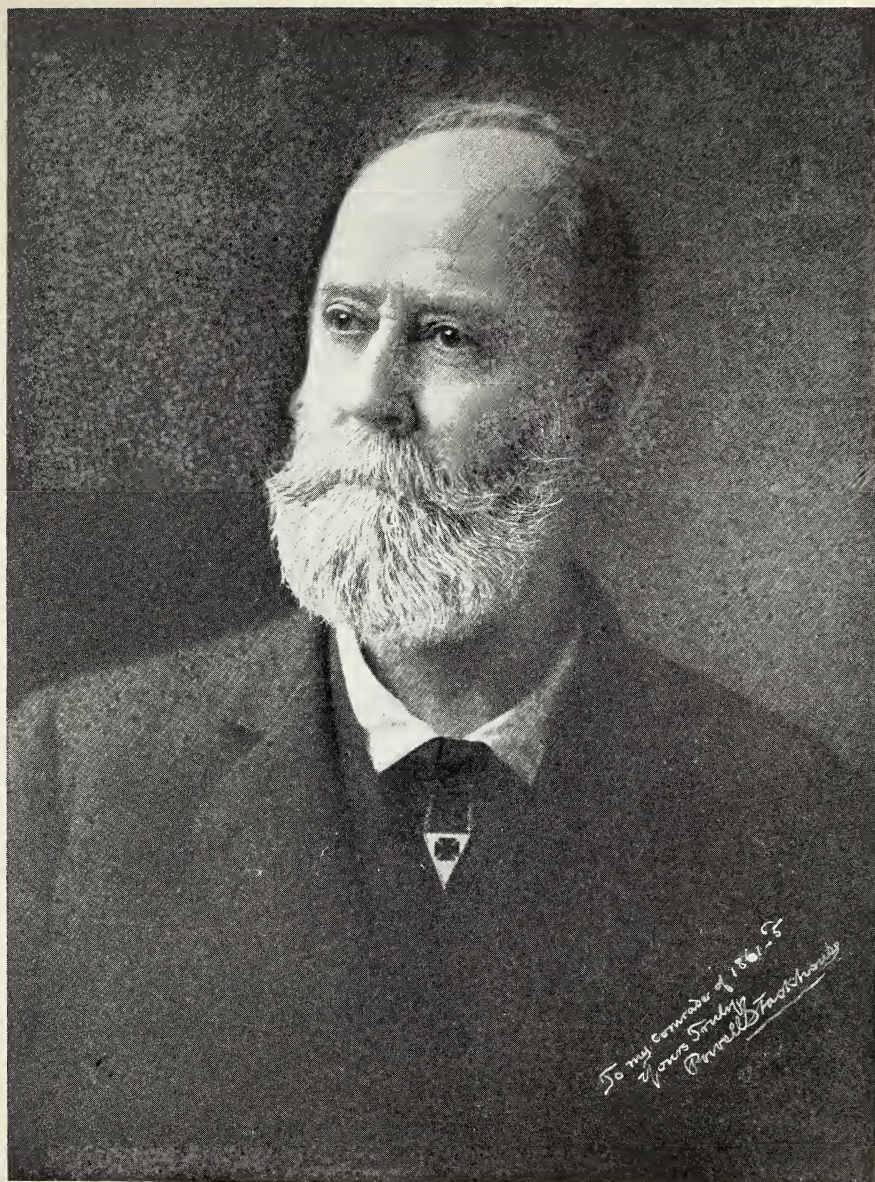
POWELL STACKHOUSE

Powell Stackhouse was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 1840, son of Joseph Dilworth Stackhouse and Sarah Phipps (Shaw) Stackhouse. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia.

At the age of sixteen (1856) he entered the service of Wood, Morrell & Co., lessees of the Cambria Iron Works, being employed at first in the store and later in the general office. He served throughout the War of the Rebellion, being mustered into the service of the United States at Harrisburg, April 18, 1861, as corporal in Company K, Third Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted as second lieutenant in Company A, 133rd Pennsylvania Volunteers and was promoted through intermediate grades, and was mustered out as a major of the 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 3, 1865, at the termination of the war.

In 1866 he became superintendent of the Johnstown Manufacturing Co., a subsidiary of the Cambria Iron Co., and in 1868 was appointed assistant superintendent of the Cambria Iron Co. He resigned December 31, 1873, to become general agent of the Republic Iron Co., Marquette, Michigan, remaining until December 31, 1876. In May, 1878, he was appointed assistant and acting general manager of Cambria Iron Co., was made comptroller, April 20, 1880; vice-president, January 24, 1884; and president, January 19, 1892, which last named office he held until his death, which occurred on February 4, 1927, at St. Petersburg, Florida.

The properties of the Cambria Iron Co., were transferred under a long term lease to Cambria Steel Co., and Mr. Stackhouse became president of Cambria Steel Company in 1898. He retired as president in March, 1910, but continued his connection with the company as a member of the board of directors. In 1916 Cambria Steel Company was acquired by the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, and subsequently, in 1923, by Bethlehem Steel Corporation which now holds through a subsidiary the lease of the properties of Cambria Iron Company.



Powell Stackhouse

JOHN GRIER HIBBEN

John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University in succession to Woodrow Wilson, was born at Peoria, Illinois, April 19, 1861, son of Reverend Samuel and Elizabeth (Grier) Hibben.

He was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1882. He carried off a number of prizes during his undergraduate period, was president of his class in his senior year and delivered the valedictory at his commencement.

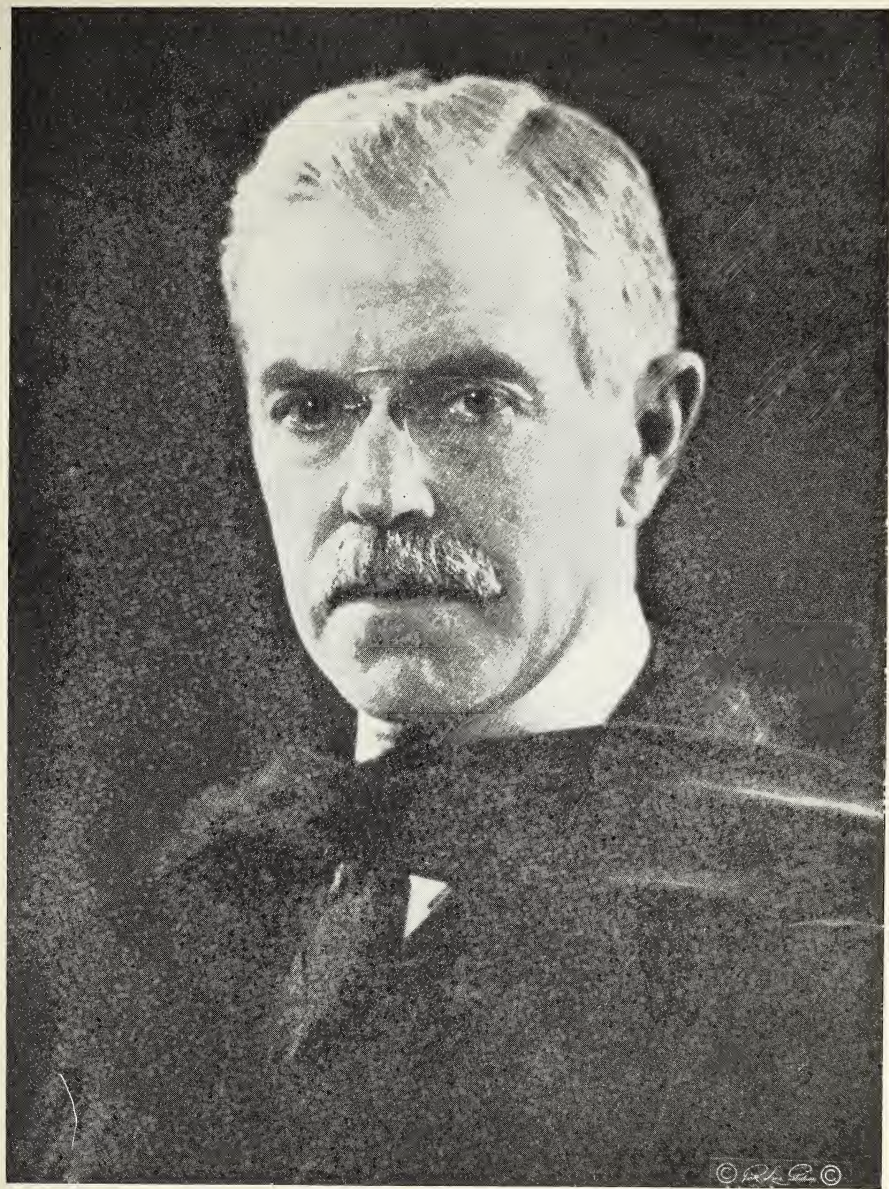
He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Princeton University in 1893. He spent the following year studying at Berlin University. He attended the Princeton Theological Seminary, 1883-1886, and then was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, 1887, accepting a pastorate at Chambersburg, Pa., which he held until 1891.

He joined the faculty at Princeton as instructor in logic in 1891; became instructor of logic and philosophy, 1892-1894; assistant professor of logic, 1894-1907; professor of logic, 1907-1912. During all this time at Princeton he had filled various positions in the administrative branches. He was elected president of the University, January 11, 1912.

Dr. Hibben is a member of the American Philosophical Society, Officer, Legion of Honor (France), Commander, Order of the Crown, (Belgium), and Commander, Grand Order of St. Savia, (Serbia). He is a popular lecturer and an able writer, having the faculty of presenting abstruse subjects so that they are easily understood. He is the author of "Inductive Logic", 1896, "The Problems of Philosophy", 1898, "Hegel's Logic", 1902, "Deductive Logic", 1905, "The Philosophy of Enlightenment", 1909, "A Defense of Prejudice", 1911, and "The Higher Patriotism", 1915.

Several colleges have conferred honorary degrees upon him.

Dr. Hibben was married, November 11, 1887, to Jenny Davidson, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.



John Guier Hibben

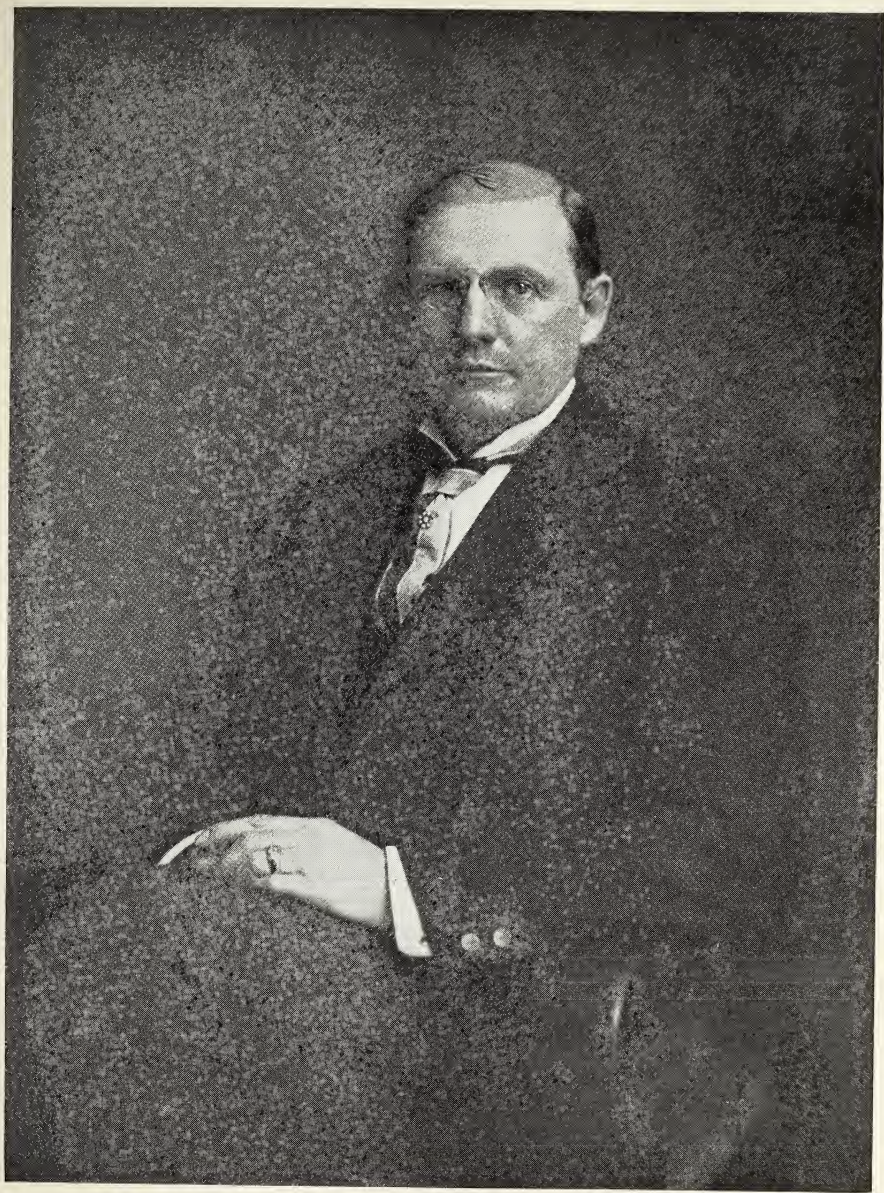
JOHN A. PENTON

Born in Paris, Ontario, Canada, May 12, 1861, John A. Penton removed to the United States in 1883. He was identified with the iron foundry industry in different sections of the country, and started publication of "The Foundry" in 1882. Mr. Penton aided in the organization of The Iron and Steel Press Company in Cleveland in 1901, publishing "The Iron Trade Review," "Foundry" and other papers. He also has been actively identified in an executive capacity from 1896 to the present date with a number of iron and steel associations such as—American Foundrymen's Association, National Founders' Association, National Metal Trades Association, American Malleable Castings Association, American Pig Iron Association.

In 1904 Mr. Penton aided in forming the Penton Publishing Company, now publishing the "Iron Trade Review," "Daily Metal Trade," "The Foundry," "Abrasive Industry," "Power Boating," "Marine Review," "A. B. C. of Iron and Steel," "Penton's Foundry List," "Great Lakes Red Book," etc., and located in the Penton Building.

Mr. Penton was decorated by the French Government with the Order of Reconnaissance Francaise Premiere Classe in 1920, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1921, Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1926.

Mr. Penton was married in 1916 to Adah Nell Whelan.



John Milton

ROBERT WEEKS DE FOREST

Robert Weeks De Forest was born in New York, April 25, 1848, son of Henry G. and Julia Brasher (Weeks) De Forest.

He was graduated at Yale in 1870 and then studied law at Columbia, receiving the LL. B. degree in 1872. He also studied at Bonn.

He was admitted to the bar in 1871 and joined his father's and uncle's law firm, Weeks, Forster & De Forest. Later he became a member of the law firm, De Forest Bros. with his brother and sons.

In 1874 he became general counsel and in 1902, vice-president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He holds offices and directorships in several railroad and other corporations.

He has taken an active part in several public improvements and in 1888 became president of the Charity Organization Society which office he still holds. (1927.)

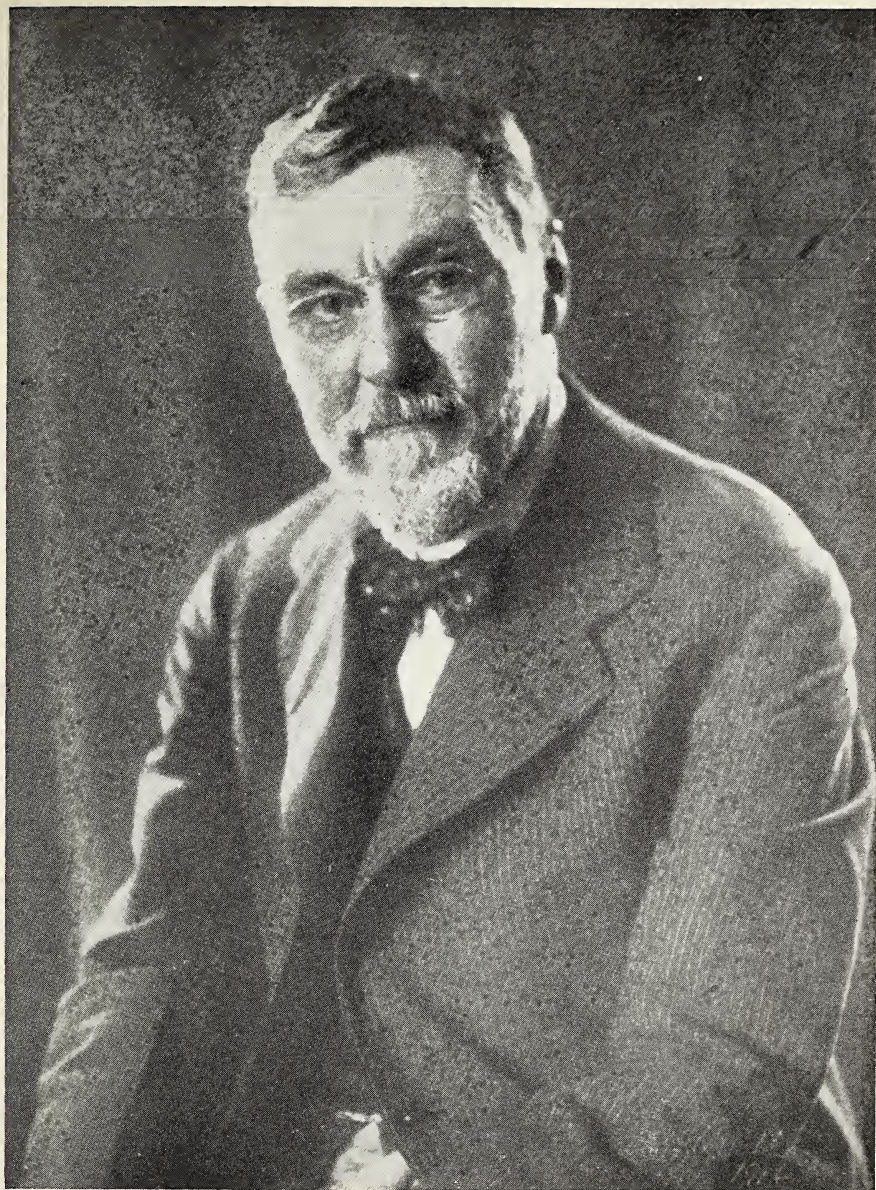
In 1913 after twenty-five years of service as a trustee he became president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In 1900 he was chairman of the New York State Tenement House Commission and was the first tenement house commissioner of New York City.

In 1903 he was president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction and is a vice-president of the American Red Cross and vice-president of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Since 1912 Mr. DeForest has been president of the American Federation of Arts. He has been long identified with enlightened philanthropy of every kind. In 1923, together with his wife, he made a gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of \$250,000 for the construction of the new American Wing which houses a collection of early American furniture and other household objects showing the evolution of art in the architecture and furnishings of the American home.

Because of his educational policy, interest in art has been greatly stimulated under his administration of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Federation of Arts.



Richard W. Forest

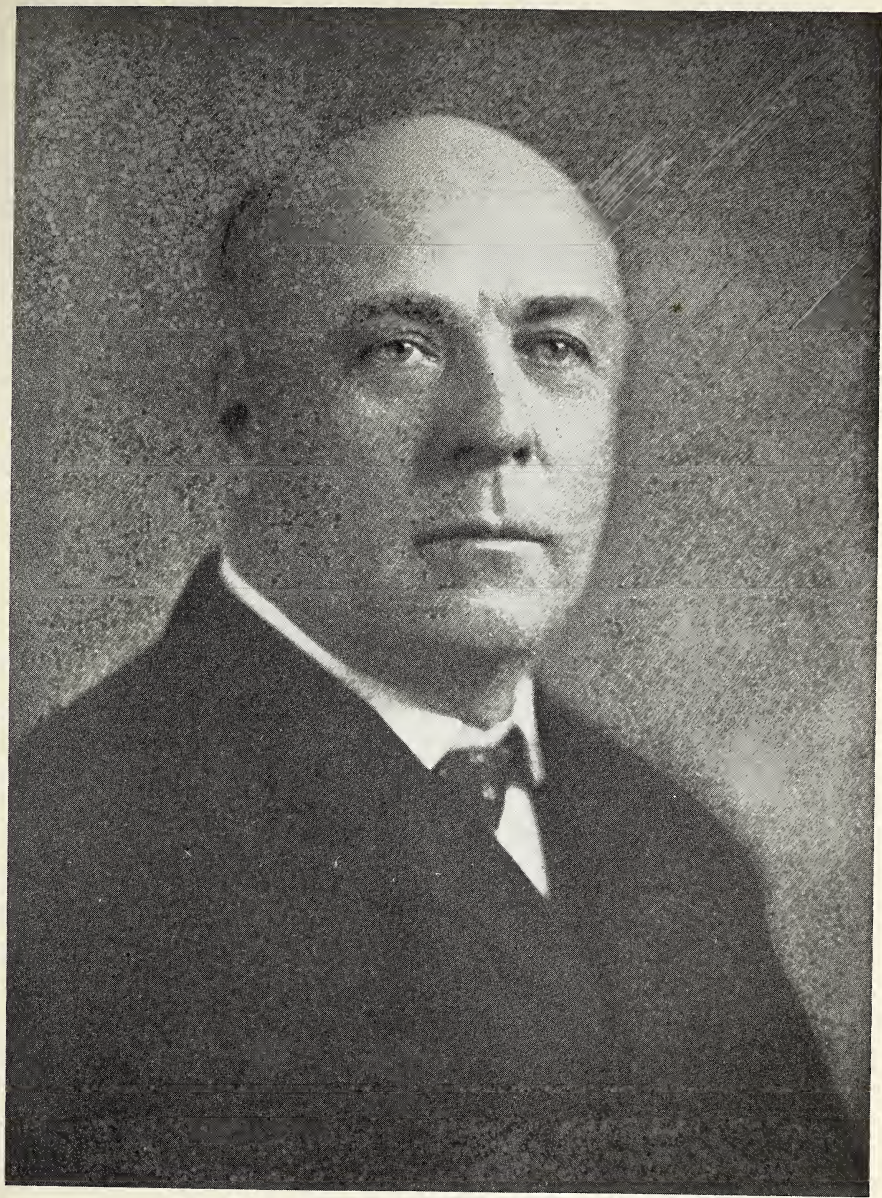
FREDERICK DOUGLAS UNDERWOOD

Frederick Douglas Underwood, railway president, was born in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, the son of Enoch Downs Underwood and Harriet Flint Underwood. He was educated in the public schools and in Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. He was married to Alice N. Stafford, and they are the parents of two children.

Mr. Underwood began his railway service as a freight clerk and continued in various capacities until he was promoted to the superintendency of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. He resigned this position in June, 1886, when he was appointed general superintendent in charge of construction of the Minneapolis & Pacific Railway. In the same year he was made general manager of the Consolidated Soo Lines. A large part of the road was built through a wilderness and unsurveyed country, crossing forests, rivers and swamps. Mr. Underwood, in spite of inadequate facilities for the transportation of materials, had the line completed with such great speed that it has many times been spoken of as one of the remarkable feats of railroad building. Towns and villages soon sprang up along the line, and Mr. Underwood had the privilege of naming many of them.

The Erie had been considerably neglected and crippled, and figured largely as a topic for jokes on the stage and in the comic papers and magazines. Mr. Underwood had all the jokes collected and had them printed in the Erie railroad folders under the title "What Others Think of Us." He immediately began the buying of new equipment, reducing grades, straightening curves, double tracking the right of way, and otherwise improving the road, thereby attracting attention throughout the country, and the ridicule of the Erie soon became a thing of the past. Mr. Underwood had recognized its possibilities as a freight line, reaching as it did into some of the richest territory of the East. A powerful railway system has developed under his management. Its freight tonnage has more than doubled, without any corresponding increase in train mileage, and its earnings have increased enormously.

Since March, 1920, Mr. Underwood has been chairman of the executive board of the Erie Railroad. He is also a member of numerous civic clubs and of other clubs and societies.



Frederick Oldenwood

WILLIAM BACON SCHILLER

William Bacon Schiller was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 7, 1859, a son of John G. and Anne J. (Queen) Schiller. John G. Schiller was an iron merchant. The paternal grandfather was a native of Wurttemberg, Bavaria, coming to the United States when a very young man. The paternal grandmother came from Alsace-Lorraine, and with her near relatives settled in Philadelphia, when she was still a child. The grandparents located on a farm in Lawrence County, Pa., about the year 1845. The grandfather on the maternal side was of English origin and the grandmother of Irish ancestry. They were small landed proprietors near Londonderry, Ireland, at which place his mother was born.

William B. Schiller obtained his early education in the schools of Youngstown, Ohio. In 1876 he took his first position as an office boy with R. W. Hitchcock & Company, Youngstown. In 1879 he had advanced his commercial knowledge to a sufficient extent to enable him to become bookkeeper in the Second National Bank at Youngstown. In 1883 he became secretary of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company, at which he remained three years. From 1886 to 1889 Mr. Schiller was treasurer and general manager of the Youngstown Coke Company, Ltd., and the Bessemer Limestone Company.

He was general manager of the Monongahela Furnace Company, of McKeesport, Pa., from its organization in 1889 until 1892, at which time it was consolidated with the National Tube Works Company. Mr. Schiller was the manager of the tube company's blast furnaces and steel works until July, 1892, which was the date of the organization of the National Tube Company. He then became manager of the national department. He was elected in March, 1901, to the office of first vice president and in August, 1902, to the office of president of the National Tube Company.

In addition to that office, Mr. Schiller also is president and director of the National Tube Works Company; director, Union Trust Company, Mellon National Bank, Union Savings Bank, National Union Fire Insurance Company, H. C. Frick Coke Company, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Dock Company; president and director National Tube Company of Ohio; director, Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh Limestone Company, New Castle, Pa.

Mr. Schiller is a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Club, Pittsburgh Golf Club, Fox Chapel Club, Allegheny Country Club of Pittsburgh. He was married at Pittsburgh, June 6, 1900, to Margaret Patterson Burdett.



William B. Dyer

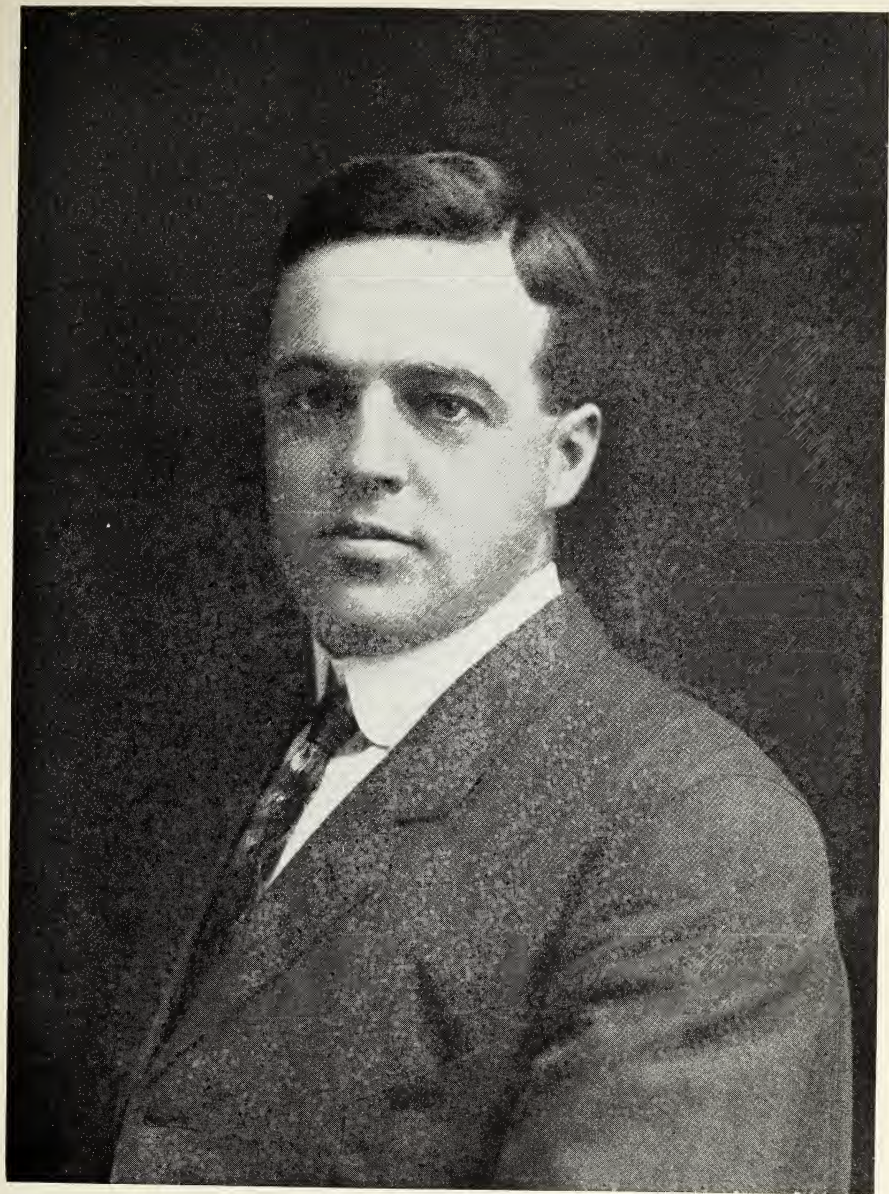
GEORGE K. LEET

George K. Leet, the newly elected secretary of the United States Steel Corporation, was born in New York, but until he returned to that city to become private secretary to Judge Gary, eleven years ago, spent most of his time in Washington.

Being the son of a distinguished soldier, a member of General Grant's staff, it was natural for him to seek military service, during the Spanish-American war, serving in the quartermaster's department.

Later he was connected with the United States Treasury for a number of years and then accepted the private secretaryship, the many duties of which he has discharged with the greatest success.

Under the direction of Judge Gary, he has been the dispenser of information in regard to the Steel Corporation, meeting newspaper men, magazine writers and other callers. His promotion to the secretaryship has been received with many expressions of approval.



Go. K. Lee

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Alexander Hamilton was born in Nevis, West Indies, January 11, 1757.

When less than 13 years of age, young Hamilton started to earn his own living in the office of a West Indian merchant, but his brilliancy and precocity early attracted attention. With the aid of friends he left the West Indies in 1772, going first to Boston, but proceeding soon after to New York, bearing letters of introduction to people of prominence, who arranged for his entrance to King's College, now Columbia University. He was at college when the Revolutionary War commenced. At a mass meeting in New York in 1774 he made a speech in the interest of the colonies and followed that with two pamphlets which attracted wide attention.

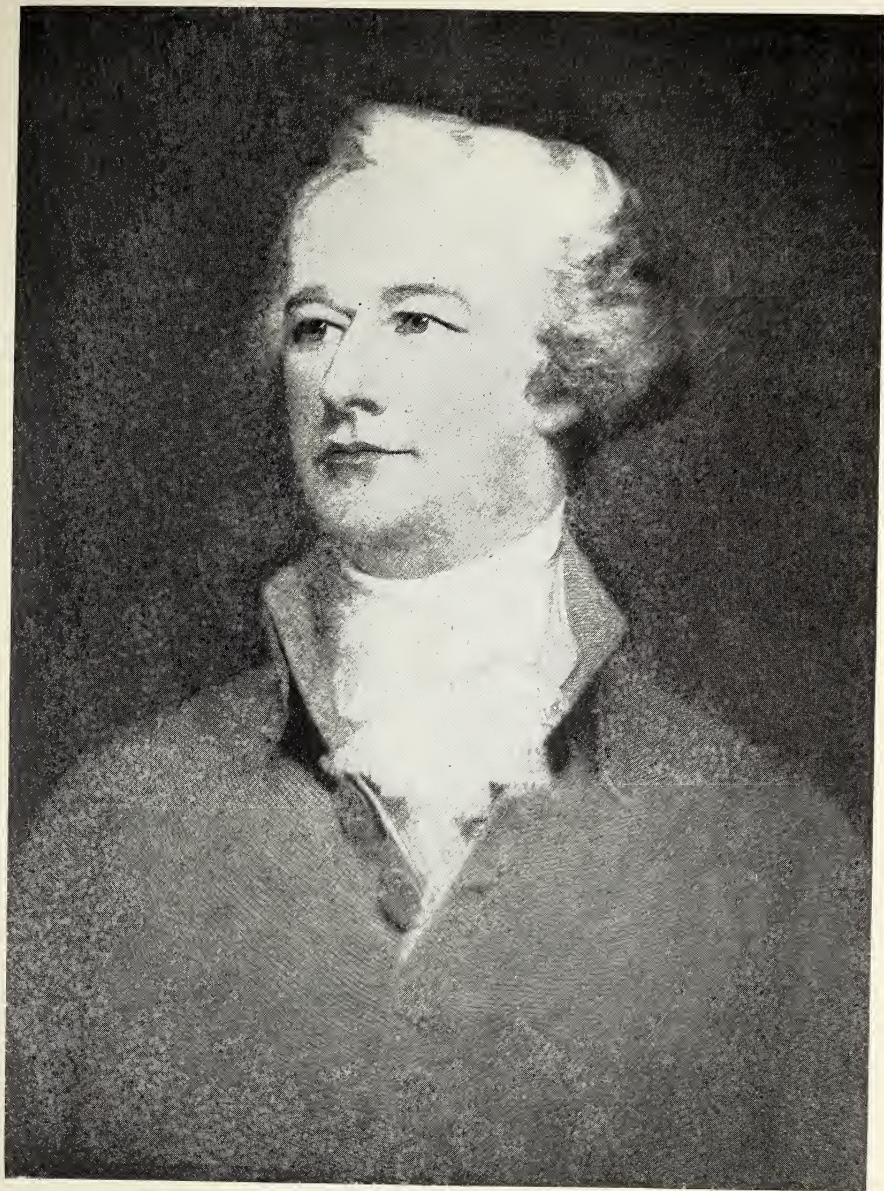
In 1776 Hamilton was given the command of a company of artillery which was raised in New York. His conduct of this command that year attracted the attention of higher officials in the American army and as a result he was placed on General Washington's staff and from that time until the end of the war acted as Washington's personal aide and secretary.

During the war the brilliant young American officer met Elizabeth Schuyler, member of a prominent New York family, and married her, in 1780.

He was very much interested in the subjects of finance and government. His letters to Robert Morris on these matters won him the appointment as receiver of taxes in New York after the war. At the same time he was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1782 and did his utmost to place the finances of the new country on a sound basis.

Realizing the necessity for a strong central government Hamilton played a conspicuous part in the preliminary negotiations which resulted in the calling of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787. After the adoption of the Constitution by the convention, he led the fight for ratification by New York state.

When the new government was formed, Washington naturally turned to Hamilton for a Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton, with his marvelous genius, established the national credit on a firm basis and developed a fiscal policy that has been an immortal monument to his greatness. He differed radically with Thomas Jefferson, however, and in 1795 resigned from the cabinet to resume the practice of law. But he continued to advise both Washington and John Adams and was looked upon as the real leader of the Federalists. Later, however, Hamilton broke with Adams although he served for two years as inspector general of the army when war was threatened by the Napoleonic regime in France. Hamilton took an active part in the campaign of 1800 and was much chagrined at Jefferson's election. He resumed his law practice but did not withdraw from participation in politics. Aaron Burr had been elected Vice-President, but quarreling with Jefferson he attempted to form an alliance with the Federalist group in New York. Hamilton, distrusting Burr, prevented this proposed arrangement whereupon Burr in bitter anger forced Hamilton to a duel at Weehawken, New Jersey, in which Hamilton fell, mortally wounded. He died July 12th, 1804, aged 47.



A Hamilton

ELIZABETH HAMILTON

(Mrs. Alexander Hamilton)

Elizabeth Schuyler, second daughter of General Schuyler, was born in 1757. Her father was the general in command of the forces collected to repel Burgoyne's invasion in the Revolutionary War. He was superseded by Gates who by intrigues with Congress contrived to supplant him just before the battle of Saratoga, reaping undeservedly the credit for the victory which was the result of Schuyler's strategy.

Schuyler was very intimate with Washington and during the winter of 1779 and 1780, when Washington's headquarters were at Morristown, took a house there for his family. At that time Hamilton was Washington's secretary and in consequence became acquainted with General Schuyler and Elizabeth Schuyler who was with her father at Morristown. She was but twenty years of age and was described as "a brunette with dark, lovely eyes which threw a beam of benevolence over her entire countenance."

The acquaintanceship soon grew to intimacy and then into romance. They were married in December, 1780. Schuyler belonged to one of the great patroon families of New York, allied by ties of close kinship to the Van Cortlands and the Van Rensselaers. The wedding took place in the Schuyler mansion at Albany, a stately building of yellow brick.

Mrs. Hamilton is reputed to have been a woman of good sense and intelligence, whose interest in public affairs was as keen as Hamilton's own. Theirs was a fortunate and happy union to the end. She died at the age of 97. Some one has said that her nature was exactly characterized by Robert Louis Stevenson's lines,

"Honor, anger, valor, fire,
A love that life could never tire
Death quench or evil stir
The mighty master
Gave to her."



Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton

SIR ISAAC LOWTHIAN BELL

Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell, an eminent English metallurgist and ironmaster, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne February 15, 1816 into a heritage of industrial science. His father was one of the very early ironmasters. The three Bell brothers, of whom Lowthian was the oldest, all became manufacturers and practical scientists. Lowthian Bell received a scientific education, studying chemistry, physics and industrial processes in Germany and Denmark, at Edinburgh University and at the Sorbonne in Paris.

At nineteen, he entered his father's firm, the Walker Ironworks, Tyneside. In 1842 the firm erected under young Bell's direction a blast furnace where experiments were made in smelting which led to the development of an important iron industry later.

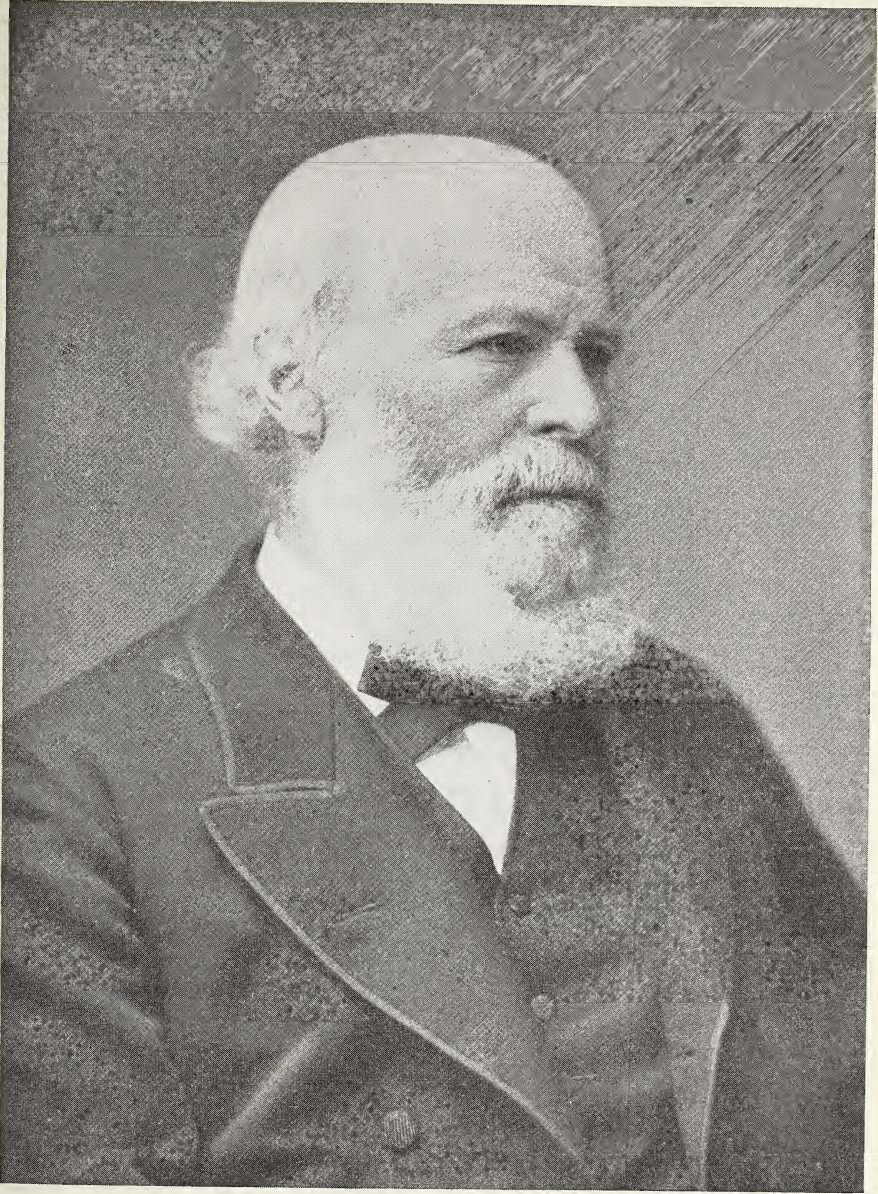
In 1842, Bell married and started a chemical works in partnership with his father-in-law, a well-known chemical manufacturer. Bell maintained an interest in the chemical business until 1874, but his main energies were occupied elsewhere. In 1844, with his two brothers, he leased a blast furnace, starting the firm of Bell Brothers, and next year, when his father died, assumed the chief direction of the Walker works.

Under Lowthian Bell's leadership, the Bell Brothers was an enterprising, constantly expanding, highly successful firm which acquired important ore supplies, built a railroad, added the manufacture of steel and salt to that of pig iron and employed in its mines, collieries and ironworks 6,000 people.

Bell was widely active and influential in the iron industry and in applied science. He constantly traveled abroad and closely studied the conditions of iron manufacture in other countries, especially America. He helped to found the Iron and Steel Institute in 1869 and in 1888 the Institution of Mining Engineers. He was also president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Society of Chemical Industry.

As a scientist, it was said of him that he had few superiors in general knowledge of chemical metallurgy and that he was an unrivalled authority on the blast furnace. His book, "The Chemical Phenomena of Iron-smelting," based upon his own and contemporary research, demonstrated the practicability of the hot blast furnace.

Bell devoted some years to politics. He was twice mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, held county offices and sat for five years in parliament. He interested himself also in higher education and philanthropy in Newcastle. Bell's intellectual vigor continued to the end of his long life. He died December 20, 1904, at Rounton Grange, Northallerton.



Lowthian Bell

CARMİ ALDERMAN THOMPSON

Carmi Alderman Thompson was born in Wayne County, West Virginia, on September 4, 1870, the son of Granville Thompson and Mary E. Polley Thompson. He was graduated at Ohio State University with the degree of Ph. B. in 1892, and the degree of LL. B. in 1895. He was married to Leila E. Ellars, of Bement, Illinois, on May 3, 1899.

Mr. Thompson was admitted to the bar in 1895 and began his practice at Ironton, Ohio. He organized the Iron City Bank, of Ironton, of which he was also a director, and acted as its attorney. He was city solicitor of Ironton during the years 1896-1903. He was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives for the terms of 1904-1907 and Speaker of the House in 1906-1907. In 1907-1911 he was Secretary of State of Ohio.

From March 6, 1911 to July 1, 1912, Mr. Thompson was Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the United States, following which he was for a few months secretary to President Taft. From November 12, 1912 to April 1, 1913, he acted as Treasurer of the United States.

During the years 1913-1917, Mr. Thompson was made general manager of the Great Northern Iron Ore properties, and president of the Cottonwood Coal Company, S. Butte Mining Company, at St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1917, he was made president of The Tod-Stambaugh Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1924, president of the Becker Steamship Company.

Mr. Thompson was a member of the Advisory Committee to the American delegation at the Conference for Limitation of Armament at Washington in 1921. Early in 1926, he was appointed by President Coolidge a Special Commissioner to the Philippine Islands to make a survey of the political and economic conditions in the Philippines. Mr. Thompson's successful business enterprises and his official and political experiences have fitted him admirably to act as President Coolidge's representative.



Ganni A. Thompson

FRANCIS WILSON—Actor

Francis Wilson was born at Philadelphia, Pa., February 7, 1854, son of Charles Edwin and Emily Von Erdon (Craycroft) Wilson, of English Quaker extraction on his father's side, and of Southern Episcopalian origin on the mother's.

He made his first professional appearance in a minstrel company when a boy, biding the years until old enough for the drama. He was engaged in legitimate comedy at Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, 1877-8 as "Cool", in London Assurance. He won recall before the curtain on his first season as "Lamp" in O'Keeffe's Wild Oats. He played with Annie Pixley in Clay Greene and Slason Thompson's "M'liss", 1879.

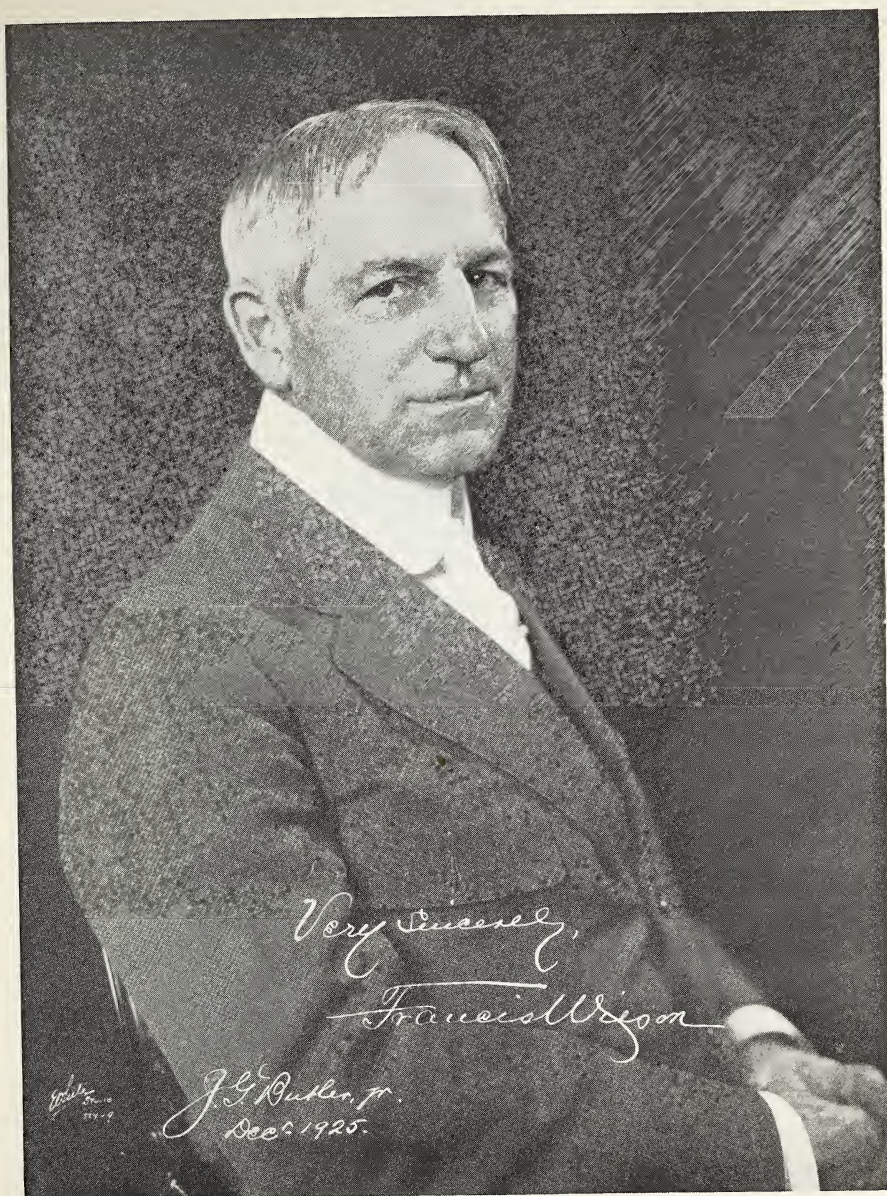
Wilson became leading comedian of McCaull's Opera Company and of Casino, New York, where he created the character of "Cadeaux" ("Caddy") in the opera of Erminie. He was offered a partnership in Casino but took a princely salary instead. Subsequently he organized his own company in which he took leading comedy roles in The Olah, The Gondoliers, The Merry Monarch, The Lion Tamer, Erminie (a revival), The Chieftain, The Devil's Deputy, Half a King, the Little Corporal, 1898-99; Cyrano de Bergerac, 1899-1900; The Monks of Malabar, 190-01; The Strollers, 1901-02; The Toreador, 1902-03; engaged in legitimate comedy with Charles Frohman, 1905—"Cousin Billy," a silly name for Clyde Fitch's adaptation of Labiche's *Le Voyage de M. Perichon*; The Mountain Climber; The Little Father of the Wilderness, a tiny classic by Austin Strong and Lloyd Osbourne: When Knights Were Bold, 1907-08; The Bachelor's Baby, his own play which ran successfully for three years, 1909-10-11; The Spiritualist, his own play and his first professional failure, 1912; Erminie, a revival, in association with DeWolf Hopper, 1920-21; "Bob Acres" in Sheridan's *The Rivals*, for The Players, 1922; *School for Scandal*, 1923; *She Stoops to Conquer*, 1924; for a month "Acres" in *The Rivals* and "Rip" in *Rip Van Winkle* at the Repertory Theatre, Boston, 1925.

Mr. Wilson is president of The Actors Theater, first president of The Actors Equity Association, which he led in its notable strike against the commercial managers. He is the author of *The Eugene Field I Knew*, *Joseph Jefferson*, *Recollections of a Player* (privately printed), *Francis Wilson's Life of Himself*, *John Wilkes Booth—Fanatic*, *Letters of An Actor to His Daughter*, *Little Lamb's Tales*.

Lecturer: "The Eugene Field I Knew", "Joseph Jefferson", "David Garrick", "Molière", "The Humorous Side of Our Serious War," "The Humorous Side of an Actor's Life."

Clubs: The Players, Rowfant.

Francis Wilson was married twice,—in 1881 to Mira Barrie, who died in 1915 and in 1917 to Edna Bruns.



Francis Wilson

MARION EDWARDS PARK

Marion Edwards Park, college president, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, on December 31, 1875, the daughter of Rev. William Edwards Park and Sara Billings Edwards Park. She is a descendant of Richard Park, who came to America from England in 1635.

Miss Park received her preparatory education at the high school in Gloversville, New York, and by private study. She then attended Bryn Mawr College, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1898. She held the Bryn Mawr European fellowship in 1898-99, and received the A. M. degree at Bryn Mawr in 1899. During 1901-02, she attended the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. From 1902-06 she was instructor in classics at Colorado College, holding also the position of acting dean of women during 1903-04.

For three years thereafter, Miss Park was a teacher in Miss Wheeler's School at Providence, Rhode Island, and in 1911-12 she served as acting dean of Bryn Mawr College. She continued her graduate studies there the following year and returned to Colorado College as assistant professor of classics in 1914-15.

In 1915-16, Miss Park pursued her graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University, and the following academic year held a fellowship in Latin at Bryn Mawr. She received the degree of Ph. D., at Bryn Mawr in 1918.

Miss Park became interested in administrative work and served as acting dean of Simmons College from 1918 to 1921, and as dean of Radcliffe College during 1921-22. On October 4, 1922, she became president of Bryn Mawr College, which office she now occupies.

Miss Park is a classical scholar and a lover of the humanities. She has shown marked ability as an executive during her years of administrative work. She is a member of the American Philological Association.



Marion Edwards Park

ALVA CLYMER DINKEY

Alva Clymer Dinkey, steel manufacturer, was born on February 20, 1866, at Weatherly, Pennsylvania, the son of Reuben Dinkey and Mary Elizabeth Hamm Dinkey. He received his education in the public schools of Weatherly and Braddock, Pennsylvania. At the age of thirteen he entered the Carnegie Steel service as water boy at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, Pennsylvania. Four years later he was employed as a telegraph operator with the same company.

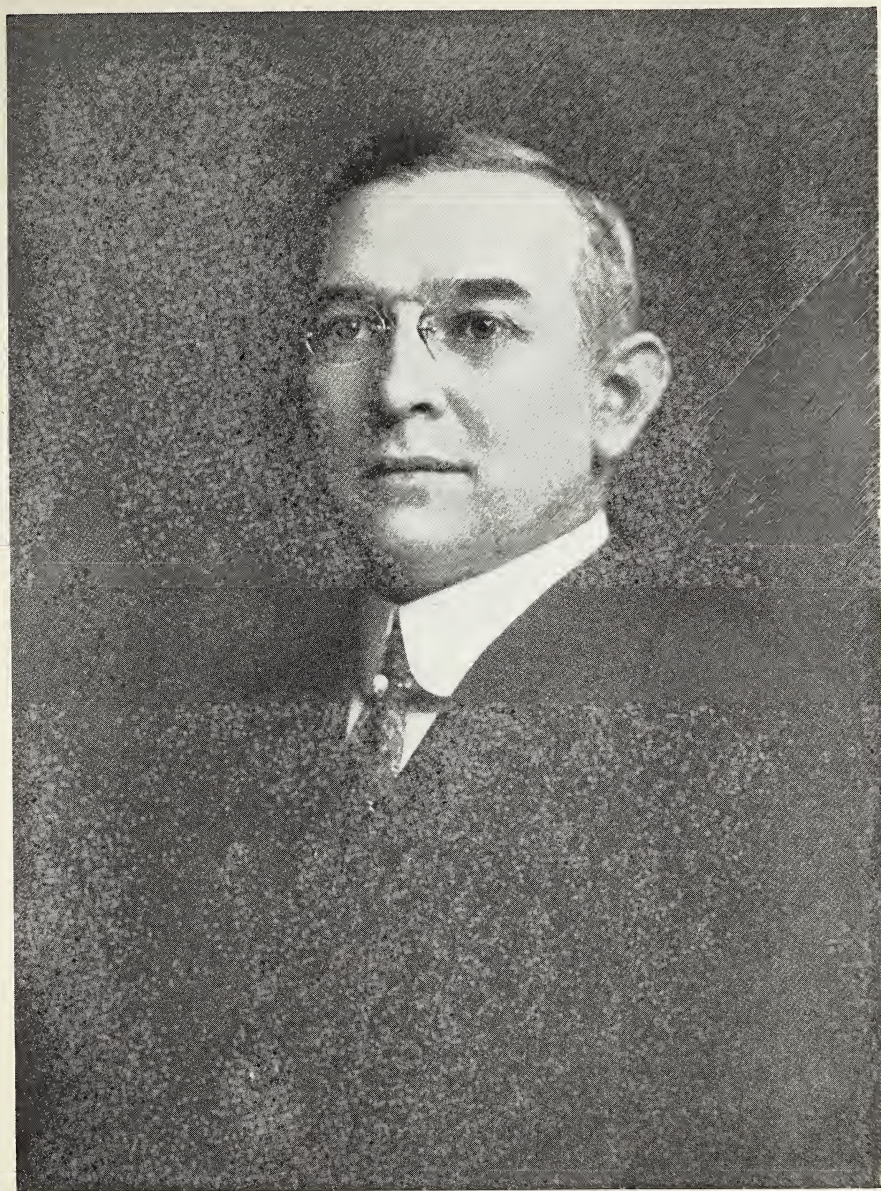
From 1885-1888, Mr. Dinkey acted as machinist at the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and the following year held the position of expert machinist with the McTighe Electric Company, of Pittsburgh.

In 1889, Mr. Dinkey began his work with the Homestead Steel Works, Carnegie Steel Company. He was secretary to the superintendent for about four years, and from 1893-1898 he acted as electrician. The following year he was superintendent of their electric light and power plant. In 1899, he was made assistant to the general superintendent and on April 1, 1901 was appointed general superintendent of the Homestead Steel Works.

On August 1, 1903, Mr. Dinkey was elected president of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which office he held until his resignation on October 5, 1915, when he was elected president of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company. This latter position he held for more than seven years, resigning in 1923. On April 1, 1923, he was elected president of The Midvale Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, which office he now holds.

Mr. Dinkey was married to Margaret M. Stewart, of Braddock, Pennsylvania, on June 11, 1891, and they have three children.

He is director of the American Iron & Steel Institute, a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania and the Academy of Science and Art (Pittsburgh), and of numerous other societies and clubs. He has been a prominent figure in the steel industry during a period of years, and has shown remarkable ability as an executive.



A. C. Dinkley

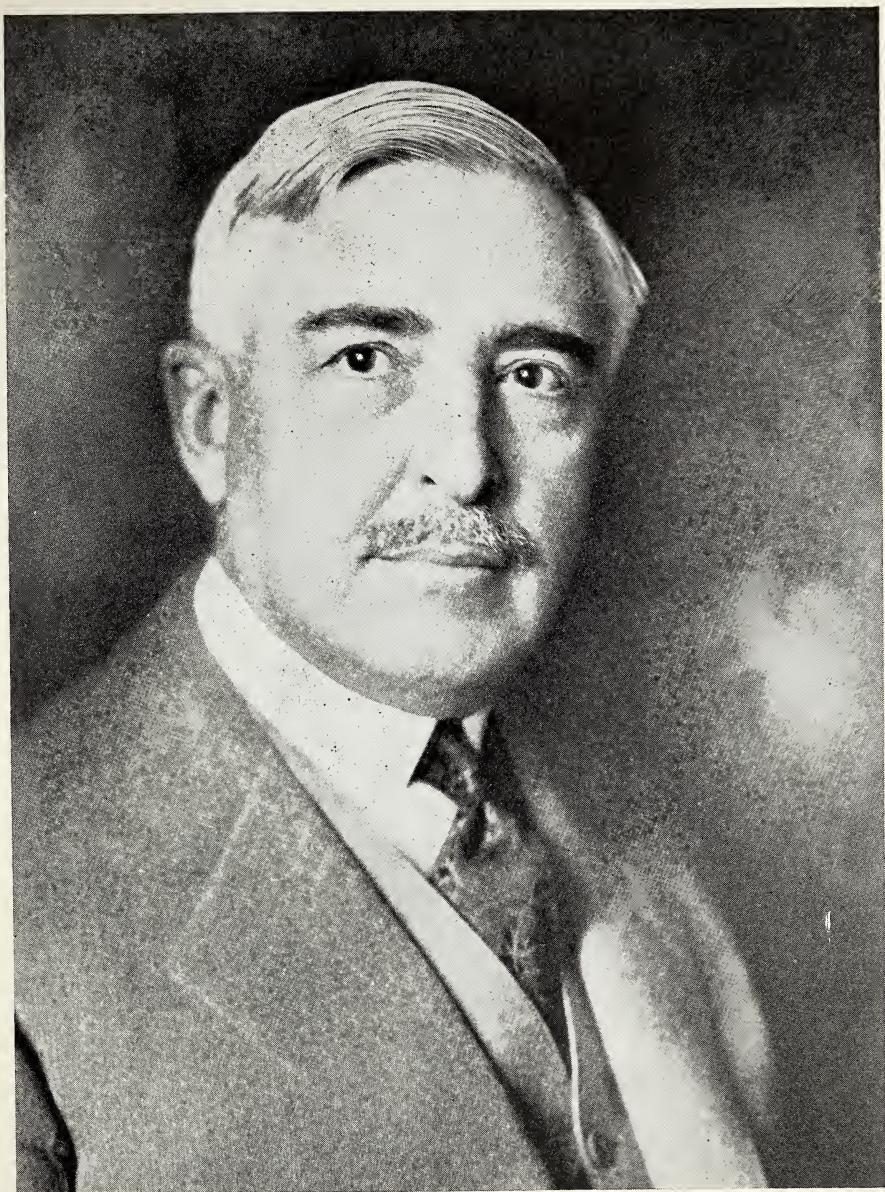
WILLIAM MORGAN BUTLER

William Morgan Butler was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on January 29, 1861, the son of Rev. James D. Butler and Eliza B. Place Butler. He studied law at Boston University, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1884. He was married to Minnie F. Norton, of Edgartown, Massachusetts, on July 15, 1866, who died in 1905. On January 1, 1907, he was married to Mary Lothrop Webster, of Boston.

Mr. Butler was admitted to the bar in 1883. He set up a practice for himself at New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1895. He was for three years city councilor of New Bedford. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1890-1891, and a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1892-1895. On leaving the State Senate, Mr. Butler opened a law office in Boston under the name of Butler, Cox, Muchie & Bacon. His law practice caused him to withdraw for a time from open association with political affairs. He was led into the cotton business early in the 1900's by the erection of a cotton mill on property owned by his family. He has been made president of the Butler Mill, the Hoosac Cotton Mills, New Bedford Cotton Mills Corporation, Boston & Worcester Electric Companies, Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, New Bedford Storage Warehouse Company and Quissett Mill.

Mr. Butler was a member of the commission to revise the statutes of Massachusetts during 1896-1900. In 1924, he was chairman of the Republican National Committee and manager of the Coolidge campaign. He was appointed United States Senator from Massachusetts on November 13, 1924, by Governor Channing H. Cox, to succeed Henry Cabot Lodge, who died on November 9, 1924.

Mr. Butler is an efficient business man, and is today one of the biggest cotton manufacturers in New England.



To Mr J. G. Butler Jr
With sincere regards
Allan M. Butler

W. G. CLYDE

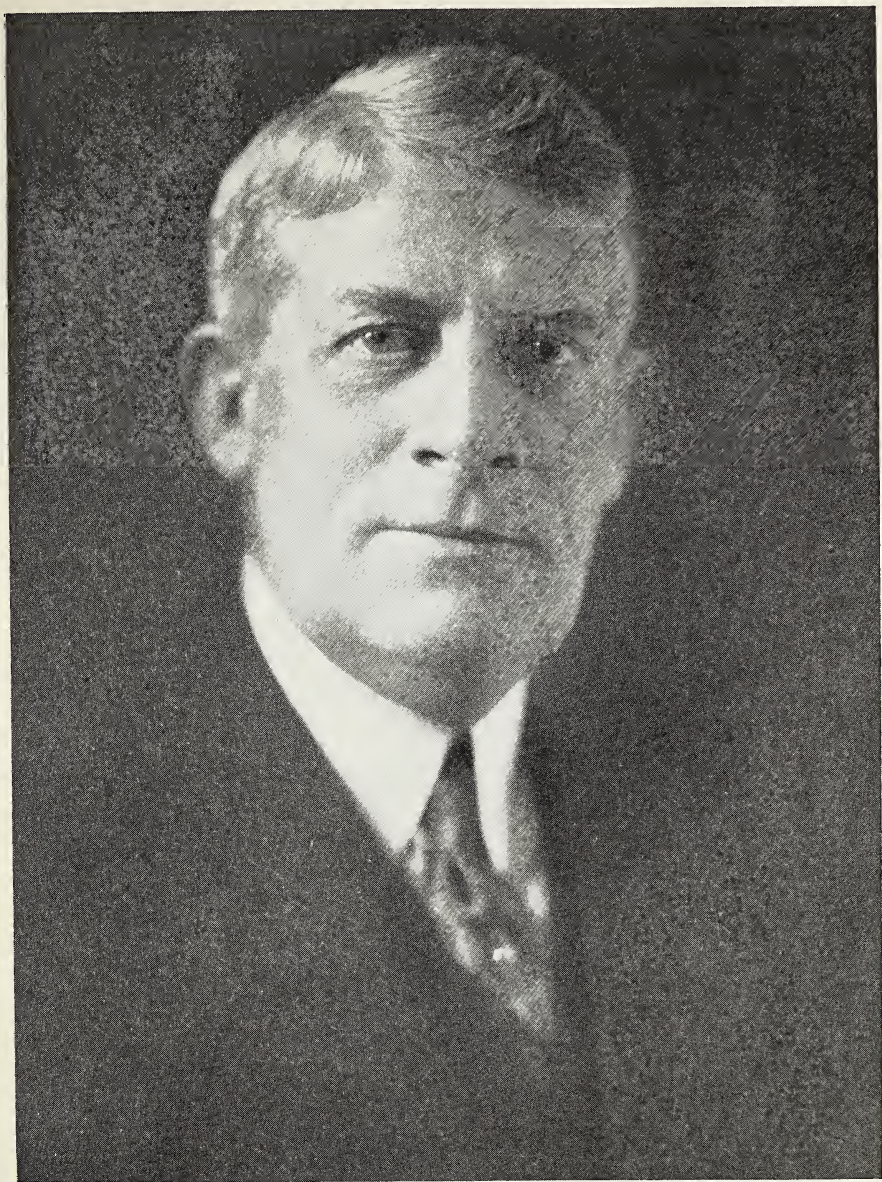
W. G. Clyde was born in Chester, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, being graduated in 1888. In June, 1924, he was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Applied Sciences by his alma mater.

Mr. Clyde's first position was that of civil engineer with the firm of Ryan & McDonald, contractors, at Baltimore, Maryland. Later he entered the employ of Robert Wetherill & Company. He then became superintendent of the plate mills of the Wellman Steel and Iron Company, at Thurlow, Pennsylvania, resigning this position to accept that of superintendent of the Plate Mills of the Illinois Steel Company, at South Chicago, where he remained for six years.

At the end of that time, Mr. Clyde returned East, becoming sales manager for the American Steel Hoop Company, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, remaining with that concern until it was taken over by the Carnegie Steel Company.

Mr. Clyde became connected with the Cleveland offices of the Carnegie Steel Company in a selling capacity, later being transferred to their General Offices at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as assistant general manager of sales.

In March 1, 1918, he was appointed vice president and general manager of sales of the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburgh, holding this position until he was elected president of the Carnegie Steel Company in November, 1925.



W. S. Bryant

EDMUND ARTHUR STANLEY CLARKE

Edmund Arthur Stanley Clarke was born in Ottawa, Canada, on January 21, 1862, the son of Thomas Curtis Clarke and Susan Harriet Smith Clarke. He was graduated at Harvard University with the degree of A. B. in 1884.

After graduation, Mr. Clarke entered the laboratory of the Spang Steel and Iron Company, at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1885, he was offered a position with the Union Steel Company, at Chicago, and he remained with them until 1890, when he became assistant superintendent of the Union Works, Illinois Steel Company.

The following year, he was appointed Assistant General Superintendent of South Works, Illinois Steel Company, and in 1899 he was made general manager of the Illinois Steel Company. He resigned on November 1, 1899, and went abroad.

On March 1, 1900, Mr. Clarke became general manager of manufacturing of the Deering Harvester Company, and on October 1, 1903, he was appointed to the same position in the International Harvester Company. He resigned on December 15, 1904, to become president of the Lackawanna Steel Company, occupying this position until January 1, 1919, when he became president of the Consolidated Steel Corporation. In January, 1923, the Consolidated Steel Corporation ceased to do business. He then became president of the Bonzano Rail Company, and vice-president of the Canada Joint Company. He was made secretary of the American Iron and Steel Institute, on January 1, 1923, which position he still holds.

Mr. Clarke was married to Louisa Hall Ward, of New York, on February 10, 1890, and they are the parents of two daughters. He is a member of numerous clubs and societies.



Glossner

EDWARD F. ALBEE

Edward F. Albee, president and dominant factor of the Keith-Albee Vaudeville organization, the man who, in partnership with the late B. F. Keith, created the new form of entertainment known as vaudeville, has signalized his half-century of devotion to the show business by affiliating his already vast theatrical industry with the Cecil de Millè and Orpheum interests.

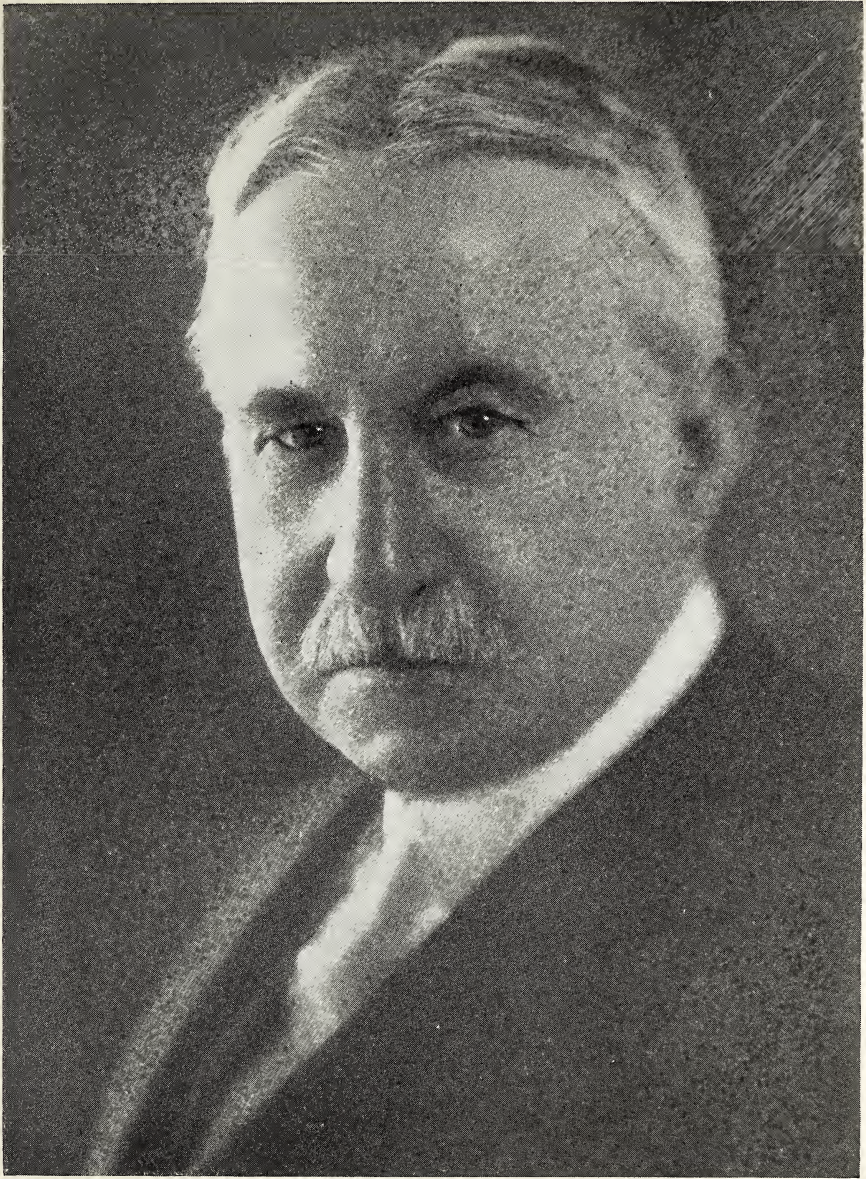
By such forward strides as this, Mr. Albee has won and holds his place as an international as well as national figure in the world of amusement. From the small seed of his first adventures in Boston with the late B. F. Keith, he has succeeded in giving a wholly new meaning to the life, aspirations and prospects of the artists of the stage. He is known as the most original and persistent builder of perfect theaters—perfect so far as the public is concerned and no less perfect with regard to the army of artists who visit the Keith-Albee and affiliated theaters in over 3000 cities of the United States and Canada. His well-founded faith in and friendship for the artists of vaudeville has been surpassed only by his consideration of the patrons of vaudeville.

Mr. Albee was born at Machias, Me., October 8, 1857, son of Nathan S. and Amanda A. Albee, his father being the grandson of William Albee one of the original Minute Men of 1775-76, who won renown by participating in the first naval battle of the American Revolution.

With few opportunities for educational or business advantage in the village of his nativity, young Albee startled his staid New England family and friends by "joining out" with a circus. That was in 1876 and for seven years thereafter, not as a performer, but as working attache of the caravan (it was a "wagon show") he experienced all the hardships and enjoyed all the thrills of the itinerant life.

Eager and ambitious to establish himself permanently, he went to Boston in 1883 and there formed a partnership with the late Benjamin Franklin Keith. The history of the gigantic institution now known as vaudeville began with the partnership so formed, and from that day on the fine artistic and moral ideals of the lamented B. F. Keith and his life-long friend, E. F. Albee, have never been relaxed.

Mr. Albee is a member of the New York Athletic, Rotary and Larchmont Yacht Clubs of New York; of the Algonquin Club and Boston Athletic Association of Boston and of the National Vaudeville Artists. He is vice-president of the Actors' Fund of America and trustee of St. Stephen's College. He is also Honorary Colonial Member of the Minute Men of Lexington. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon him "Honoris causa" by St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. May 13, 1881, he married Laura S. Smith of Boston. They have one daughter, Ethel Keith Albee, now wife of Edwin C. Lauder, Jr., and one son, Reed Adelbert.



Edward L. Albee

JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL

James Rowland Angell, American educator, was born in Burlington, Vermont, on May 8, 1869. He is the son of Dr. James B. Angell, who was for many years the president of the University of Michigan, and of Sarah Caswell Angell, who was a daughter of President Caswell, of Brown University.

Dr. Angell attended the University of Michigan, receiving his A. B. degree in 1890, and the A. M. degree in 1891. The following year he spent at Harvard University and received the A. M. degree there in 1892. He then went to Europe and studied at Vienna, Berlin, Leipsig and Paris. He received degrees from the Universities of Berlin and Halle.

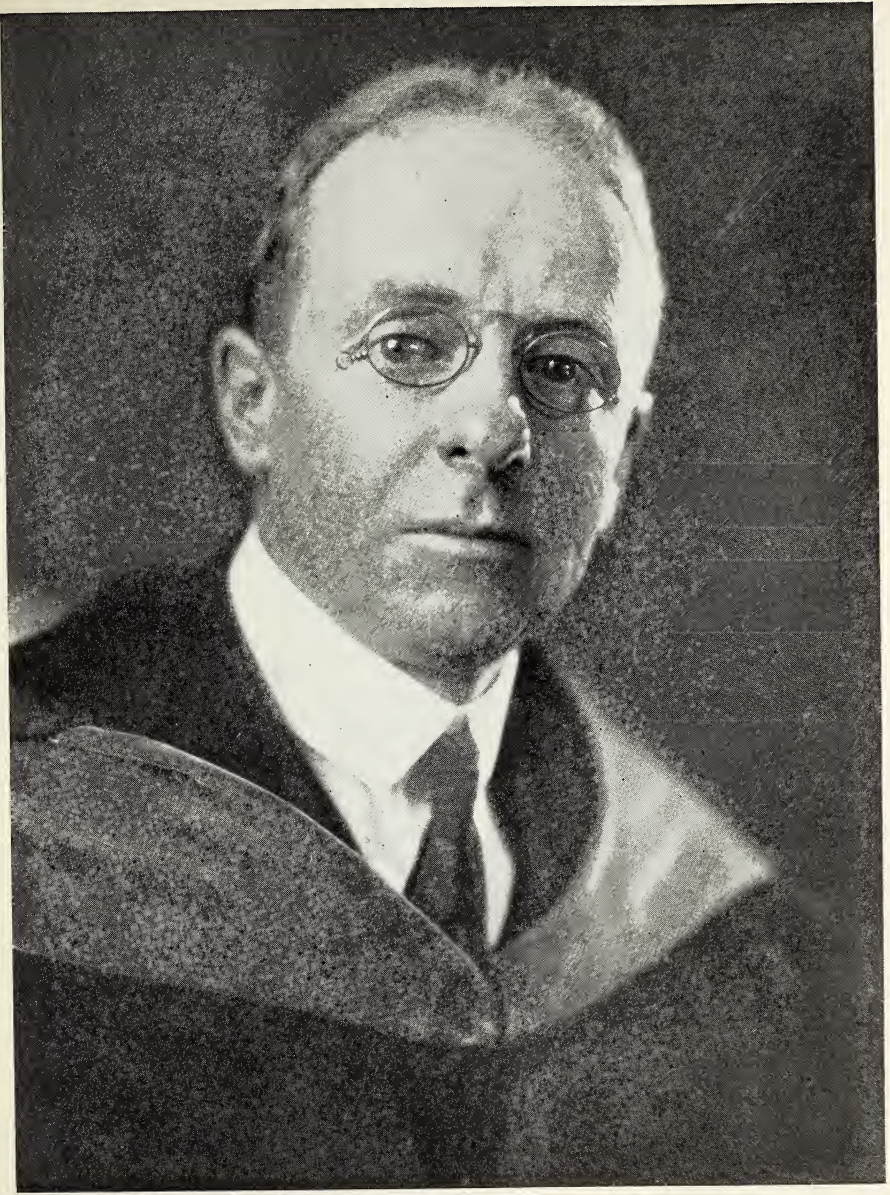
In the fall of 1893, Dr. Angell was appointed an instructor in philosophy at the University of Minnesota. From there he went to the University of Chicago, becoming successively assistant professor of psychology, associate professor, and professor and head of department, and acting president of the university in 1918-1919. On February 18, 1921, he was elected president of Yale University, which office he now holds.

Dr. Angell has specialized in the science of psychology and was president of the American Psychological Association in 1906. In 1914, he was Exchange Professor at The Sorbonne, Paris. During the World War, he was one of the principal directors of the War Department Committee on Classification of Army Personnel, as well as advisory member of the Committee on Education and Special Training. In 1919-1920, he was chairman of the National Research Council. He was president of the Carnegie Foundation in 1920.

Dr. Angell has written several publications on psychology and many scientific articles. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, of the American Philosophical Association, and of many other societies and clubs. He was granted an honorary Ph. D. degree by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and holds the degree of LL. D. from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia and several other universities.

Besides being a distinguished psychologist, Dr. Angell has gained a wide reputation as an able administrator and as an educational leader. His scientific interests have led to the organizing of research work, and he has done much to broaden educational policies in this country.

Dr. Angell was married in 1894 to Miss Marion Isabel Waterhouse, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have two children, a son and a daughter.



Francis A. Hughes

JAMES A. BURDEN

James Abercrombie Burden, iron manufacturer, was born in New York City, January 16, 1871. He received his A. B. degree from Harvard University in 1893 and was a student in Harvard Law School the following year. He dropped the study of law, however, to enter his father's business, and became a director of the Burden Iron Company, Troy, N. Y., in 1894.

In 1906 Mr. Burden succeeded his father as president of the Burden Iron Company. Mr. Burden is active and influential in the iron business and in his city. He is chairman of the board of the Hudson Valley Coke and Products Corporation; vice president of the Eastern Steel Company, Pennsylvania; president of the Port Henry Iron Ore Company; a director of the United National Bank of Troy and a trustee of the Woodside Presbyterian Church there. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Burden married Florence Adele Sloane, of New York, June 6, 1895. They have three children. Mr. Burden is a member of the Troy Club, Troy, and of six or seven prominent New York and Long Island clubs. He makes his home in Troy.



James A. Borden

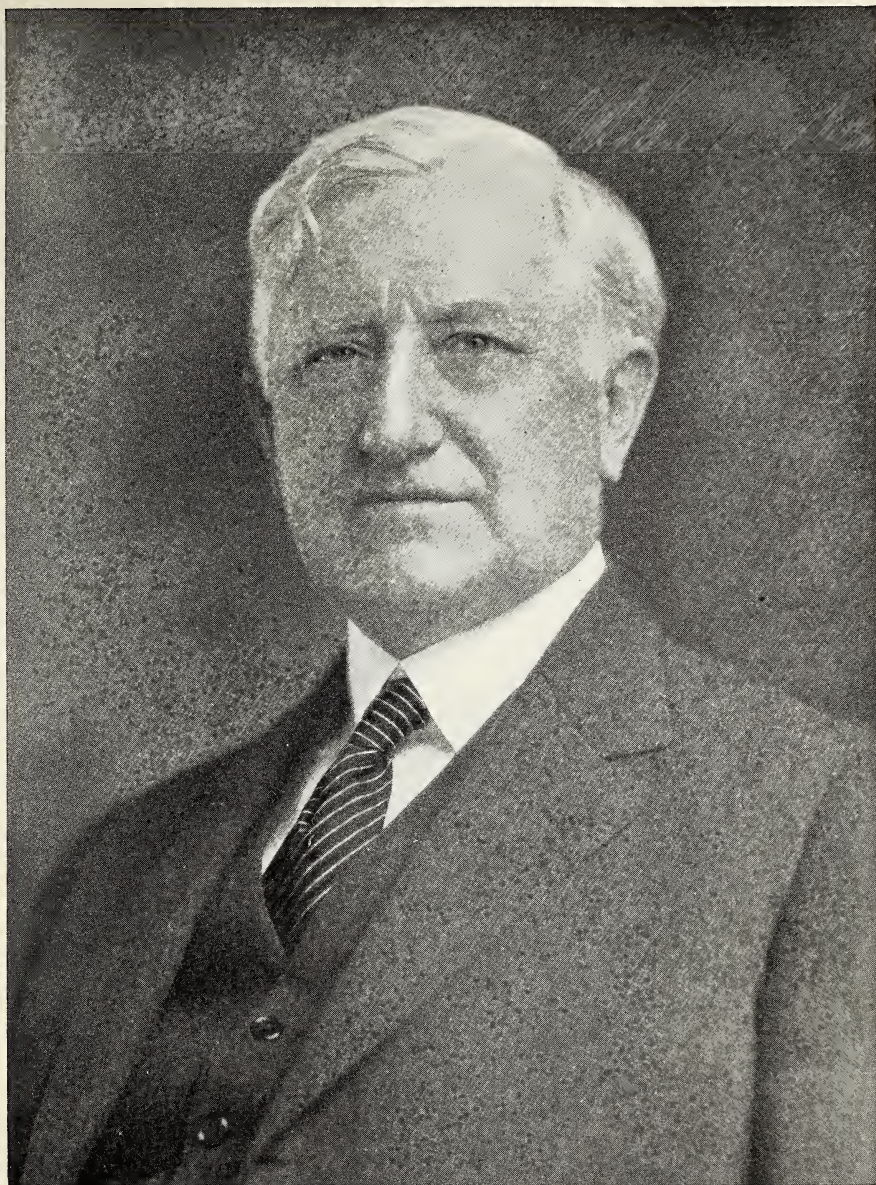
ISAAC M. SCOTT

Isaac MacBurney Scott, Ohio steel manufacturer, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 19, 1866, the son of a doctor. He was educated in the public schools of Morristown, O. In 1883 he went to work for the Aetna Iron and Nail Company, Bridgeport, O., advancing in turn to assistant secretary, secretary and treasurer during his eleven years with that company.

Then, for four years, he was secretary and treasurer of the Beaver Tin Plate Company, Lisbon, O. In 1898 Mr. Scott returned to Bridgeport as secretary of the Aetna Standard Iron and Steel Company. From there he went to New York City in 1900 as the first auditor of the American Sheet Steel Company. Two years later he resigned to become chief accountant of the LaBelle Iron Works, Steubenville, O.

From 1904 to 1913 Mr. Scott was president of the LaBelle Works. He organized the Wheeling Sheet and Tin Plate Company in 1913, and built a tin plate plant at Yorkville, Ohio. He has been identified with Wheeling, West Virginia, ever since. In 1914 the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company absorbed the former company, with Mr. Scott as president from 1914 to 1920. Since 1920 he has been president of the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

Mr. Scott married an Ohio girl in 1890, and they have three sons. They live in Wheeling. He is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian church.



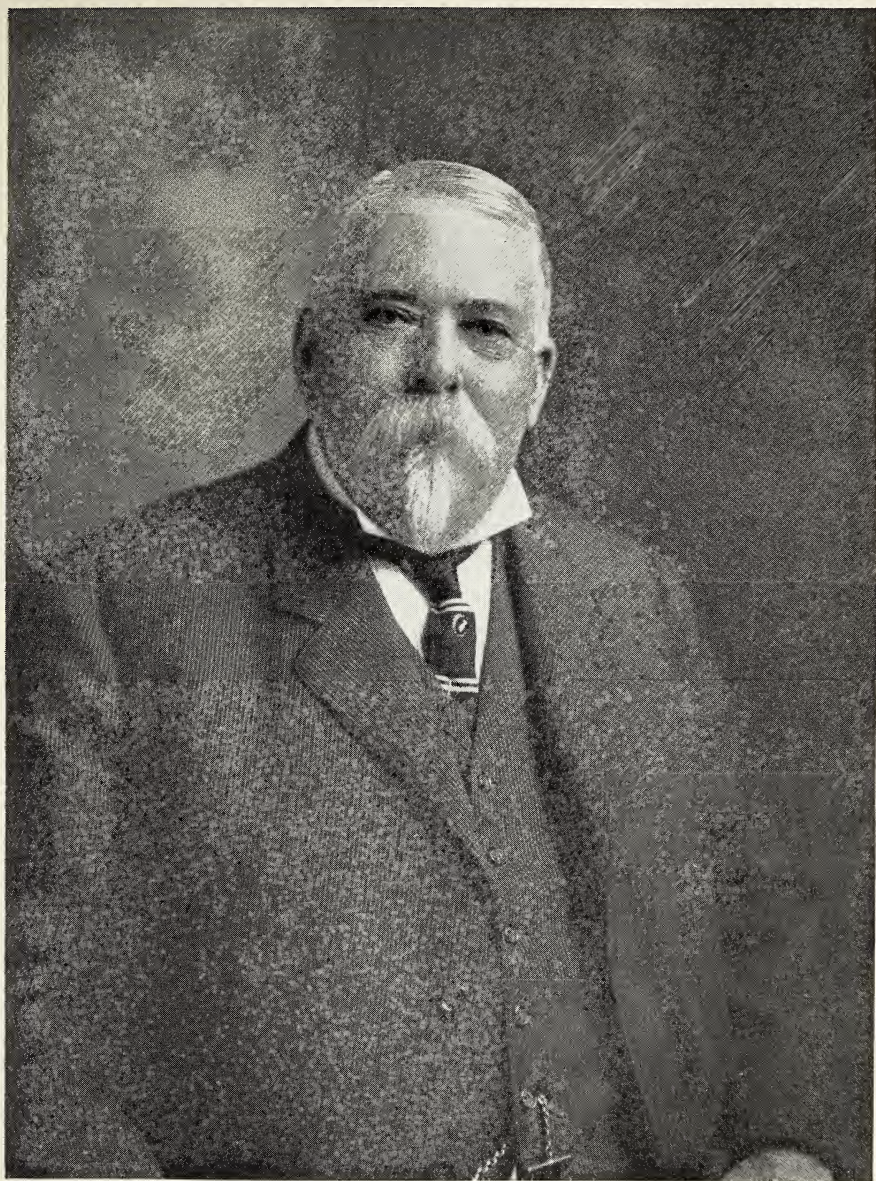
Isaac M. Scott

WILLIS L. KING

Willis L. King, steel manufacturer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on February 14, 1851, the son of Hugh Davidson King and Eliza Ann McMasters King. He received his education at Newell's Academy and at Washington and Jefferson College. He was married to Fanny Millard Morris, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on October 14, 1880. They are the parents of three children, two of whom are living.

Mr. King became connected with the firm of Jones & Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, on July 12, 1869, and is still active as vice-president with the present Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, successor to the original partnership. He has held the position of vice-president from 1902 up to the present time.

Mr. King is a charter member and first vice-president of the American Iron and Steel Institute. He is a member of numerous clubs and societies, and has always taken a great interest in the Republican party. He has gained a wide reputation in the steel industry, being regarded as one of the ablest of the group which saw the transformation of the industry from its original relative lack of importance, in comparison with the manufacture of iron, to its present domination of the metal industry in all parts of the world. Few living men have a greater grasp of details or a wider understanding of the problems connected with the manufacture of steel, and few have so many firm and admiring friends in and without the steel industry.



Yours Faithfully *Willis L. King*

JAMES WARD, Senior

But for the untimely ending of James Ward, Sr. by an assassin's bullet in 1864, at the height of his vigor and usefulness in a successful, busy life, Niles, Ohio, instead of Youngstown, might have become the hub of the eastern Ohio iron and steel industry. Because of his end, however, the rolling mill and blast furnace business at Niles, of which he had been the leader in founding, managing and bringing to successful operation, dropped and finally halted for want of able direction.

Mr. Ward was born in Staffordshire, England on November 23rd, 1813. It was in 1842 that Mr. Ward, at the age of twenty-seven, went to Niles, attracted by the plentiful supply of high-grade steam coal at Mineral Ridge, a few miles south. With his brother, William Ward, and Thomas Russell as associates, he founded the business that became known as James Ward and Company, producer of pig iron, nails, iron flats, bars, rounds and like materials. James Ward was a steam engineer, his brother, William Ward, a roller, and Thomas Russell a heater. They were the nucleus of their own iron operating organization. They worked together under the directing genius of James Ward, and with the business once in good running order, he gave his attention exclusively to the management. Niles, Ohio, through his efforts, has the honor of having been the home of the first rolling mill in Ohio—likely the first west of the Alleghenies.

In the twenty-two years ensuing before his death, operations expanded to include a blast furnace and to employ 100 or more persons. This was no mean number for one establishment upwards of a century ago, when the solitary forge, rather than the rounded industrial unit, even though primitive in character, was the rule.

The Ward business was an important factor in supplying the Union forces and the country at large with iron during the trying days of the Civil War. This conflict, too, it may be observed here, was the first real stimulus for the iron industry, which in following decades fattened on succeeding "booms".

James Ward, in his decision to come to Niles because of the nearby rich supplies of high-grade steam coal, was wiser than he

knew. Underlying the coal was later discovered what proved to be black band iron ore. It was first discovered in the United States at this point. High-grade iron ore in quantity right at hand put the Mahoning Valley blast furnace business on its feet. "Stacks" increased in numbers and importance, once pig iron producers were no longer obliged to depend for their supplies of ore on local pocket deposits of uncertain quality as well as quantity.

Later exhaustion of black band iron ore was followed by the inflow of Lake Superior region ores. Availability of this ore for smelting here gave the Mahoning Valley blast furnace industry its stability and, in connection with the nearby great coking coal fields of Pennsylvania and local fluxstone deposits, made the territory one of the greatest iron producing centers in the world.

The Wards built a blast furnace for the smelting of the black band ore on the site of the present Thomas Fire Brick Company plant at Niles. Later, under the direction of James Ward, the company leased and operated the Falcon blast furnace property in the lower valley.

While the discovery of black band iron ore was a stroke of business fortune for James Ward, it was also his great misfortune, because, indirectly it was the cause of his death. Owing to the pressing calls of war days for iron he gave much attention to his business, especially to the operation of the blast furnace. It became almost a nightly habit for him to visit his blast furnace and so to keep a watchful eye on its operations. One evening in August, 1864, when making a visit to the furnace property, he was fatally shot by a drunken reveler. His assassin was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life but Niles had lost its leader and a kindly, just and generous man was gone.

It was the spirit of good will that he developed in his organization by many spontaneous acts of kindness and fair dealing that was one of the mainsprings of his success. His employees gave him their best, and it was natural that they should because they felt him to be their friend.

It was likewise natural that to the fireside of such a man should come some of the leading figures of his day. William Kelly, the con-

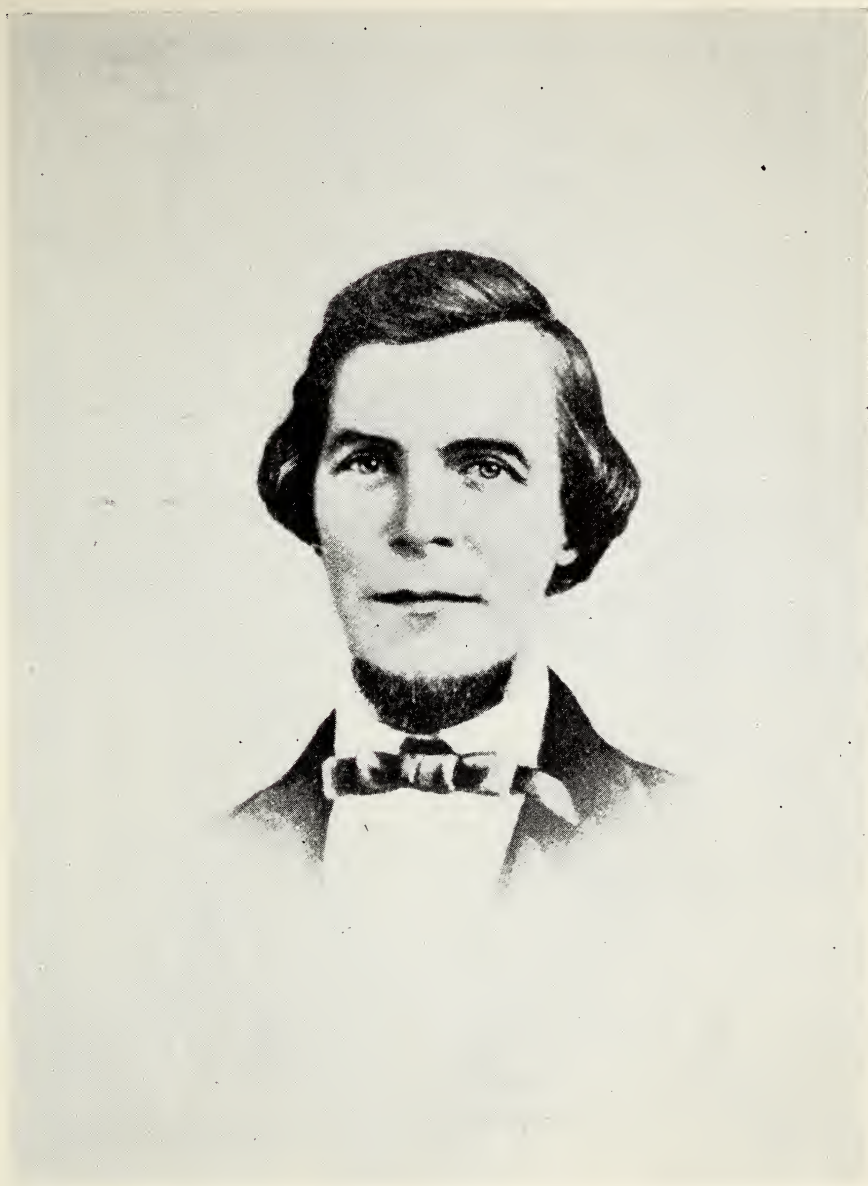
temporary American discoverer with Sir Henry Bessemer, of steel making by the pneumatic or Bessemer process as it is better known, came to Mr Ward for counsel and assistance. Mr. Kelly came from his home in Louisville, Ky., and laid before the Niles manufacturer his ideas. However, the inventor was working on a process to make improved wrought iron and Mr. Ward could not grasp the idea as presented. Wrought iron was never made that way, but steel was. The Niles manufacturer's views were, therefore, technically correct, as he condemned the idea from the viewpoint of the ironmaker.

James Ward had little or no personal interest in political and kindred questions except as they touched business and the general welfare. He never held public office of any kind. He did not seek it as his time and attention were too fully absorbed by his business affairs. In political faith he was a Republican.

In religion he was a Cumberland Presbyterian. There was no narrow sectarianism in his views, and he joined frequently with the Methodists of his community in their services and was otherwise helpful outside the sphere of his own church. He was always a liberal giver.

A bronze bust of James Ward, Sr. is one of the figures placed in the McKinley Memorial at Niles. It bears the inscription: "The pioneer manufacturer of wrought iron in Ohio". Thus the McKinley Memorial has been enabled to pay tribute not only to the great and revered statesman, who was born at Niles, but also in an incidental way to Niles' first citizen in the business world, James Ward, Sr.

The turning point in the life of Joseph G. Butler, Jr., occurred while he was in the employ and under the direction of James Ward, Sr.



James Ward

ROBERT McCURDY

Robert McCurdy was born in Castlefinn, County Donegal, Ireland, June 24, 1842. He died in Youngstown, Ohio, on March 25, 1904. He was the son of Dr. Robert and Eliza Henry McCurdy, who came to this country and settled on a farm at Crab Creek, Mahoning County, when Robert was eleven months old. He was one of eight children. His father, a graduate of Edinburgh University, practiced his profession and cultivated his farm.

Robert Junior, attended public school, but went no further. This was always a source of regret to him and was a strong factor in his great interest in helping young people to get a college education.

As a boy he was very fond of horses and became an expert horseman. All his life, riding and driving were favorite pastimes. His only other relaxation was reading and he read widely, keeping in touch with the best of current literature as well as with standard authors.

In August, 1861, when he was nineteen, he went to work in the old Mahoning County Bank. When the First National Bank was organized on June 2, 1863, he had a regular position as clerk. On June 20, 1865, he was made cashier, serving with such ability and fidelity that when changes came about in the management of the bank early in 1877, Mr. McCurdy was elected president, in which office he served continuously until his death. Although Mr. McCurdy's primary business was banking he was at various times connected with many of the city's important industries. He always gave his support to the new industries started in this valley by the people who had his confidence.

From early manhood Mr. McCurdy was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, and served as Sunday School teacher and superintendent, clerk of the Session and elder for twenty-six years before his death. In 1869 he became a member of the committee which met to organize the Young Men's Christian Association of Youngstown, in which he maintained an enthusiastic interest the rest of his life.

He was also especially interested in founding a public library for Youngstown, and was instrumental in having the library named the Reuben McMillan Public Library, in honor of Mr. McMillan, who was such a power for education in the Mahoning Valley. He was a trustee of the Rayen School from 1877.

He was an active Republican, but always especially interested in the best man for the local position in politics. He was respected, admired, and regarded as a leader in the community. Personally, Mr. McCurdy attached others to him irresistibly.

On September 19, 1878 Robert McCurdy married Miss Isabella Porter, a daughter of the late William and Mary Nesbit Porter of Austintown, Ohio. There are three children, Florence, now Mrs. Charles Hart of Media, Pa.; Robert Harris, Secretary of the Delaware River Steel Company at Chester, Pa., and Isabel, wife of John Livingston Grandin of Boston. His wife occupied the family residence at 726 Wick avenue, until her death on July 22, 1920.



R. M. Cundy

MYRON T. HERRICK

Myron T. Herrick, diplomat, statesman, lawyer, banker and business man was born in Huntington, Lorain County, Ohio, October 9, 1854, son of Timothy R. Herrick and of Mary L. Hulbert Herrick.

The ancestry on both sides of the family goes back to colonists who came from England to America early in the seventeenth century. The first Herrick of this family in America was Henry Herrick, fifth son of Sir William Herrick of Beau Manor Park, Leicestershire, England, who came to America in 1629, and after a short stay in Virginia settled at Salem, Massachusetts. The English ancestry is of the same line as that of Robert Herrick, the English poet. The estate of Beau Manor Park has been in the family since Queen Elizabeth's time. From Henry Herrick, this pioneer settler in Massachusetts, Myron T. Herrick is directly descended through eleven generations.

The history of the Hulbert family, from which Myron T. Herrick is descended on the maternal side, is almost identical with that of the Herricks. Mary Hulbert, born in 1828, at Watertown, New York, married Timothy R. Herrick, October 28, 1849. The second of the three children born of this marriage was Myron T. Herrick, the subject of this sketch.

Myron T. Herrick was educated in the public schools of Wellington, Oberlin College and Ohio Wesleyan University. This latter institution gave him in later life the degree of A. M. He studied law in Cleveland and was admitted to the bar in 1877 and began the practice of law. In 1886 he retired from this profession to become actively engaged in banking and manufacturing.

In 1886 Mr. Herrick became secretary and treasurer of the "Society for Savings in the City of Cleveland". In 1894, he succeeded to the presidency of this bank. In June, 1921, anticipating his return to Paris to become Ambassador to France for the second time, he resigned from the presidency of the Society to become chairman of the Board of Trustees. In 1901 he was president of the American Bankers' Association.

Mr. Herrick's business career involves high executive positions in so many concerns of national importance that even a list of these would require more space than is here available. Likewise, his great ability and his deep interest in politics led him into so many forms of service for his party and his country that but few of these can be even mentioned.

In 1903 Mr. Herrick was elected governor of Ohio over his Democratic opponent, Tom L. Johnson. His one term in that office left a record of efficient, successful administration.

With three exceptions Mr. Herrick has been a delegate or delegate-at-large to every Republican National Convention since 1888. In the convention of 1920 he was chairman of the Ohio Delegation.

In 1900 Mr. Herrick was appointed a member of the Republican National Committee from Ohio to fill a vacancy, and in 1904 he was elected a member of the Committee. In 1892 and 1900 he was an elector-at-large from Ohio.

President Taft renewed to Mr. Herrick the offer made him by President McKinley of the Secretaryship of the Treasury, which he again declined for business reasons. In 1912, however, Mr. Herrick accepted the appointment by President Taft as Ambassador to France, and remained at that post until December, 1914.

On the outbreak of the European War in July, 1914, Mr. Herrick as American Ambassador took charge of the German and Austrian embassies in Paris. On September 2nd, 1914, when the French government removed to Bordeaux at the near approach of the German army to Paris Mr. Herrick requested permission from Washington to remain in Paris, where he felt American interests could best be represented. Having been left to his own judgment in the matter, he stayed in Paris and on the departure of the French government with the rest of the diplomatic corps, he took over the representation of British, Turkish, Japanese and other interests there.

This action by the American Ambassador had an important effect in preventing panic in Paris. Concerning it General Nivelle, in an address on his American tour of 1920, said that Mr. Herrick's decision to remain in Paris was the first great encouragement which the troops at the front had received and acted as a decided stimulus to them, for they felt that it represented the public opinion of America. Viscount Northcliffe, visiting America in 1918, said in an address: "I had the honor of meeting Ambassador Herrick in the earliest stages of the war, when more than a million Germans were marching on Paris, when the city was panic-stricken and its inhabitants were in flight. It was largely due to the man from Cleveland that panic did not extend so far as to cause practically the whole population to leave and allow the Germans to march into Paris. That feat of Ambassador Herrick is one of the most remarkable achievements of any one man during the war."

On the outbreak of war one of the most urgent duties of the American Embassy in Paris was to aid with money and advice the thousands of American travelers then in Europe and to assist in their return to this country. An American committee was formed by the Ambassador which organized and executed this difficult task, for the Americans in Paris and the many others who came there from various parts of the continent. After the tourist problem had been disposed of Mr. Herrick turned to the urgent work of war relief. He established the American Relief Clearing House with facilities for the transportation and distribution of supplies from America which were arriving in great quantity. This committee occupied, after Mr. Herrick's return to the United States, his Paris residence, and continued throughout the War as one of the most important American relief agencies. Its counterpart in the United States, the War Relief Clearing House, was formed by Mr. Herrick on his return to this country, with Mr. C. A. Coffin as chairman.

Another American work of mercy which Mr. Herrick established

and to which Mrs. Herrick, formerly Caroline M. Parmely of Dayton, was especially devoted was the American Ambulance Hospital in Elysee Pasteur at Neuilly, which was equipped and managed by Americans resident in Paris. It was established in 1914, having a capacity of about 1,600 beds, and performed an important service. When America entered the war it was turned over to the Red Cross, and its outgrowth, the ambulance service, in which American college boys had done a splendid work, was taken in charge by the U. S. Army.

Mrs. Herrick's arduous labor in organizing these and other agencies of war relief, both in France and later in this country, broke her health and induced the illness which caused her death in September, 1918. In recognition of her services the French government awarded her the "Reconnaissance Francaise".

Before war was declared Mr. Herrick's successor had been appointed but had not taken up his duties in Paris. However, by request of President Wilson, Mr. Herrick continued as ambassador until December, 1914. On his departure the French government conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. He was also admitted to membership in the "Gens de Lettres". The British government sent him a gift of old English plate in recognition of his services to British subjects during the early days of the war. A set of gold cups from the Emperor of Japan expressed the gratitude of that nation for services rendered it by Mr. Herrick after the departure of the French government from Paris.

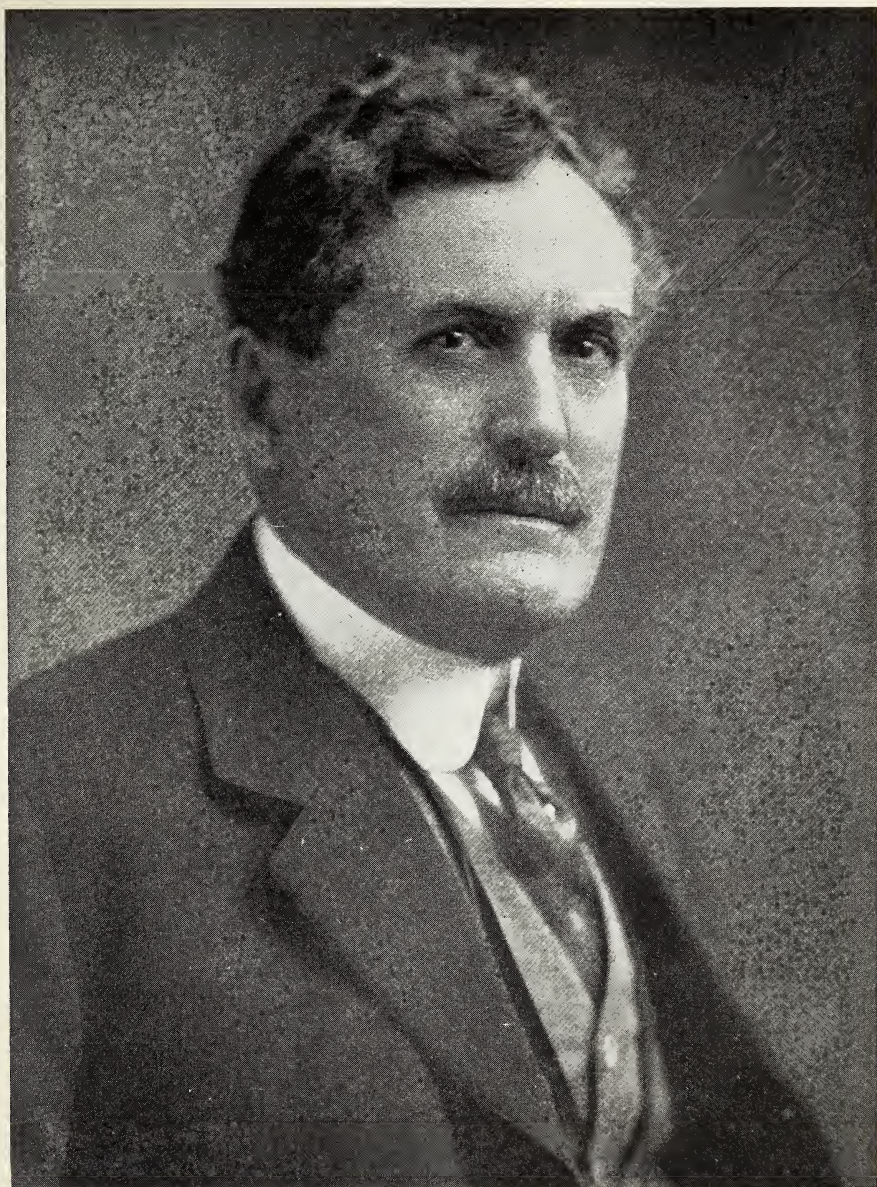
Mr. Herrick was firmly convinced that the United States should enter the war and on his return to this country did all that he could to bring this about. As soon as he reached this country he actively took up relief work for France. As soon as this country declared war Mr. Herrick gave practically all of his time to war work. He was chairman of the Mayor's Committee of the City of Cleveland, head of the War Community Service, member of the Committee of Eleven of the United War Work Campaign, and many other activities.

Mr. Herrick has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Western Reserve universities, from Kenyon, Miami and Union Colleges, and from the University of Nancy, France. He has been presented with a medal by the National Institute of Social Sciences.

Mr. Herrick initiated the rural credit movement in this country, and during his residence in France investigated for his government the European systems of rural credit. The results of this investigation were reported by him in 1913 to the Department of State and embodied in his book on the subject—"Rural Credits", published by D. Appleton & Co.

In 1921 he was nominated by President Harding to be again Ambassador to France, and sailed again for France in July, 1921.

Because of his evident fitness for the diplomatic sphere he has been retained in that position to the present time.



Alfred J. Smith

JOSEPH JEFFERSON

Joseph Jefferson, comedian, was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. His is the greatest name in a famous theatrical family. His great-grandfather was a member of Garrick's company at Drury Lane and his father and grandfather were well-known American actors. Jefferson made his first appearance as Cora's child in "Pizarro" when only three years old and danced as a miniature "Jim Crow" at four.

"Joe" lived the life of a strolling actor, roving with his family, west and south, singing and playing in shanties or barns, wherever they could gather an audience. They traveled down the Mississippi on a raft, using their scenery as sails. When the boy was only thirteen his father's death threw upon him the burden of supporting his mother and sister. Stranded in Mexico, he resorted to restaurant-keeping.

In 1849 the family returned to the United States. Jefferson secured an engagement in New York, and at twenty-one married an actress, Miss Lockyer. During the next few years, Jefferson was stage manager in Baltimore and Richmond, manager of a southern country tour, acted in Philadelphia and made his first European trip.

In 1857 came his first big success. He made a hit as Dr. Pangloss at Laura Keane's Theatre in New York, and in 1858 created the part of Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin." Later he played Newman Noggs, Caleb Plummer and Rip (in an early version of that play), and was associated with Dion Boucicault, the dramatist, in stage adaptations of Dickens. In 1861 Jefferson lost his wife and left home with his eldest son on a roundabout trip to Australia, South America and England.

In 1865, at the Adelphi Theater in London, Jefferson played for the first time his world-famous part of Rip Van Winkle in Boucicault's version, written for him. He returned to America in 1866, famous and destined to play this part many thousands of nights. In 1867 he married his relative, Sarah Warren. Some of Jefferson's most successful engagements were in the theater of Edwin Booth, with whom his relations were unique, none but verbal contracts being necessary. Later Jefferson was president of "The Players", the famous club founded by Booth. In 1875-1877 Jefferson played in Europe. In America again, he rearranged and produced "The Rivals," in which his "Bob Acres" became famous. He died in 1905, at his winter home in Florida.

Joseph Jefferson was an artist of merit and a keen critic; he wrote in a natural, direct way. He was a lover of fishing and outdoor life. He was happy in his large family of children, several of whom went on the stage, and he counted among his friends his whole profession, literary men of the day, the public here and abroad.

GEORGE FISHER BAKER

George Fisher Baker, American financier, was born March 27th, 1840, in Troy, N. Y. He was the son of George Ellis Baker, of New England ancestry, and Eveline Stevens Baker.

Mr. Baker received his education in private schools and at the Seward Institute, at Florida, N. Y. Before he was sixteen, in March, 1856, he was a clerk in the banking department of the State of New York. Here he remained for seven years, and developed his natural genius for finance.

When the Civil War broke out he was appointed assistant military secretary to Governor Edwin D. Morgan, of New York. He held this position for six months, after which he returned to the banking department.

On July 25, 1863, the First National Bank of the city of New York opened its doors. George F. Baker was teller and one of its directors. In 1865 he became cashier and active head of the institution. Later, President Samuel Thompson's interest in the bank was acquired by Mr. Baker and three other men, and in 1877, George F. Baker was unanimously made president of the institution.

Mr. Baker's financial efforts were not confined alone to banking. He became the owner and resuscitator of several railroads, increasing their income and stock value.

On November 18, 1869 Mr. Baker was married to Florence T. Baker, of Louisville, Ky., who was not a relative, although of the same name. Mrs. Baker died on July 24, 1913.

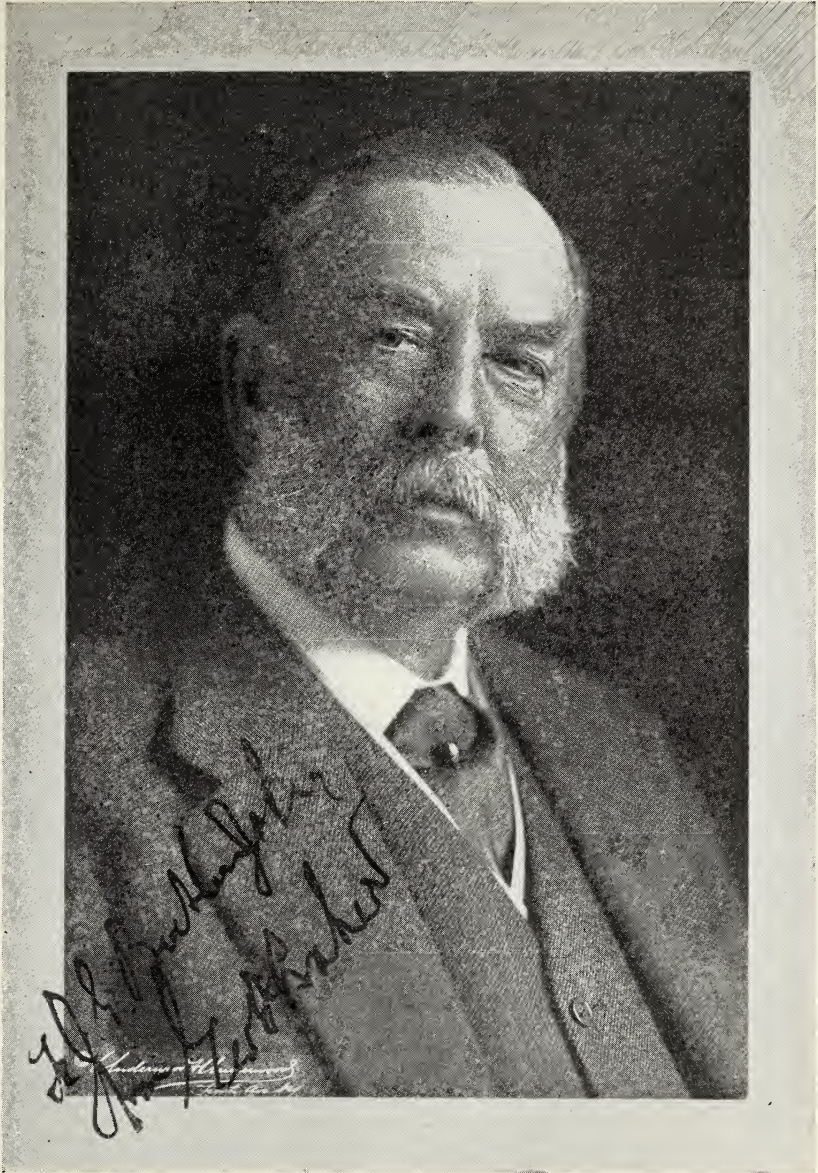
During the panic of 1893 Mr. Baker lived up to his doctrine that a panic can be cured by banks paying out their reserve.

During the war he was active in Liberty Loans, and the United States Government felt assured it needed but to call on George F. Baker and his bank for any financial aid, to receive such aid.

Mr. Baker has been much in demand as a director of corporations. In 1879 he became a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was many years associated with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company.

Mr. Baker is a lover of art and music, and has collected many paintings and other objects of art. He has served on different committees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. During the war he contributed a million dollars to each of the two big Red Cross drives. He has given large sums to numerous institutions, among them Cornell College, New York Public Library, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, and the New York Hospital. To Columbia University he gave a valuable tract of land for an athletic field. His largest single gift was the sum of \$5,000,000 to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Mr. Baker is recognized in the financial world as a great power for progress and as ever loyal to the nation's good.



L. S. Baker

ASAEI E. ADAMS

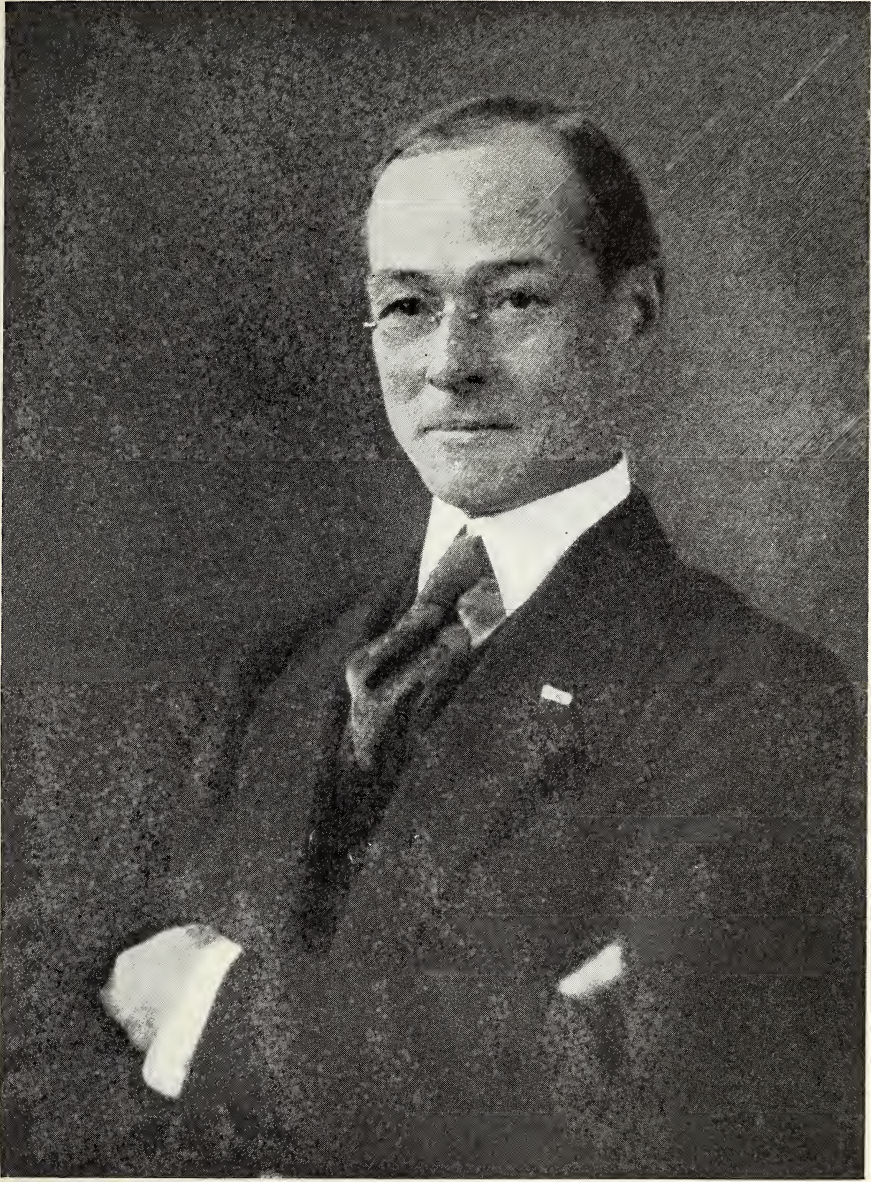
Asael E. Adams, banker, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 25, 1867, the son of Comfort A. Adams and Katherine Peticolas Adams, and the descendant of the famous New England Adamsses. He attended the Cleveland public schools and later studied mechanical engineering at the Case School of Applied Science.

Mr. Adams started out to be a mechanical engineer, but after five years as a draftsman in Cleveland and San Francisco, he became interested in title abstract work. He came to Youngstown, Ohio, the future scene of his successful career, as manager of the Mahoning County Abstract Company. After two years, John C. Wick, pioneer banker of Youngstown, persuaded him to go into banking, and he became secretary of the Dollar Savings and Trust Company, when it was organized in 1895. Mr. Adams calls this the turning point of his career.

From secretary to treasurer and president of his bank was a steady progress. Mr. Adams became president of the Dollar Savings Bank in 1902 and five years later he was made first vice-president of the allied institution, the First National Bank. Since 1913, Mr. Adams has been president of both banks. Mr. Adams has won a foremost place among Ohio bankers by his wide and thorough knowledge of banking, his foresight and financial ability. His advice is much sought. In 1917 he was president of the Ohio Bankers' Association.

Mr. Adams is a director in many Youngstown concerns, including the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, the Standard Textile Products Company, the Ohio Leather Company, and the Youngstown Dry Goods Company. He has served twice as president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Adams is actively interested in almost every public movement in Youngstown. He was one of the executive committee for the local War Chest and is now vice-president of the Community Corporation. He is a member of the First Unitarian Church, politically a Republican, and he belongs to various leading clubs of Youngstown and Cleveland. Mr. Adams was married October 27, 1896, to Anna Julia Shook, of Youngstown. They have two sons.



N. E. Adams

WILLIAM RUFUS DAY

William Rufus Day, American jurist, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, April 17, 1849. He was the son of Luther Day, a chief justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and Emily Spalding Day. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1870, and from the college of law of the same institution in 1872. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1872, and engaged in the practice of law in Canton, Ohio, where his firm gained distinction and Mr. Day's skill became known all over Ohio. He was married to Mary Elizabeth Schaefer of Canton, Ohio in 1875, who died in 1912. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1886-1890. In 1889, he was appointed United States district judge for the Northern District of Ohio, but he resigned before taking office, because of failing health.

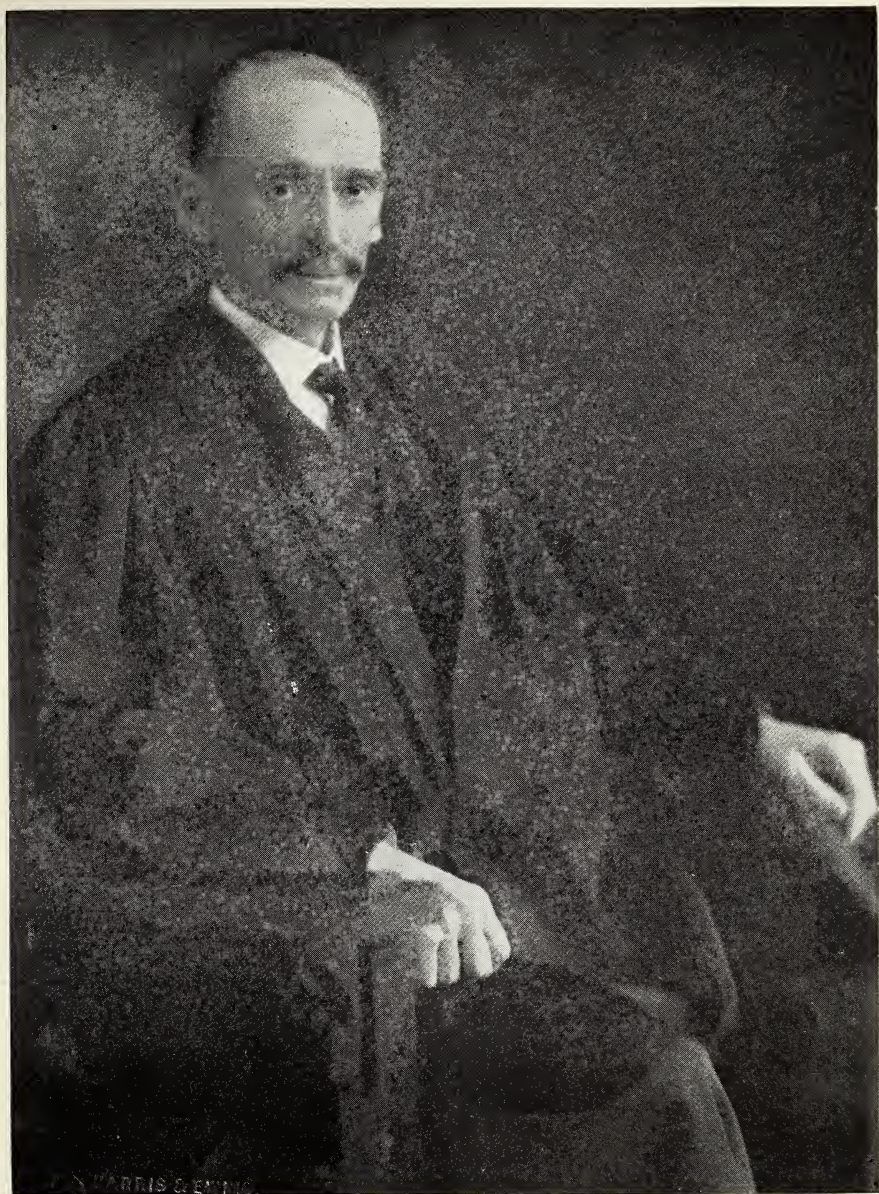
Judge Day was a personal friend of William McKinley, and was his legal and political adviser throughout Mr. McKinley's career in Congress and as Governor of Ohio. When Mr. McKinley became President, he tendered the Attorney Generalship to Judge Day, who declined it. Later, when President McKinley asked him to become Assistant Secretary of State, Judge Day accepted the appointment. The following year, 1898, upon Mr. Sherman's retirement, he was appointed Secretary of State. He had now become a national figure.

With the close of the Spanish-American War, he was succeeded by John Hay, and went to Paris as Chairman of the United States Peace Commissioners, where he had a responsible and conspicuous part in the peace negotiations with Spain.

Judge Day was granted the LL. D. by the University of Michigan in 1898, and by the College of the City of New York in 1899. He was United States circuit judge of the 6th Judicial Circuit from 1899-1903. In 1903 he was appointed Associate Justice to the Supreme Court of the United States by President Roosevelt, where he gave long and able service.

In 1922, while still on the Supreme Court, he was appointed by President Harding as Umpire of the American-German Claims Commission to settle the claims of Americans against Germany. He retired from the Associate Justiceship shortly after being selected Umpire, and in May, 1923, his failing health compelled him to resign from the Claims Commission.

Judge Day died at Mackinac Island, Michigan, on July 9th, 1923. Although he was hampered by ill health for many years, he served his country ably and loyally.



William R. Day

EARL W. OGLEBAY

Earl W. Oglebay was born on March 4, 1849, in Bridgeport, Ohio. He was the son of Crispin Oglebay and Caroline Scott Oglebay. While still a small child, his parents moved to Wheeling, West Virginia.

Mr. Oglebay was graduated from Bethany Collège in 1871, and entered his father's wholesale grocery store at Wheeling as a salesman. Shortly after he became a clerk in the National Bank of West Virginia at Wheeling, which his grandfather had founded in 1817. At the age of twenty-eight, he was elected president of the bank. He was at that time one of the youngest bank presidents in the United States. He retained the same official position for almost fifty years, or until his death.

Through his banking experience and his acquaintance with blast furnace men, he turned his interests to the Lake Superior iron ore trade. He went to Cleveland, Ohio in 1884, and there became associated with the ore firm of Tuttle, Masters & Company, which after became Tuttle, Oglebay & Company, and still later, Oglebay & Company. In 1890, David Z. Norton became a partner in his firm, which then became known as Oglebay, Norton & Company, Mr. Norton assuming the financial direction of the firm.

Mr. Oglebay was one of the group who, in 1890, joined Col. J. J. Sullivan, of Millersburg, Ohio, to found the Central National Bank, at Cleveland, of which he was a life-long director and vice-president, and in 1924 chosen chairman of its trust committee.

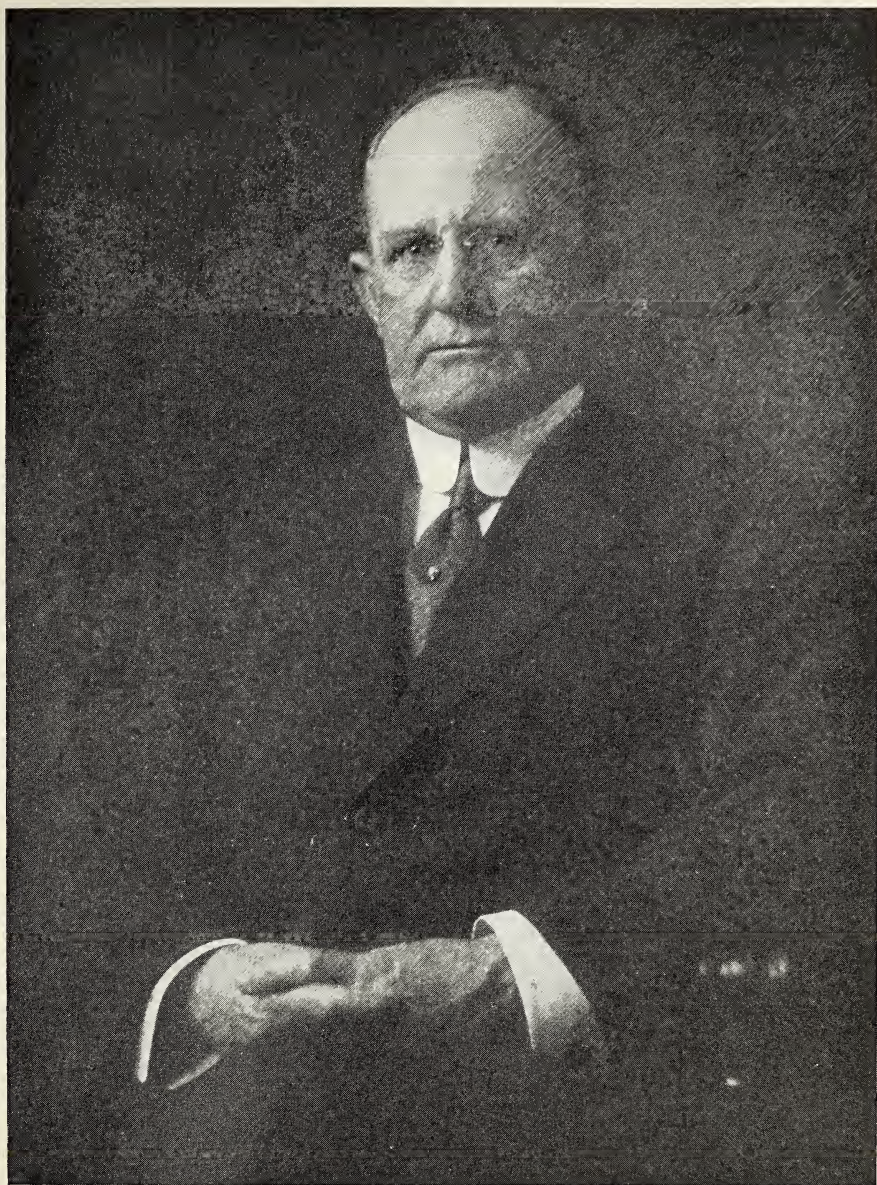
As Mr. Oglebay's business acquaintance grew, he was thrown into further contact with other iron and steel men. He became a stockholder and afterward director in the Wheeling Steel Corporation and in the Riverside Iron Works, both situated at Wheeling. He was also president of the Commonwealth Iron Company, organizer and head of the Ferro Machine and Foundry Company of Cleveland, president of the Montreal Mining Company, and a director in many banking, vessel and other mining concerns.

He was a pioneer in the Lake Superior mine development. He not only managed and operated the mines up north, but also looked after the transportation of the ore to the lower lake ports. Then he had to travel to blast furnaces and mills to sell the ore.

He contributed agricultural buildings to his school, Bethany College, and gave the new agricultural building at the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown.

Mr. Oglebay obtained a reputation as a patron of the fine arts and he did much to further the cause of education in his native state of West Virginia. During the World War he was selected by President Wilson as federal food commissioner of that State. He had won a leading place in the iron ore industry.

He died in Cleveland, Ohio on June 22, 1922, and was buried in Wheeling, West Virginia.



Earl W. Ogilby

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW

Chauncey Mitchell Depew was born in Peekskill, N. Y., on April 23, 1834, of Huguenot and New England parentage. He received his first instruction from his mother, a woman of rare culture. His years from ten to eighteen were spent at Peekskill Academy, and in 1852, at the age of eighteen he entered Yale College from which he was graduated in 1856. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar and the following year began the practice of law in Peekskill. In 1858 he was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and has been elected to every State Convention, with but few exceptions, since. He was one of the four delegates-at-large from New York State to the Republican National Conventions of 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, and a delegate in 1908 and 1912.

In 1861, the Republican party of New York State nominated him secretary of state. He won a notable victory, with a majority of thirty thousand.

About this time he attracted the attention of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the man who laid the foundation of the great railway system, afterwards known as "The Vanderbilt System." He became attorney for the New York and Harlem Railroad Company in 1866 and three years later, when this road was consolidated with the New York Central Railroad, he was made attorney for the new organization. In 1882 Depew was made second vice-president of the New York Central Railroad Company, and on the death of the president in 1885, he was made president and thus became the executive head of one of the greatest railroads in operation in the world. On his resignation of the presidency in 1898, he was made chairman of the Board of Directors.

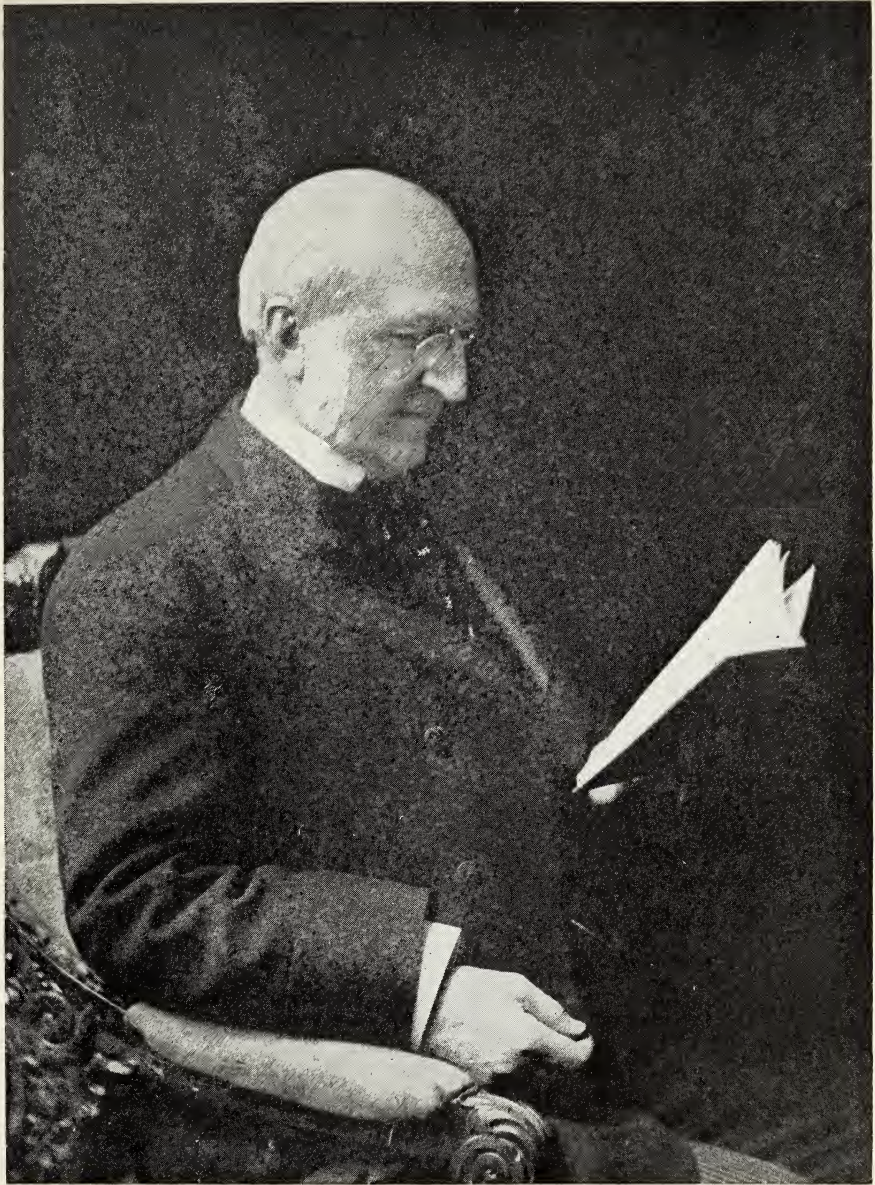
Mr. Depew was Regent of the State University of New York from 1877 to 1904; he was also a member of the commissioners appointed to superintend the building of the State Capitol at Albany. In 1888 he received ninety-nine votes for the Presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention. He represented the State of New York as United States Senator during the terms 1899-1905 and 1905-1911.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Elise Hageman, who died in 1892. Of this union there is one son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr. born in 1882. Mr. Depew was again married in 1900 to Miss May Palmer.

Mr. Depew is a director of many financial, fiduciary and other corporations and trusts, and a member of numerous societies, among them being the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, Masons, and Officer of the French Legion of Honor.

Mr. Depew's orations and addresses are virtually a history of the past half century, and as a wit and humorist he has acquired a name in this country. His fame abroad is even greater than in the United States. In London and Paris he is regarded as America's representative citizen.

He is the author of "One hundred Years of American Commerce" and "My Memories of Eighty Years", and has published collections of his after-dinner speeches and orations.



Chauncey M. Depew

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Mass., on January 17, 1706. His father, Josiah Franklin, migrated to America from England in 1685, and settled in Boston, where he became a candle maker. Benjamin was one of seventeen children, his father being twice married.

When Franklin was twelve years old his father apprenticed him to his older brother James to learn the printer's trade. His brother started the "New England Courant" in 1721, which was one of the first newspapers established in America. Benjamin wrote for this paper anonymously and with much success. When he was seventeen, with a little money which he had raised by the sale of books, he sailed for New York. Not finding work he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he found employment in a printing office.

In partnership with one of his friends he opened a printing office of his own, and soon became sole manager. In this office in 1729 he began the publication of "The Pennsylvania Gazette", which paper he edited with great ability for more than thirty-five years. In 1732 he issued the first number of his famous Almanac, known as Poor Richard's Almanac. In 1730 he married Deborah Reed, the daughter of his first landlord in Philadelphia.

Franklin was public-spirited and eager to advance the interests of his city and colony. He found time for reading and scientific study and for making experiments in electricity. By simple experiments with a kite and key in a thunderstorm he found that electricity and lightning are the same.

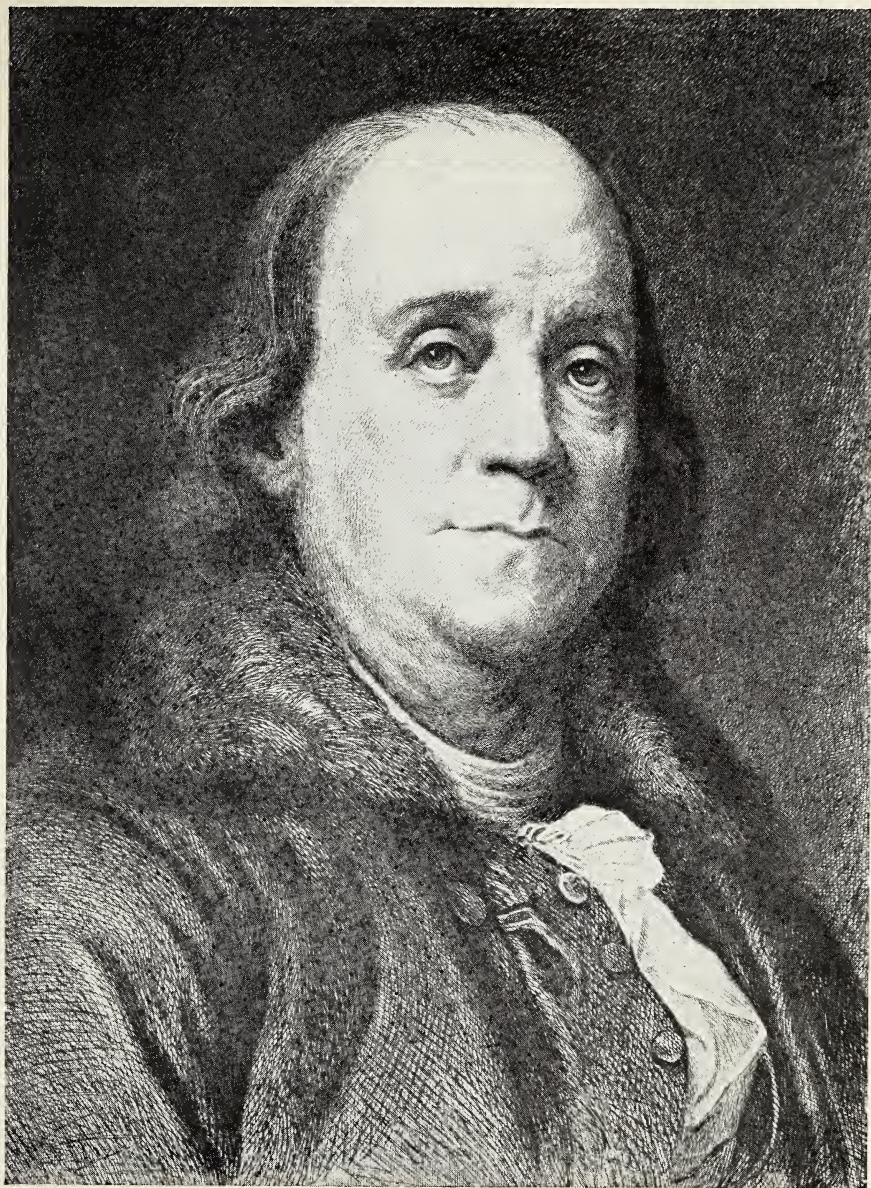
In 1753, Franklin was made Postmaster-General for the colonies and he succeeded in making great improvements in the mail service. In 1757 he was sent to London by the Pennsylvania Assembly to intercede for its claims in favor of taxing the Penn proprietary estates in Pennsylvania. He was well received.

Franklin returned to Philadelphia in 1762, but later went back to England and was instrumental in getting the Stamp Act repealed. He returned to America in 1775 and was made a member of the Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee of five chosen to draft the Declaration of Independence in July, 1776, and one of the signers of that document.

One of his most important services to the colonies was given while he was diplomatic agent in France, from 1776 to 1785. Through his efforts large sums of money were loaned to the American Government to supply funds toward the expense of the war.

From 1781 to 1783 Franklin was one of those who conducted the peace negotiations with Great Britain, which led to the treaty of 1783. In September, 1785, he returned to Philadelphia and was elected president of Pennsylvania, a position corresponding to the present governorship, serving from 1785 to 1788. His final service to his country was as a member of the convention which met in May, 1787 to frame the Constitution under which the people of the United States are still living.

Benjamin Franklin died in Boston on April 7, 1790. He was buried in Philadelphia.



B. Franklin,

ALBERT I, OF BELGIUM

King Albert of Belgium was born at Brussels, April 8, 1875, the younger son of Philip, Count of Flanders and brother of Leopold II. The death of his elder brother, in 1891, made Prince Albert heir presumptive to the Belgian crown. He was carefully educated in economics and sociology and showed a marked taste for mechanics and engineering. To learn industry at first hand, Prince Albert worked in the mines, drove railway engines, visited the principal ports and shipyards of Europe and, in 1898, traveled in the United States, making a study of railway methods under James J. Hill. He also became an all-round sportsman, taking particular interest in mountaineering and aviation.

On October 2, 1900, Prince Albert was married at Munich to Princess Elizabeth, of Bavaria. During the World War Queen Elizabeth vied with her husband in heroism and devoted service to the Belgian people, by whom she is greatly beloved. They have three children, of whom the eldest, Prince Leopold, served as a private during the war.

Albert succeeded his uncle, Leopold II, on December 1, 1909, inheriting distrust and enmity at home and abroad, for the old king's private scandals, domestic tyranny and autocratic ambitions had long been notorious. King Albert inaugurated a new regime of decency in private life and painstaking promotion of public welfare. He released many prisoners, simplified court ceremonial, traveled without military escort, and in spite of labor troubles and election riots, within four years his government accomplished a number of useful reforms, including free and compulsory education, equal rights for the Flemish and French languages, the establishment of a mercantile marine and a scheme for the reorganization of the army.

In August, 1914, King Albert unhesitatingly rejected the German demand for a free passage through Belgium and took personal command of his small army. In a few days Albert I was a king without a country, but the spirited resistance of the Belgian troops delayed the German advance long enough for the French and British to mobilize.

During the war Albert remained with his army, defending the remnant of his kingdom, a corner of West Flanders. In the general offensive of October, 1918, King Albert was commander of the northern army of Belgians and French, which forced the passage of the Lys. On November 22, 1918, the King and Queen entered Brussels amidst tremendous enthusiasm.

Since the armistice King Albert has occupied himself actively with reconstruction, visiting the devastated areas and contributing largely to King Albert's Fund for housing war sufferers. He has visited Brazil, Spain, France, England and the United States to study trade conditions.

King Albert of Belgium is probably as secure on his throne as any king alive. His fame is inseparably linked with his heroic words: "A country which defends itself commands the respect of all; such a country will never perish."



Dente,

rue royale 137.

Albert

1911

Albert

1911

ROBERT BENTLEY

Robert Bentley, president of the Ohio Iron and Steel Company and of the Carbon Limestone Company, both of Youngstown, Ohio, and director of a score or more of the most important manufacturing and other corporations of Ohio, has been a potent factor in the industrial development of that state.

He was born August 30, 1854, at Youngstown, a son of Martyn Bentley, Jr., and Mary McCurdy Bentley. His grandfather, Martyn Bentley, was a pioneer of the Western Reserve and was for many years cashier of the Western Reserve National Bank at Warren, Ohio.

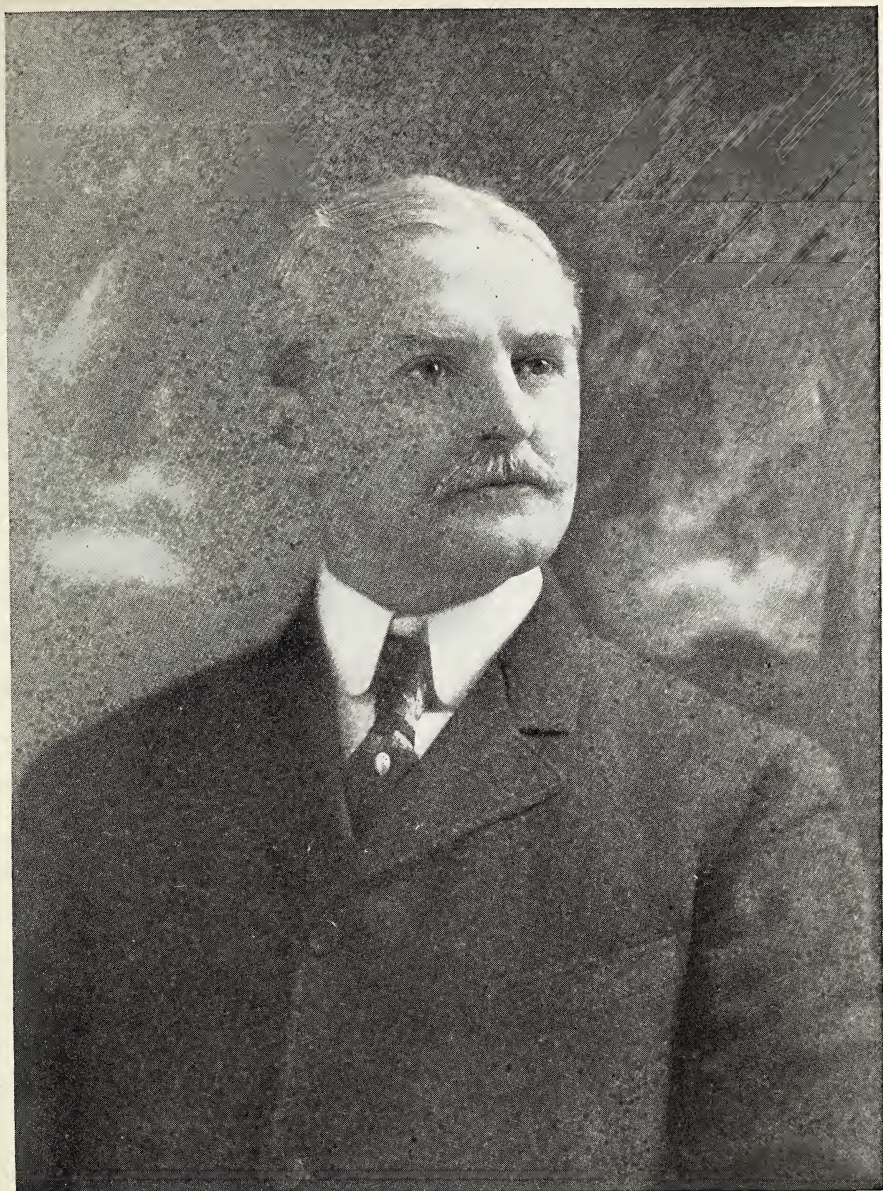
Mr. Bentley was educated in the public schools and in Rayen School of Youngstown. He was employed by the First National Bank of that city in 1873. He served in various departments of the bank until 1879, when, with Henry Wick, Thomas Wells, John C. Wick and others he purchased a furnace plant at Lowellville, Ohio and organized the Ohio Iron and Steel Company. He has been connected with the company ever since, first as Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, and later as President.

He is also president of the Interstate Limestone Company, the Ohio and Pennsylvania Belt Line Railroad Company, the Yale Land Company, the Holland Land Company. He is vice-president of The First National Bank, of the Dollar Savings and Trust Company, Youngstown, and of the Ohio Leather Company, Girard, Ohio.

He has been much in demand as a director of corporations.

Because of his civic spirit he is constantly being called upon to lead city welfare movements. He is president of the Community Corporation of Youngstown, and also of the Community Service Company. He is a director of the Youngstown City Hospital.

He was married October 16, 1895, to Augusta F. Zug, of Carlisle, Pa., and has three sons, Robert Bentley, Jr., Martyn Zug Bentley, and Richard McCurdy Bentley.



Robert Gentry

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM WALLACE ATTERBURY

William Wallace Atterbury was born at New Albany, Indiana, on 31st January, 1866. He was brought up in Detroit, Mich. His grandfather was Lewis Atterbury and his grandmother Catherine Boudinot, niece of Elias Boudinot, at one time President of the Continental Congress.

After receiving a liberal preparatory education, Mr. Atterbury was graduated from Yale University in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He entered the service of The Pennsylvania Railroad System on 11th October, 1886, as an apprentice in the Altoona shops. From 1889 to 1892 he served as assistant road foreman of engines on various divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. In 1892 he was promoted to assistant engineer of motive power of the Pennsylvania Company's Northwest System, and, in 1893, to master mechanic for the Pennsylvania Company at Fort Wayne, Ind.

On 26th October, 1896, Mr. Atterbury was appointed superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania Lines East of Pittsburgh and Erie, and on 1st October, 1901, he was advanced to general superintendent of motive power. He was appointed general manager of the Pennsylvania Lines East of Pittsburgh and Erie on 1st January, 1903, and on 24th March, 1909, was appointed fifth vice-president, in charge of transportation. On 3rd March, 1911, upon a change in the organization, he was elected fourth vice-president, and on the same date was elected a director of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

On 17th May, 1916, Mr. Atterbury was unanimously elected president of the American Railway Association. As the head of that association, he rendered invaluable service to the United States Government in connection with the transportation of troops and war supplies to the Mexican border, as well as to the Atlantic seaboard, for which services he was honored with decorations by the United States, France, Great Britain, Belgium and Serbia.

Shortly after the United States entered the war against Germany, Mr. Atterbury was requested by the Secretary of War to go to France and assume charge, as Director General of Transportation of the American Expeditionary Forces.

He sailed for Europe in August, 1917, and on 5th October, 1917, he was commissioned Brigadier General of the United States Army, which, three days later, was confirmed by the United States Senate. He returned to America on 31st May, 1919, and on the following day received his discharge from the army.

He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Philosophical Society. He was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Yale University in 1911, and Doctor of Laws by the University of Pennsylvania in 1919.



W. W. Atterbury

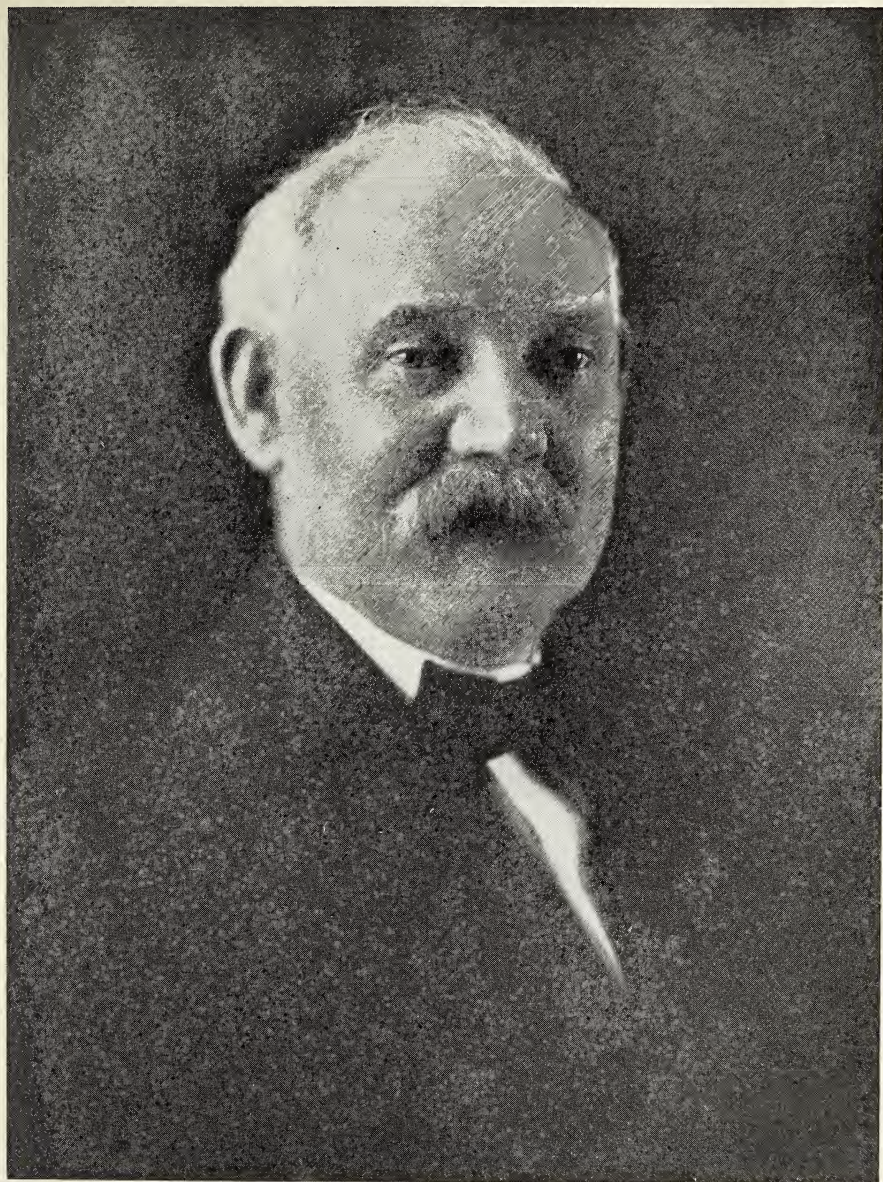
JOHN D. REESE

John D. Reese was born in Wales on May 5th, 1855, the son of William Reese and Sarah Morris Reese. When he was a year and a half old his father died and his mother died when he was eleven. At this youthful age he had to start to work and make a living. He was employed in the rolling mills of Rhymney, in Monmouthshire, a town on the border between England and Wales. As he had to work for the necessities of life there was little chance for him to secure a formal education. He grew up in the atmosphere of Monmouthshire and its factories. In 1885, Mr. Reese married Sarah Richards, who died in 1914. They were the parents of five daughters.

In February, 1887, Mr. Reese came with his family to the United States. He first went to Pittsburgh, where he was employed in the mills of Jones & Laughlin, but in July of the same year he removed to Youngstown, Ohio. He became a roller's helper in the old Brown-Bonnell Mill and later a roller in the Valley Mill.

While in Wales, Mr. Reese had lived near a "bonesetter", a name applied in that country to a class of practical surgeons who were expert in the art of manipulation in correcting deformities or dislocations in the bones and muscles of the body. Even as a boy Mr. Reese manifested a keen interest in that art. While in Wales he studied books on bonesetting, and incidentally practiced the art to some extent. In Youngstown, he found opportunity to render occasional service in the same line, and from the remarkable success on some of his cases he was finally led to abandon the rolling mill, and to take a college course in surgery. Since June, 1894, he has given exclusive attention to professional work. Fame and fortune have come to him in abundant measure and his clients seek him from every state in the Union. There is no question of the wonderful cures he has effected. His records in some degree are similar to those of the eminent Austrian surgeon, Doctor Lorenz.

"Bonesetter" Reese is a Knight Templar Mason, and has attained the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also a life member of Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Cleveland, Ohio. In June, 1926, the American Gorsedd conferred upon Mr. Reese the highest honor in its power, the Druidic Degree, in recognition of his service to humanity and his standing as one of the foremost Welsh-Americans in America. It was the first time the Druidic Degree has been conferred in this country and was a distinguished honor for Mr. Reese.



John D Reese

EUGENE GIFFORD GRACE

Eugene Gifford Grace, son of John W. and Rebecca (Morris) Grace, was born at Goshen, Cape May County, New Jersey, August 27, 1876. He prepared for college at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey, then entered Lehigh University, taking the electrical engineering course. He made the 'varsity baseball team in his first year and played every year thereafter, captaining the team for two years; he distinguished himself as well in scholastic work, being awarded the Wilbur scholarship and the prize in mathematics and being graduated with valedictory honors. Immediately after graduation began the connection with the Bethlehem Steel Company that continues to the present and that has taken him from the place of a minor employee to the presidency of its vast interests. He became a member of the force of the electrical department June 29, 1899, his first work the operation of an electric crane. On January 16, 1900, he was transferred to the steel making department, and on June 8, 1902, was appointed superintendent of yards and transportation. This was the direct cause of his receiving from Mr. Schwab a commission to reorganize the Juragua Iron Company, of Cuba, a subsidiary company supplying much of the iron ore used by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

From September 2, 1905, until February 21, 1906, he was general superintendent of the Cuban subsidiary located at Santiago. On the latter date he was appointed assistant to the general superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel Company in charge of the construction of its vast Saucon Plant. On June 27, 1906 he was elected a director of the Bethlehem Steel Company and appointed general superintendent, and on October 22, 1908, he was elected general manager, succeeding to the presidency on April 1, 1913. There were added to his responsibilities the presidency of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation on February 17, 1916, and the presidency of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, October 30, 1917.

In the development of departments for the special service of the government during the participation of the United States in the World War, and in coöperation with the war and navy departments in the production of cannon, armor-plate, ships, and ammunition, Mr. Grace worked in close touch with the administration, placing at their disposal the entire resources and facilities of the gigantic Bethlehem plants. He was called upon by Cabinet members and committees of the House and Senate for advice and technical information, and in every manner in his power devoted himself to the common cause.

Intense devotion to the interests and advancement of the company to which he has given his life's work, with abnormal capacity for work and power of concentration are predominating qualities of Mr. Grace. He is a lover of art, and is a member of many clubs, and an officer in many important business organizations, including the American Iron and Steel Institute and the British Iron and Steel Institute.

Mr. Grace married, June 12, 1902, Marion, daughter of Charles F. and Emmeline Brown, of South Bethlehem.



E. G. Grace

BISHOP SCHREMBBS

Joseph Schrembs was born in Ratisbon, Bavaria, Germany, March 12, 1866, and came to America in 1877. He obtained his collegiate and theological education in St. Vincent's College, Pennsylvania, and in Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada. In 1888 he received his degree of Bachelor of Theology from the famous old Laval University in Montreal, and the next year he was ordained a Roman Catholic priest.

Father Schrembs was assistant pastor and then pastor in West Bay City, Michigan, from 1889 to 1900. Transferred to Grand Rapids, Michigan, he was pastor of St. Mary's Church there for eleven years. During this period his ability and worth were recognized by various honors and increased duties. He was appointed irremovable rector of St. Mary's and vicar-general of the diocese of Grand Rapids in 1902, created a domestic prelate by Pope Pius X. in 1906, and in 1911 received a degree as Doctor of Divinity from the American College at Rome.

Further promotion came in 1911 when Monsignor Schrembs was named first auxiliary bishop of Grand Rapids, and on February 22, 1911, was consecrated bishop. Six months later Bishop Schrembs came to Ohio as the first bishop of the diocese of Toledo, where he served until he was installed as Bishop of Cleveland, September 8, 1921.

Bishop Schrembs has shown great energy and ability as Bishop of Cleveland. He is an accomplished orator and is widely interested in secular affairs, taking part in many civic movements in Cleveland and other cities in his diocese. He was one of the promoters and directors of the Eucharistic Congress held at Chicago in 1926—the largest religious gathering in the history of the world.



† Joseph J. J. J. J.

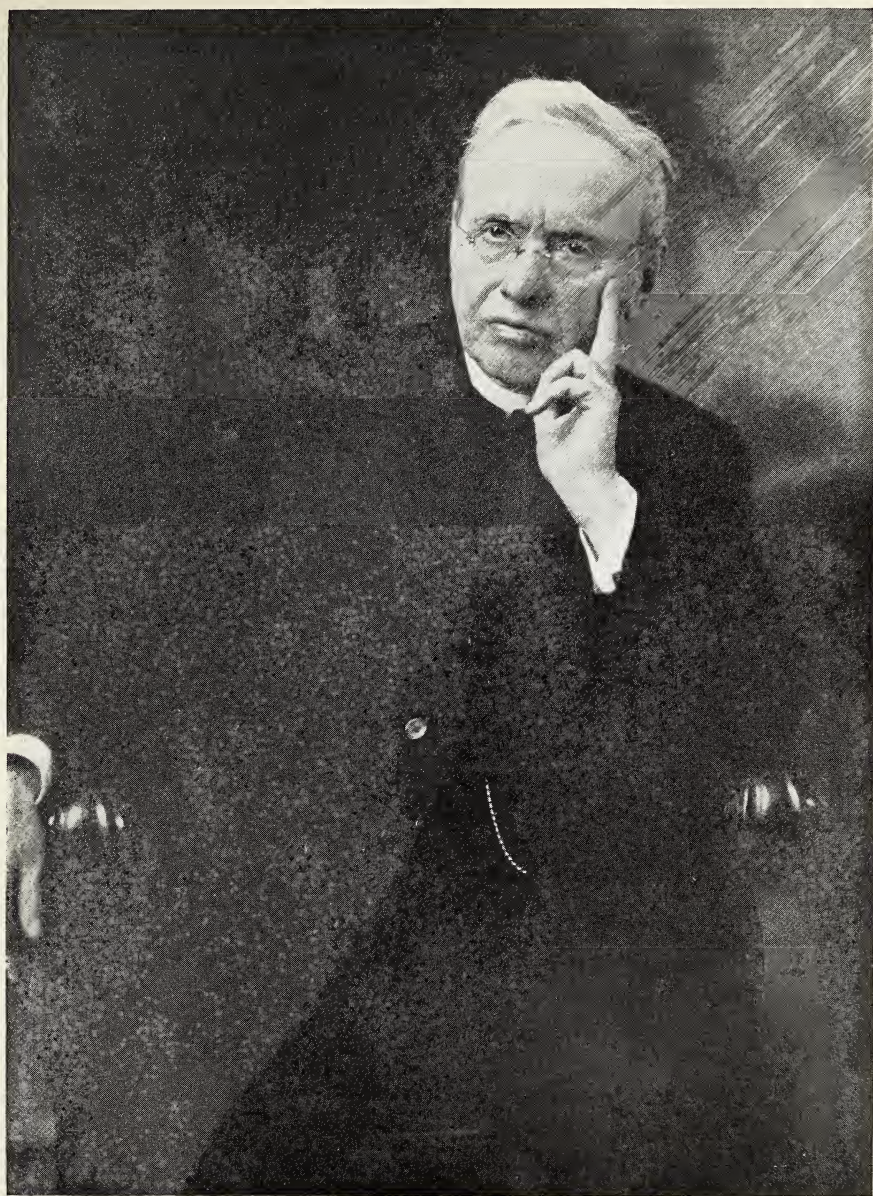
RIGHT REVEREND EDWARD MEARS, LL. D.

Edward Mears was born in Balina, County Mayo, Ireland, July 18, 1844, the youngest of a family of fourteen. He came to America in 1853 with his parents, Patrick and Hannah Mears. The family settled in Toledo, Ohio, and there Edward attended the St. Francis de Sales Parochial School. At fifteen he entered Notre Dame University, Indiana, where he studied for three years until his father died. Then for two years he was transfer agent for the Lake Shore Railroad.

In 1866 young Mears entered the Catholic Theological Seminary of Cleveland and, three years later, was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood by Bishop Rappe. His first assignment was at the Cleveland Cathedral, from which he was transferred to a parish in Bellevue, Ohio, later to Crestline, Ohio. Just before his permanent location in Youngstown, he was summoned back from Crestline to Cleveland as secretary to Bishop Gilmour.

In July, 1877, Father Mears was appointed pastor of St. Columba's Church, Youngstown, Ohio, a small parish heavily in debt for a recently established parochial school. Father Mears' business ability and zeal cleared off this debt within five years. During his pastorate he largely promoted the founding of St. Elizabeth's hospital and Calvary Cemetery. He was also chiefly instrumental in some fine building, the remodeling of the parish school, a new parish-house, the erection of the Ursuline Convent and, crowning achievement, a beautiful new St. Columba's dedicated in 1903.

Father Mears' kindly disposition, unselfish labors and civic spirit made him greatly loved and respected throughout his city, in his parish and church and beyond that circle. His golden jubilee as a priest, celebrated in 1919, after forty-two years of service in Youngstown, called forth many tokens of this affectionate regard. Among other honors, he received the degree of LL. D. from Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost. On March 11, 1922, he was made Domestic Prelate by Pope Pius XI. Father Mears died in Youngstown, March 31, 1923.



Edward Mears

J. CARDINAL GIBBONS

Cardinal James Gibbons, great American churchman and citizen, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834, the son of Irish immigrants. His father was a confidential clerk in a shipping office where "honest as Tom Gibbons" was a proverb. When his son was about three, Thomas Gibbons, for the sake of his health, returned with his family to Ireland. There James received his early education in a good private school. After ten years in Ireland, Thomas Gibbons died and Mrs. Gibbons returned with her six children to America, settling in New Orleans.

There young Gibbons worked in a grocery store to support his mother and family. He developed marked business ability, but at twenty-one, a mission at his parish church fixed his determination upon the priesthood. In 1861, after his seminary training at St. Charles' College, near Ellicott City, Maryland, he was ordained a Roman Catholic priest. Father Gibbons' first and only experience as a parish priest was four years of hard work and privation in the poorest section of Baltimore.

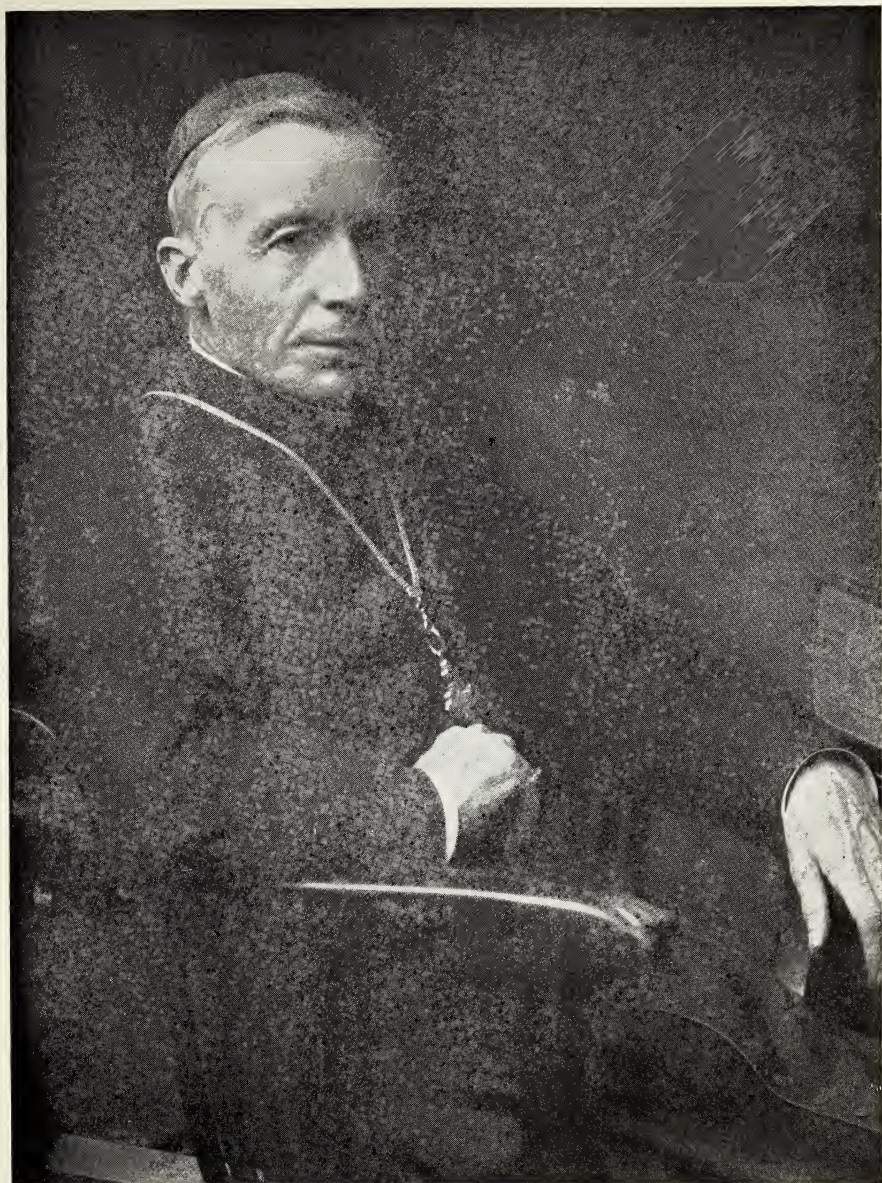
His ecclesiastical preferment began with his selection by Archbishop Martin J. Spalding of Baltimore as his private secretary. In this position the young priest received valuable training in episcopal administration. Then in 1868, by the unanimous vote of the Catholic bishops of the United States, Father Gibbons, although only thirty-two years old, was appointed Vicar Apostolic of the new diocese of North Carolina.

For eight years "the boy bishop" traveled over North Carolina and later Virginia, "carrying his own gripsack, living among the people, preaching in hall, church of any creed, schools, shanties and private dwellings, learning the thoughts of the common people, getting close to their hearts, and securing all that lore which made him a true representative of the American people."

In 1877 Bishop Gibbons succeeded Archbishop Bayley as Archbishop of Baltimore and primate of the American Catholic Church. His first notable work was the organization and guidance of the Third Plenary Council. His next great work for his church was the promotion of the Catholic University of America.

It was in recognition of these services that Pope Leo XIII created Archbishop Gibbons a cardinal in 1886. Henceforth until his death March 24, 1921, Cardinal Gibbons was the interpreter of the Catholic church to American public opinion and a representative American abroad. He became popularly and admiringly known in Europe as "the American cardinal". He stood always for a broad tolerance and friendly coöperation between Catholics and Protestants in all activities for public welfare and for staunch loyalty to American institutions. The most eminent public men were his friends, including five or more presidents.

Cardinal Gibbons was the author of four books, one of which, "The Faith of Our Fathers", a popular exposition of Catholic doctrine, is the masterpiece of its kind in English.



J. Card. Gibbons.

WILLIAM MACBETH

William Macbeth, a well-known New York art dealer, was born in Ireland, August 9, 1851, and came to the United States in 1870. About 1875 he became connected with the art firm of Frederick Keppel & Company, then located in the art center of New York on Beekman Street, below the Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. Macbeth became a member of the firm and was Mr. Keppel's partner until, in the spring of 1892, he opened on Fifth avenue his own gallery devoted to the exhibition of paintings by American artists. His courageous initiative in dealing with the work of American artists exclusively gave a great impulse to their zeal and attracted attention to the important work produced in this country, greatly stimulating appreciation of American art. As proprietor of the Macbeth Gallery, Mr. Macbeth maintained high standards and did much to educate the public in discrimination and art appreciation. He published a handsome little periodical, "Art Notes", which gave the latest news of his own and other exhibitions, criticisms or descriptions of selected pictures, and biographical items about American artists. His catalogues also were attractively printed and illustrated.

The Macbeth Gallery grew and became an assured success. In 1906 Mr. Macbeth moved from Fifth avenue near Twenty-seventh street to 450 Fifth avenue, near Fortieth street. It is now located at 15 East Fifty-seventh street, and is a leading New York gallery under the management of his son, Robert W. Macbeth. Mr. William Macbeth died August 10, 1917.



W. A. C. H.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

John Pierpont Morgan, banker and financier, was born at Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1837, and died in New York, March 31, 1913. His father was Junius Spencer Morgan, a prominent business man and merchant of New England in the pre-Civil War period, and his mother was Miss Juliet Pierpont before her marriage.

J. Pierpont Morgan was educated in the English High School of Boston, Mass., and in the University of Goettingen, Germany. In 1857 he entered the bank of Duncan, Sherman & Co., commencing at the age of twenty the career in the world of finance in which he was destined to reach a preeminent position. In 1860 he became agent and attorney of George Peabody & Co., firm of London bankers, of which his father was American partner.

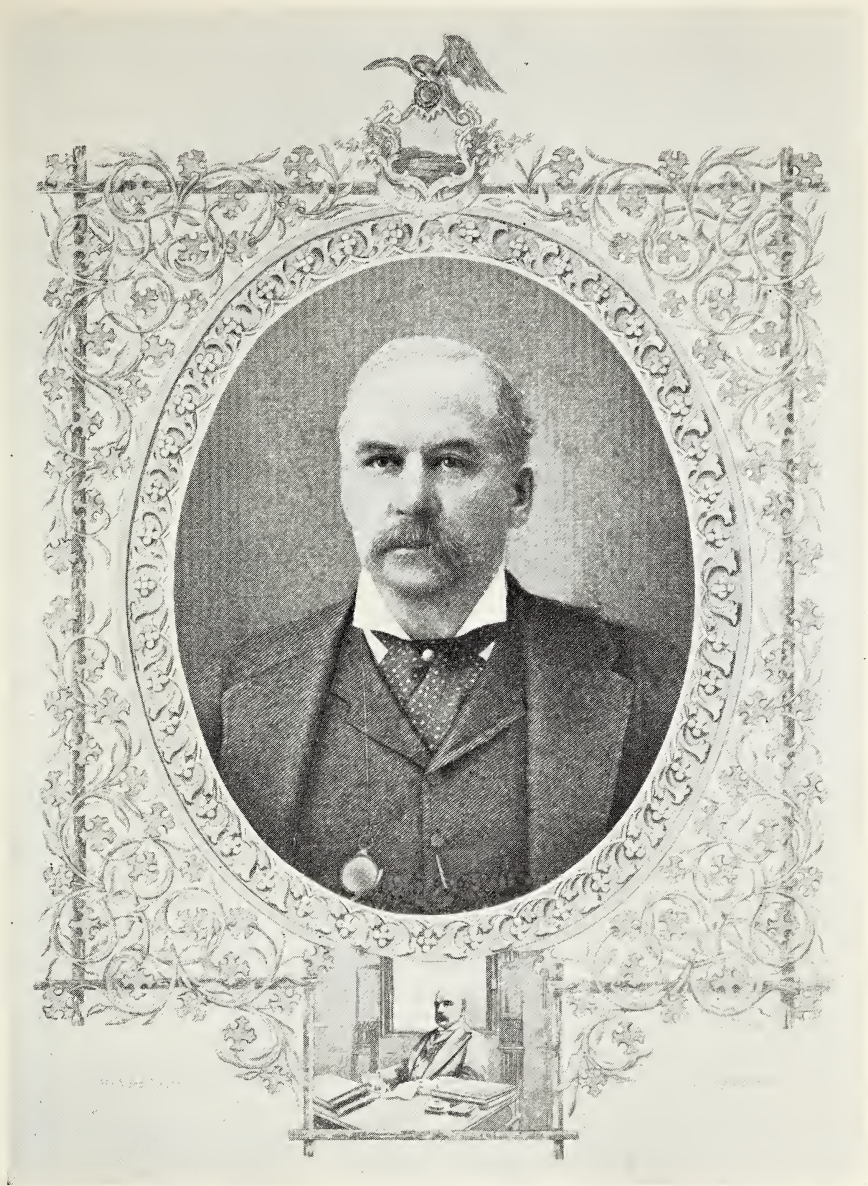
From 1864 to 1871, Mr. Morgan was a member of the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., which handled investment securities, and in 1871, united with Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, in the organization first known as Drexel, Morgan & Co., but which later became J. P. Morgan & Co., the leading private bankers and fiscal agents of the United States, with headquarters in Wall Street, New York.

Mr. Morgan was the leading figure in the great consolidations of railroads and industrial properties which occurred in the United States during the quarter of a century prior to his death. His advice was sought and treasured by business men and business enterprises throughout the country. During the financial depression of the Cleveland administration he moved to protect the country's credit by floating a bond issue of \$62,000,000. In 1901 he organized the financing of the U. S. Steel Corporation on a billion dollar scale, and in the same year handled a large British war loan in this country.

Mr. Morgan was also world-famous as a philanthropist and collector of art objects. He contributed a total of a million and a half dollars to the Lying-In Hospital, New York City, during his life time and also gave large sums of money to the maintenance of New York trade schools and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Episcopal. He made immensely valuable gifts to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, The American Museum of Natural History and the New York Public Library, serving for a time as president of the first named institution.

Another side of this remarkably versatile man was his interest in sports and sportsmanship. He financed the building of the "Columbia," which won the American Cup in races with the British-built yacht, "Shamrock," in 1899 and 1901, and also served as commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Morgan was married first in 1861 to Miss Amelia Sturges, who died in 1862. In 1865 he married Miss Frances Louise Tracy, and was the father of three daughters as well as his son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., who succeeded him as the head of the great financial institution which the father had built up as an agency not only of unequalled wealth and power but also of constructive development in meeting the modern needs of American commerce and industry.



L. P. Portunus

ANDREW W. MELLON

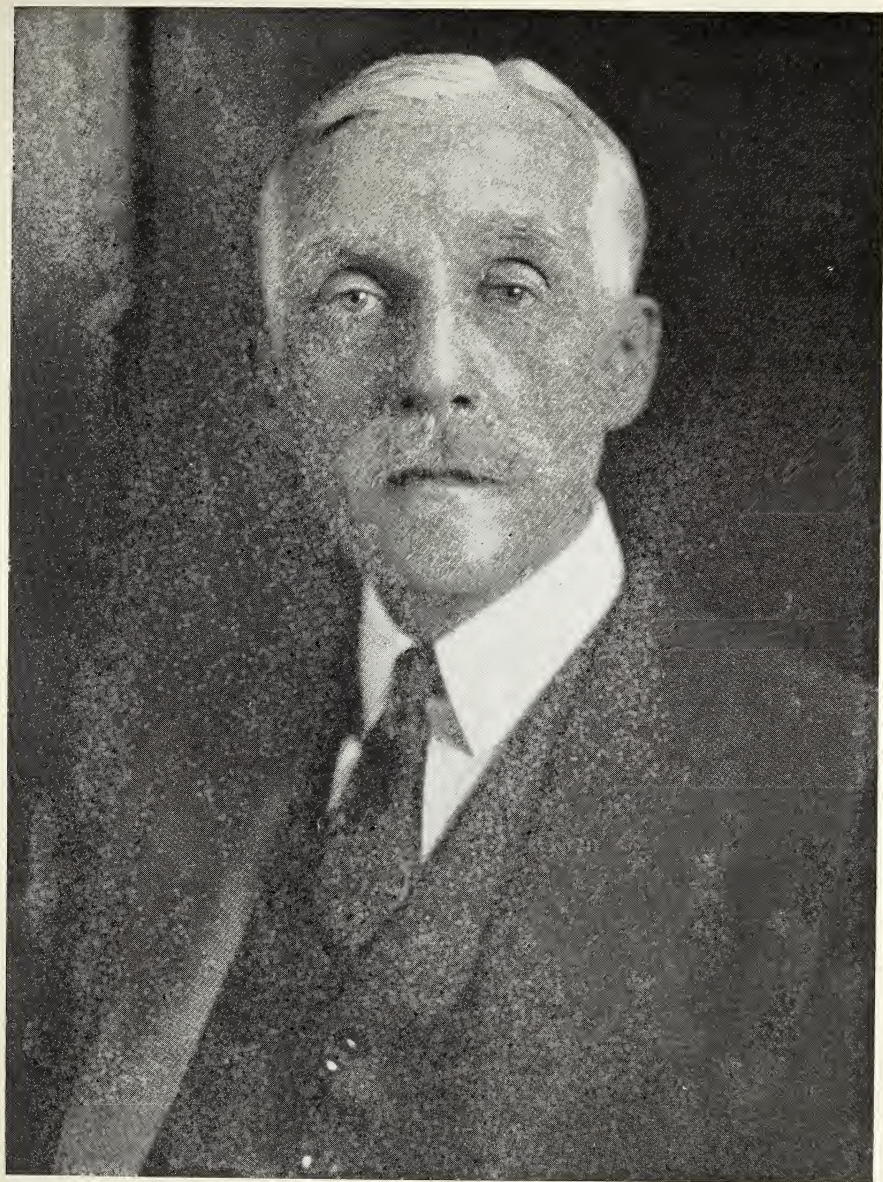
Andrew W. Mellon, master financier and Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Harding and Coolidge, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 24, 1855. He grew up in that great industrial center and his entire business and financial career was identified with that community until he was summoned by President Harding in 1921 to take charge of the Treasury Department and to direct the task of extracting the government and the country from the financial crisis which developed as the result of the World War.

Mr. Mellon graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1873 and holds honorary degrees from many educational institutions. From the time he left college until 1921 he followed the business of banking and when he became Secretary of the Treasury resigned as president of the Mellon National Bank, of Pittsburgh, and as executive official or director of many financial and industrial corporations. During a half century of active business life, he reached such heights of success as have been attained by very few men in the history of this country.

After President Harding was elected he realized that about the most important and difficult work which confronted his administration was to establish and carry out a policy which would relieve the burden of debt created to carry on the great war and which would insure general public confidence in the financial structure of the government. The debt of the government amounted to a staggering sum and the value of government securities was tremendously depreciated.

The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of administering the fiscal affairs of the federal government and so it was vital that a man of proven capacity and integrity be selected by President Harding to fill this office. That the appointment of a great financial genius such as Andrew W. Mellon was a master stroke has been demonstrated by the results secured in the way of reestablishment of public confidence and reduction of the public debt and the tax burden. The value of Mr. Mellon's service to his country and his fellow citizens can hardly be overestimated.

Mr. Mellon also served as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the board of directors of the War Finance Corporation, and the World War Foreign Debt Commission. His influence and help in correcting the economic ills brought about by the destructive effects of war has extended beyond the affairs of his own country until he has won recognition as the peer of modern financiers throughout the world.



A. W. Mellon

HARRY S. NEW

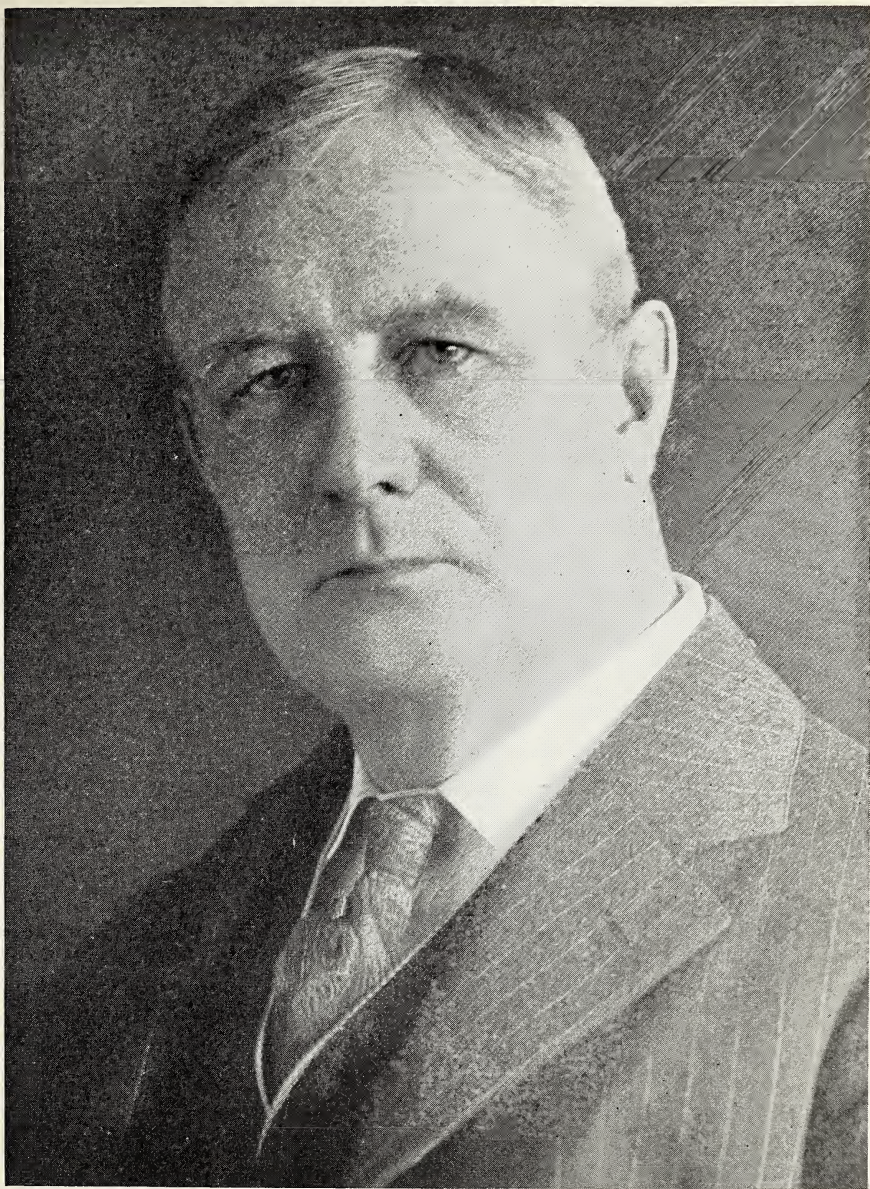
Hon. Harry Stewart New, Postmaster General of the United States, 1923—, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, December 31, 1858, son of John C. and Melissa B. New. Young New graduated from the Indianapolis public schools and later took a special course in Butler University, Indianapolis.

For 25 years, from 1878 to 1903, Mr. New was associated with the Indianapolis Journal, one of the influential daily newspapers of the state, as reporter, editor and part owner. During the war with Spain in 1898 he served as captain and assistant adjutant general of United States Volunteers.

At an early period in his life, Mr. New became actively interested in Republican politics in Indiana. He was a member of the state senate from 1896 to 1900 and representative of his state on the Republican National Committee from 1900 to 1912. As chairman of the national committee in 1907 and 1908 he managed the campaign which resulted in the election of President Taft.

In 1916, the voters of Indiana sent Mr. New to the United States Senate for a six-year term, and upon his retirement March 5, 1923, President Harding brought him into the cabinet as head of the post-office department. Under President Coolidge he continued in that important work of directing the entire postal service of the country.

Mr. New was married twice, to Kathleen V. Milligan, October 18, 1880 and to Catherine McLean, who is an author of note, August 18, 1891.



Harry S. New

DANIEL WEBSTER

Daniel Webster, statesman and defender of the Federal Constitution, was born in Salisbury, now Franklin, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782, and died in Marshfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1852. He was educated in Exeter Academy and Dartmouth College, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1800.

While still in college young Webster began to make his mark as a speaker and debater. He studied law in lawyers' offices in New Hampshire and in Boston and was admitted to practice in 1805. He first established an office in Boscawen, N. H., but in 1807 moved to Portsmouth.

In 1812 he was one of those who expressed most forcefully the objections of the New England people to the war with Great Britain and was elected to Congress as a Federalist from New Hampshire.

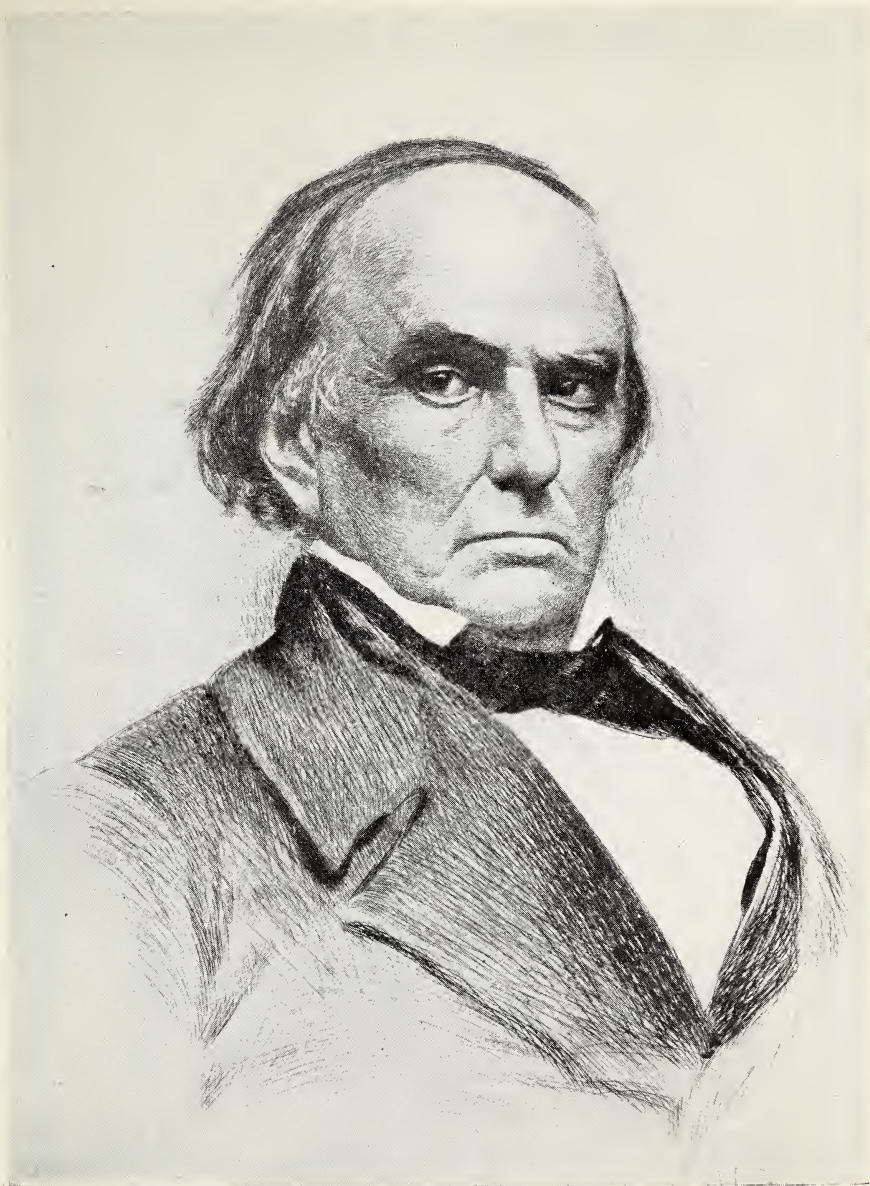
Webster next played a prominent part in the Massachusetts convention to revise the state constitution, which was held in 1820, and in 1822 was elected member of the national House of Representatives from Boston and twice reelected by an almost unanimous popular vote. Politically, at that time he occupied the position of an independent as the Federalist party had practically ceased to exist and Webster did not sympathize with democratic principles.

Elected to the Senate from Massachusetts in 1827, Webster the following year made his remarkable speech in reply to Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, riddling the doctrine of nullification and states' rights. Of this speech it is claimed that it exerted more influence on political developments and on men's minds than any other single speech ever given in Congress. Although in sympathy with President Andrew Jackson's fight against nullification, Senator Webster soon allied himself with Henry Clay in the Whig party.

In 1836, Webster received the electoral vote of Massachusetts for the Presidency. In 1840 he supported General Wm. Henry Harrison for President and was appointed by the latter as his Secretary of State, remaining at this post under President Tyler, despite popular clamor that he resign with other members of the cabinet, until he had concluded the negotiation of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty which fixed the boundary between Maine and Canada. This policy seriously injured his chances to be nominated and elected President, but in 1844 Webster supported Clay for the Presidency and in 1845 was re-elected to the Senate by the people of Massachusetts and played an important part in the settlement of the Northwest boundary dispute with Canada and Great Britain.

Upon President Taylor's death, President Fillmore named Webster as his Secretary of State. The latter was once suggested for the Whig nomination for the Presidency, 1852, but was defeated. During his later years Webster used all his powers to avert the threatening conflict between the North and South over slavery.

Daniel Webster was married twice, first to Miss Grace Fletcher of Hopkinson, N. H. in 1808, and to Miss Caroline Le Roy of New York in 1829.



David Welles

CHARLES W. ELIOT

Charles W. Eliot, American educator, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, on March 20, 1834, son of Samuel Atkins Eliot and Mary Lyman Eliot. He attended the Boston Latin School, from which he graduated in 1849 as an honor student. The next year he entered Harvard University, graduating with a degree of A. B. in 1853. He received the degrees of A. B. in 1853, and LL. D. and honorary M. D. in 1909, from Harvard, and the honorary degree of LL. D. from numerous other universities.

In 1854, Mr. Eliot received his first appointment at Harvard University. He was made a tutor in mathematics and studied chemistry with Professor Josiah P. Cooke until 1858, when he was promoted to assistant professor of mathematics and chemistry in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University.

He was chosen president of Harvard University in 1869, when he was but thirty-five years old. He was acting president for exactly forty years, and from 1909 until the time of his death, president emeritus. In 1909, President Taft offered him the post of ambassador to Great Britain, but Dr. Eliot declined.

Dr. Eliot introduced and developed the "elective system" in place of the old prescribed curriculum, established an efficient graduate school, abolished compulsory religious worship, substituted lecture courses for recitations, and written tests for oral examinations. Many of his innovations met with considerable criticism and opposition, but as time went on, other American colleges and universities began to adopt these educational methods. Among literary undertakings, one of the most important is his editorship of the *Harvard Classics*, popularly known as the "Five Foot Shelf of Books." In 1924 appeared his "A Late Harvest: Miscellaneous Papers Written Between Eighty and Ninety."

Dr. Eliot was an officer of the French Legion of Honor; was decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Rising Sun, in 1909; was made a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, in 1908; decorated with the Royal Prussian Order of the Crown, in 1909; and with the Order of the Crown of Belgium in 1919. He was awarded first gold medal by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, honorary president of the National Conservation Association, member of the General Education Board, the Rockefeller Foundation and numerous other societies.

Dr. Eliot was married to Ellen Derby Peabody, of Boston, Massachusetts, on October 27, 1858. The first Mrs. Eliot died in 1869. On October 3, 1887, Dr. Eliot was married to Grace Mellen Hopkinson of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He died on August 22, 1926, at his summer home at Northeast Harbor, Maine, at the age of ninety-two.



Charles M. Eliot

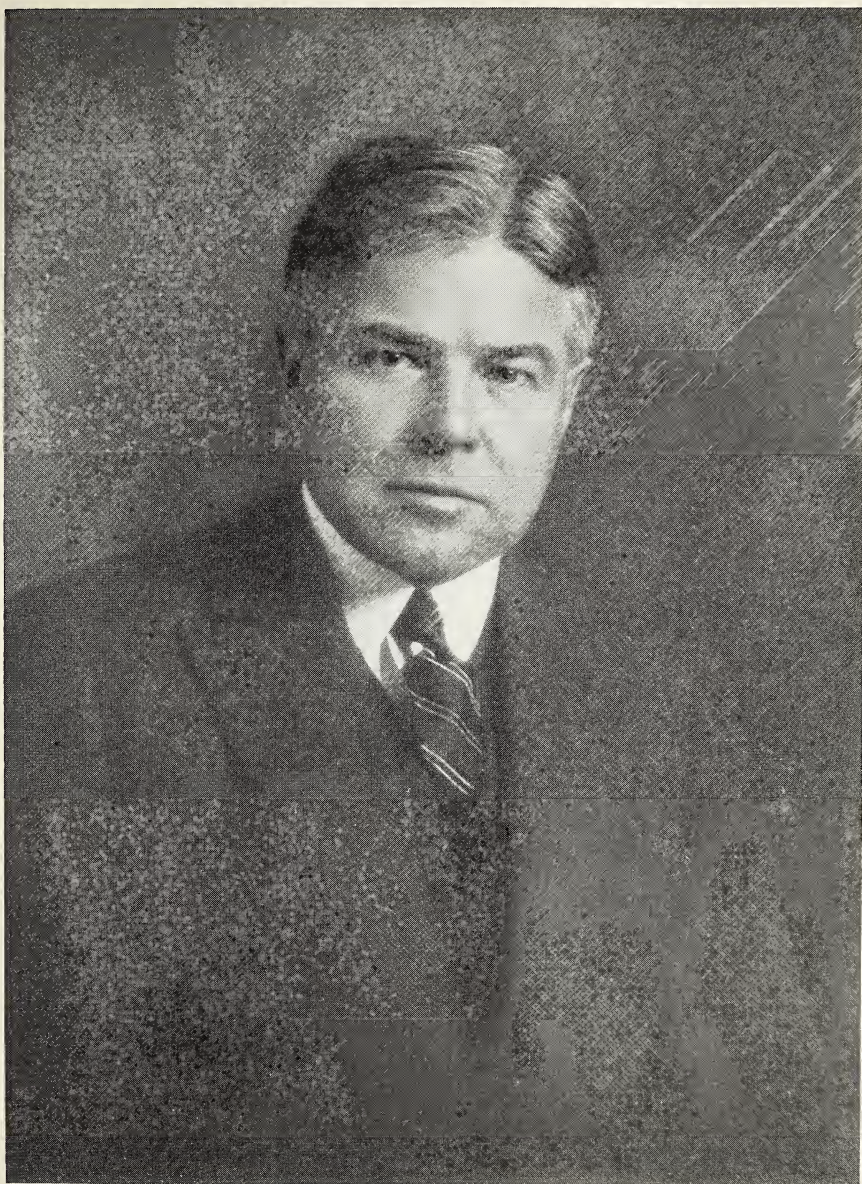
EDWARD WENTWORTH BEATTY

To be not only the youngest railway president in the world, but also president of the world's greatest transportation system—that was the rare distinction fate reserved for Edward Wentworth Beatty, K. C., chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was born in 1876; he succeeded the late Lord Shaughnessy as president in 1918, at the age of forty-two. The record is sensational, even on this continent of opportunity. In 1924 he became chairman of the company, succeeding in this dual position, Lord Shaughnessy, who died at that time.

Mr. Beatty's skill as a transportation magnate is hereditary, for he is the son of Henry Beatty, a prominent Canadian ship-owner. At ten years of age he moved from his birth-place, Thorold, Ontario to Toronto, where he received the education which qualified him for his vast responsibilities and high position. Unlike most very studious boys, he was an excellent athlete, being, among other things, a fine football player. To this, perhaps, he owes his powerful physique and splendid health and also, no doubt, much of the quality of leadership.

Mr. Beatty was educated at the Toronto Model School, Upper Canada College, Harbord Street Collegiate Institute, Osgoode Hall and the University of Toronto. In 1898 he graduated from the latter institution and took up the study of law with the Toronto firm of McCarthy. His ability and diligence soon attracted the attention of the general counsel of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and this was the turning point of his career. Entering the law department of the company in 1901, when he was twenty-five, he achieved a position sought by many experienced lawyers, but, far from being satisfied to rest, he continued his studies keenly. At twenty-eight he was appointed assistant-solicitor. Followed rapidly his promotion to general solicitor, in 1910, chief counsel and vice-president in 1914, and president in 1918.

The president of the Canadian Pacific Railway takes a great interest in Canadian education. He is a governor of McGill University and a member of the National Council of Education. He also leads in many public movements, such as the Navy League and in social service organizations such as the Association of Federated Charities. Boys provide him with one of his chief hobbies, his practical interest in all phases of work among them being constantly manifested. It is universally conceded that he has proven himself, by his wide grasp of important matters within the company and by his sympathetic humanity and attractive character to be worthy of the chair he occupies.



W. H. L. Hef

GEORGE F. ALDERDICE

George F. Alderdice of Youngstown, Ohio, prominently identified with the iron and steel industry of the United States was born January 18th, 1879, at Pittsburgh, Pa. His father, Samuel Alderdice and mother, Essie Ker Alderdice were of Scotch-Irish descent, both having been born at Bainbridge, County Down, Ireland.

George F. Alderdice received his early education in the Pittsburgh schools, later attending the Iron City College. After completing his course there, he secured a position in the mechanical department of the Carnegie Steel Company, Upper Union Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he obtained his first experience in the iron and steel business. He next became shipping accountant in the shipping department of the Park Steel Co., Pittsburgh, later advancing to various other positions.

After the consolidation of the Park Steel Company with the Crucible Steel Company of America, Pittsburgh, he became assistant auditor, then assistant general manager of sales of the Crucible Steel Company of America. Later he resigned from that position to go with the Republic Iron and Steel Company of Pittsburgh and Youngstown, as assistant to the vice president.

He next accepted a position with the Brier Hill Steel Company, Youngstown, as assistant to the president, and was later advanced to the office of first vice president and director, which position he held until the absorption of the Brier Hill Steel Company by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown.

His interest in the steel fabricating industry had led him to purchase interest in various manufacturing concerns and shortly before leaving the Brier Hill Steel Co., he purchased the controlling interest of the Commercial Shearing & Stamping Company of Youngstown, in which he is now actively interested.

His interests and experiences have been varied, having been vice president of the Biwark Mining Company of Duluth; director of the Penning Mining Company of Cleveland; president of the Brier Hill Steel Company of Chicago; vice president of Brier Hill Steel Company of New York; director in the Brier Hill Coal Company, Brier Hill, Pa., Youngstown Steel Car Co., Youngstown, Powell Presteel Co., of Hubbard, Pa., Niles Steel Products Co., Niles, Ohio, Mahoning National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio, and director and vice president of the Realty Mortgage Co. Youngstown, Ohio.

He is the member of the following clubs and societies: Youngstown Club, Youngstown; Youngstown Country Club, Youngstown; Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh; India House, Bankers' Club, and Old Colony Club of New York. He has served as director and president of the Youngstown Club; director in the Chamber of Commerce, Youngstown, and he is a member of various Masonic orders including Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine. Mr. Alderdice was married June 27, 1907 to Winona Barbara Crawford. They are the parents of two children, George F. Alderdice, Jr., and William Howard Alderdice.



Gro. J. Alderdice

CHASE S. OSBORN

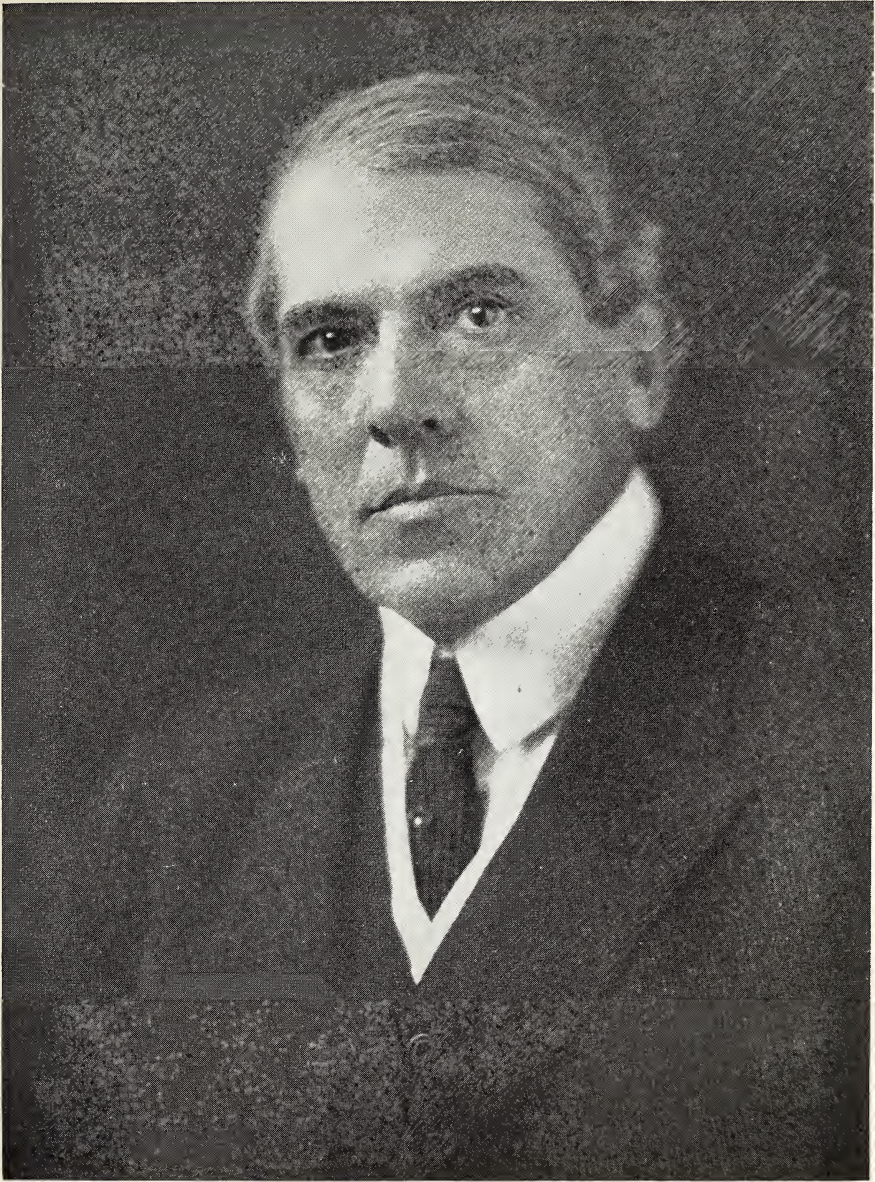
Chase Salmon Osborn, of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, was born in Indiana, January 22, 1860, of English, Irish and French descent. He was educated in the schools of LaFayette, Indiana and at Purdue University. Mr. Osborn was engaged in newspaper work at LaFayette, Chicago and Milwaukee until 1883. He was married to Lillian G. Jones, of Milwaukee, May 7, 1881. They have two daughters and two sons.

In 1883 he purchased the Florence, Wisconsin, Mining News; sold it in 1887, and purchased the Sault Ste. Marie News. He has since been interested in the Saginaw-Courier Herald and several other newspapers.

Mr. Osborne has traveled in every state in the Union, in every province in Canada, and in every state in Mexico. He has been in every autonomous country in the world and in all of the more important colonial territories. In 1903 he discovered the Moose Mountain Iron Range in Canada and in 1913 a valuable iron mine in Madagascar. He is the author of "The Andean Land" an authoritative two volume work on South America; of "The Iron Hunter" which is autobiographical; "The Law of Divine Concord"; and "Madagascar"; and he has contributed to the leading magazines and newspapers. He is a member of many fraternal and scientific societies both in this country and in others. In 1913 he was made an honorary member, and is the only American member of the Madagascar Academy of Science.

Mr. Osborne has been postmaster at Sault Ste. Marie, state game and fish warden, state railroad commissioner, regent of the University of Michigan and from 1911 to 1913 was governor of Michigan.

He is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church and holds the degree of LL. D. from four institutions of learning, including the University of Michigan and Northwestern University.



Charles H. Boddy

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

Alexander Campbell, founder of the Disciples of Christ or Christian Church, was born near Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, on September 12, 1788. Religious radicalism was his heritage. His mother's ancestors were French Huguenots, and his father, Thomas Campbell, was a schoolmaster and Presbyterian minister who "seceded" and emigrated to America in 1807 to promote "simple evangelical Christianity."

Alexander was educated chiefly by his father, who trained him for the ministry. After a year at the University of Glasgow, Alexander, with the rest of his family, in 1809 followed the elder Campbell to western Pennsylvania, where he had become a wandering preacher to destitute congregations. Father and son were in thorough sympathy and entered upon a close pastoral coöperation which lasted unbroken until Thomas Campbell's death in 1854. The leadership, however, passed to the brilliant son.

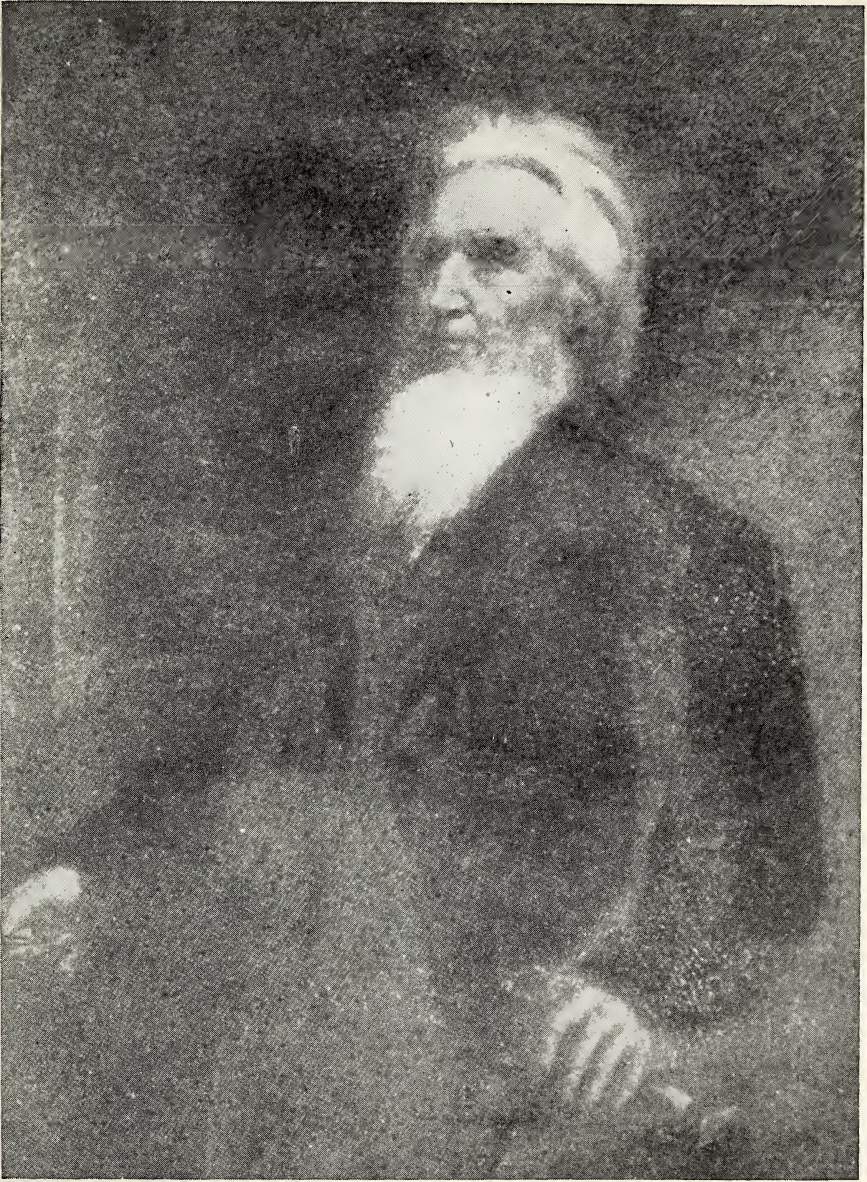
Alexander began to preach in 1810, refusing any salary. In 1811 he married Margaret Brown and settled in what is now Bethany, West Virginia, in the home of his father-in-law.

After following his father in an attempt to reunite different denominations, Alexander Campbell (in 1812) took the lead in organizing the Disciples of Christ sect, based on the doctrine that the Bible was the only "rule of faith". For a time he partly accepted Baptist doctrines, but he soon offended the Baptists in Pennsylvania, and, in 1823, his followers transferred their membership to the Mahoning Association of Baptist Churches in eastern Ohio, only to break absolutely with the Baptists in 1830.

In 1814 Campbell proposed to found a Campbellite settlement near Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. Brown did not wish to lose his daughter and bargained with his son-in-law to give up the colony idea in exchange for a deed to the Brown homestead, which accordingly became known as the Campbell home and farm. Campbell developed this farm with remarkable success. His home became the center of influences that developed great churches, periodicals, missionary organizations and schools.

Campbell's early preaching tours through West Virginia and eastern Ohio were extended later throughout the South and Middle West and he became widely known. He won additional reputation by public debates with Robert Owen (1829) and Archbishop Purcell (1837). In 1823 he established the Christian Baptist, changing the name, in 1829, to the Millennial Harbinger, which became the official organ of the Disciples under his editorship (1830-1865).

In 1829-1830 Campbell represented Brooke County in the Virginia Constitutional Convention. In 1840 he founded Bethany College, of which he was president for twenty-five years. In 1847 he preached and lectured through England, Scotland and Ireland. He was a prolific writer and the author of fifty-two books on religion, including hymn books and a translation of the New Testament. He died March 4, 1866 at Bethany.



Max Campbell.

SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH

Samuel Harden Church was born on January 24, 1858, near Hamilton, Caldwell County, Missouri, the son of William and Emily (Scott) Church. His family have lived in Pittsburgh since 1822, with the exception of a short residence in Missouri in his early years.

Mr. Church started to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad System on August 1, 1875, as office messenger in the legal department, and after going through various clerical grades he was appointed superintendent of transportation on January 1, 1884, with office at Columbus, Ohio. On January 1, 1898, he was made assistant secretary at Pittsburgh, and on February 1, 1915, was elected secretary of the lines west of Pittsburgh.

While at Columbus he was commissioned a colonel on the staff of Governor Hoadly, and later was presented with a sword by the Governor and staff for his conduct in handling troops in suppressing the riots in Cincinnati in 1884.

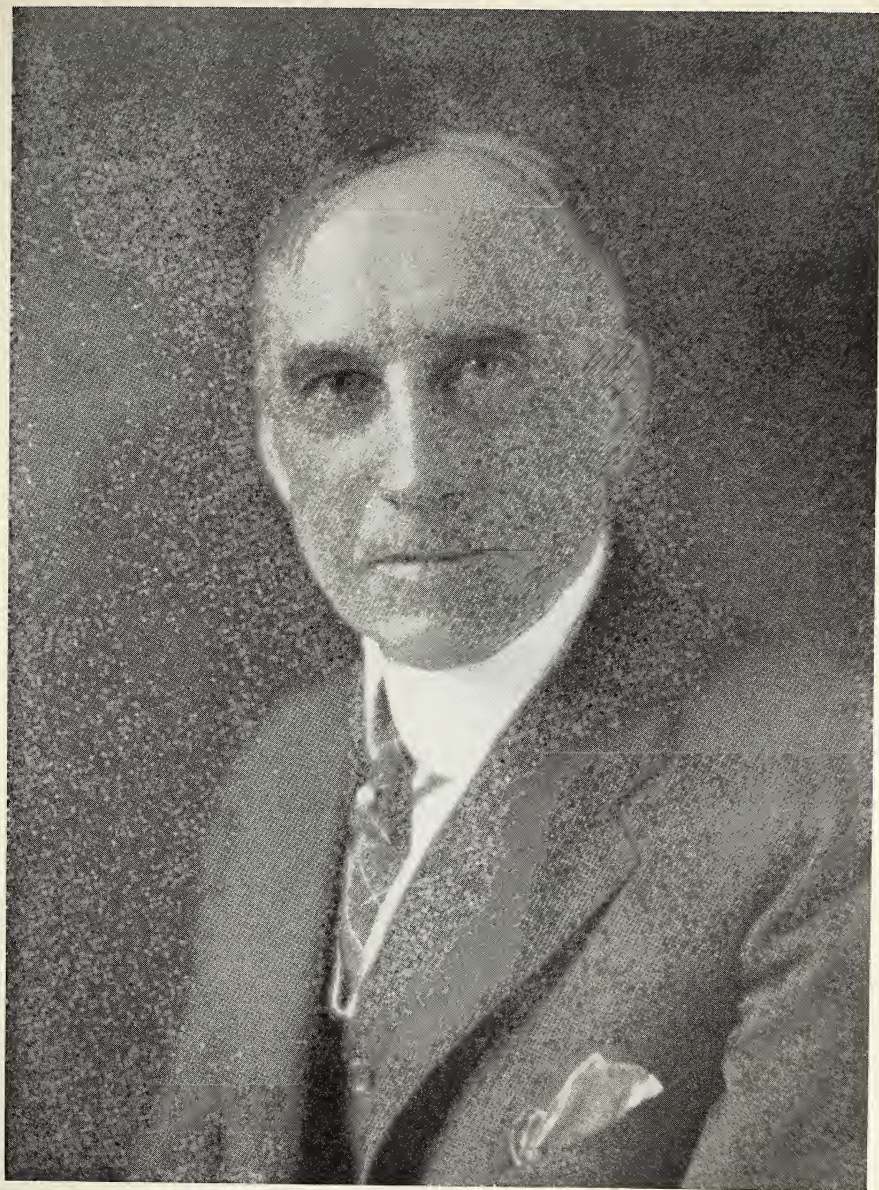
When Andrew Carnegie entered upon his philanthropic enterprises at Pittsburgh, in 1895, he named Mr. Church as secretary of the board of trustees of the Carnegie institute. He held that position until April 28, 1914, when he was elected president. He received the degree of Litt. D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania, 1895, the A. M. degree from Yale 1897.

He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and has spoken in national campaigns by invitation of the Republican National Committee since 1896. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

During the World War he was the first American to disregard President Wilson's admonition as to neutrality "in thought and deed" by an interview which was printed in the New York Times of August 17, 1914, charging Germany with the murder of civilization. On November 9, 1914, he wrote his famous reply to the ninety-three German professors, which was published by the British Government under the title, "The American Verdict on the War."

He was married to Miss Margaret Joyce, of Columbus, Ohio, on November 19, 1884. Three children were born of this marriage. After her death he was married to Miss Bertha Jean Reinhart, of Pittsburgh, on March 15, 1898, and two children were born to them.

Colonel Church is vice-president of the Union Steel Casting Company, a trustee of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and director of the American National Theatre. He is a member of numerous prominent clubs.



V. H. Church

C. H. MARKHAM

Charles H. Markham was born on May 22, 1861, at Clarksville, Tennessee, son of Daniel and Mary Reddan Markham. He received his education in the public schools of Addison, New York.

In 1881 he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad as a section hand, and worked in that capacity for several months. He then became connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and rose rapidly in the service of this road.

In 1897 the Southern Pacific Railroad promoted Mr. Markham to be general freight and passenger agent of the Oregon Lines, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. He was then made assistant freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Francisco, which position he held from September 1, 1901, to December 1, 1901.

On December 1, 1901, he was elected vice-president of the Houston & Texas Central, Houston East and West Texas, Texas and New Orleans and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroads, and went to Houston, Texas, to assume the duties of this office. While in that position he was the executive head of the Harriman Lines in Texas. On April 1, 1904, Mr. Markham became general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Francisco; on June 1 of the same year was elected vice-president of the road, and retained both offices until November 1, 1904.

He then severed his railroad connections, becoming general manager of the Guffey Petroleum Company. His headquarters were in Beaumont, Texas, and there he remained until January 1, 1910, in charge of the development of extensive oil properties in the regions bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. On the last named date he was elected president of the Gulf Pipe Line Company, the Gulf Refining Company and various allied companies comprising the Mellon Oil interests in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. As the administrative offices of the Company were located in Pittsburgh, he moved to that city to take up his residence at the beginning of the year.

On December 21, 1910, Mr. Markham was elected president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, with headquarters at Chicago. He resigned from the oil companies, December 31, 1910, the duties of his new office commencing on January 12, 1911.

In February, 1911, Mr. Markham was elected president of the Central of Georgia Railway and the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah.

On January 1, 1918, he was appointed, by Director General McAdoo of the United States Railroad Administration, Regional Director of Railroads in the Southern Region, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia. On June 1, 1918, he severed all of his railroad connections, and was appointed Regional Director of the Allegheny Region, with office at Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Markham remained in this position until October 1, 1919, on which date he was re-elected president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and chairman of the board of the Central of Georgia Railway and Ocean Steamship Company, with office in Chicago.



CH Morkham

WILLIAM ARTHUR THOMAS

William Arthur Thomas, American steel executive, was born in Wales, Great Britain, June 8, 1865: son of Thomas B. Thomas and Margaret (Davies) Thomas.

William Arthur Thomas spent his early life on a farm in the vicinity of Niles, Ohio, receiving his education in the public schools of this town.

At the age of 19, Mr. Thomas embarked in the dry goods business, establishing the largest dry goods and general furnishing store in Niles, Ohio. After 15 years he sold out his interest and in 1899 organized the Niles Iron & Sheet Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. This was the modest beginning of a career in which he was destined to achieve notable success. After four years of steadily expanding business, Mr. Thomas and his brothers bought out the interests of the other members of the company and organized a new company under the title of the Niles Iron & Steel Company, with Mr. Thomas as president. The four mills belonging to the company were later increased to eight and galvanizing and roofing departments were installed.

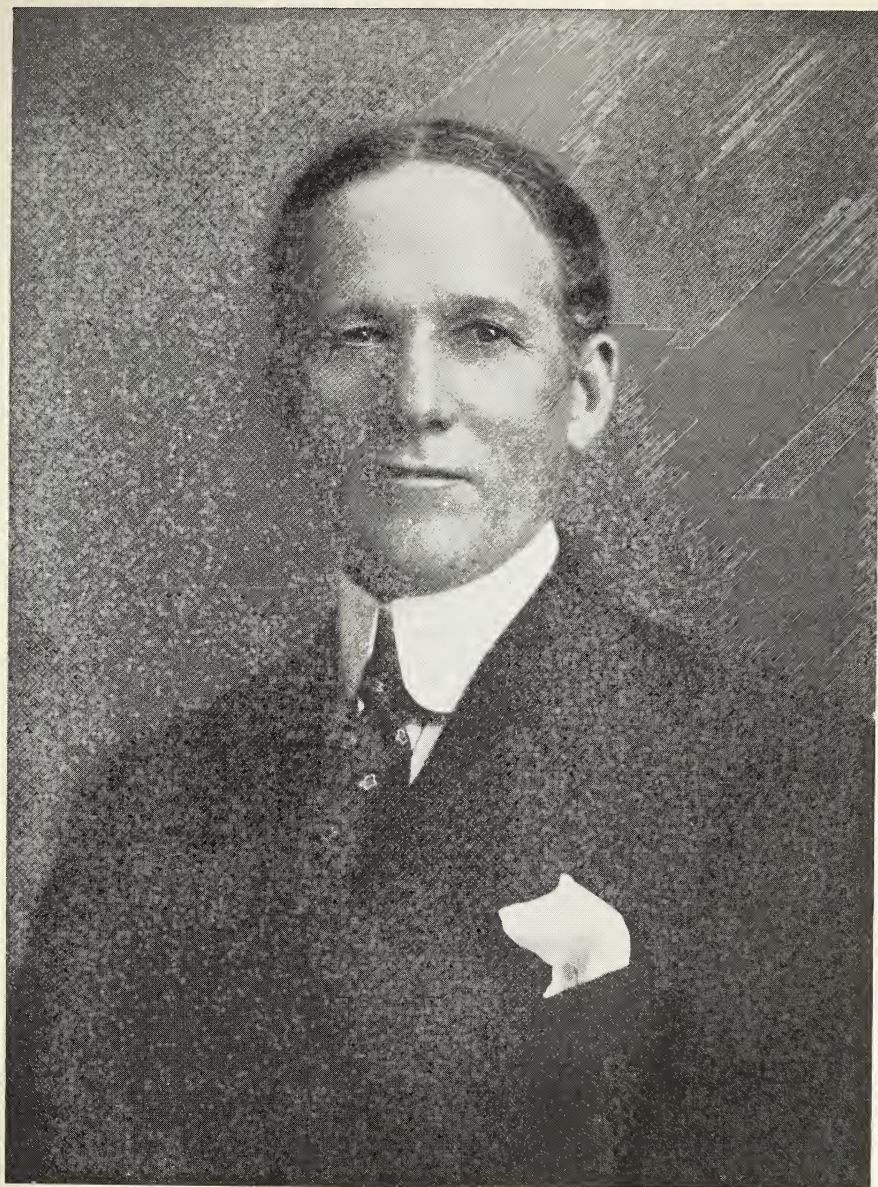
On January 30, 1909 the company was reorganized as The Thomas Steel Company, with a capital of \$500,000, and the plant was again enlarged, this time to 12 mills. Three years later The Brier Hill Steel Company of Youngstown, Ohio, was organized, with a capital of \$15,000,000, and Mr. Thomas was made its president. The new company bought the plants of The Thomas Steel Company and The Empire Iron & Steel Company of Niles; The Youngstown Steel Company, and The Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company of Youngstown, Ohio. Under the management of Mr. Thomas the plant was augmented in value from \$8,39,115 to \$21,401,022 in the eight years from the organization, and he won the reputation of being one of the ablest steel executives in the Mahoning Valley. Mr. Thomas resigned from the presidency of The Brier Hill Steel Company in 1920.

In addition to these activities, Mr. Thomas is a director in The First National Bank and Dollar Savings & Trust Company of Youngstown, Ohio, and in The Standard Boiler & Plate Iron Company, of Niles, Ohio.

Mr. Thomas holds memberships in The Youngstown Club, The Youngstown Country Club, the Union Club of Cleveland, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Bankers' Club of New York. He is a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Thomas was married 23 July, 1890, to Mary Bentley, daughter of A. J. Bentley of Niles, Ohio. Their family consists of four children: Mrs. Lloyd Booth, Mrs. Severn P. Ker, Jr., Wayne Bentley Thomas, and Mary Jeannette Thomas.

In 1924 Mr. C. S. Thomas and Mr. W. A. Thomas purchased the Thomas Works of The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company at Niles, Ohio, and are making it one of the most modern sheet mills in the Mahoning Valley.



Washburn

MARION TALLEY

Marion Nevada Talley, opera singer, was born at Nevada, Missouri, on December 20, 1906, the daughter of Charles M. Talley and Helen Brown Talley. When she was less than a year old, her parents removed to Kansas City, Missouri. She was educated in the grammar and high schools of that city. She began the study of piano at the age of five, and violin at the age of seven.

Miss Talley studied voice with John R. Jones and Ottley Cranstons, both of Kansas City, and later with Frank Laforge in New York, and a few months with Salvatore Avitabile. In Kansas City, she accepted offers as soloist with various churches. She spent a year in Europe studying Italian and French, in preparation for an operatic career. She joined the Metropolitan Opera Company in 1925. Several members of the Metropolitan Opera Company have since been her musical instructors. Her stage training she owes to Mr. von Wymetal.

In 1922, Miss Talley appeared in a benefit concert to raise money for study, and in 1924 she appeared in several concerts in Kansas City. She made her Metropolitan debut as Gilda in "Rigoletto" at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, on February 17, 1926, at the early age of nineteen years. Her girlish charm and her natural beauty and sweetness of voice won her encore after encore. The musical critics admitted that a new operatic star had appeared and that her talent would make her capable of developing into a remarkable singer.



Marion Talley

HENRY H. STAMBAUGH

Henry H. Stambaugh, the son of John Stambaugh and Caroline (Hamilton) Stambaugh, was born November 24, 1858, near Girard, Ohio, but from infancy spent his life in the city of Youngstown.

He attended the Youngstown public schools until his seventeenth year, then Greylock Institute, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and afterwards Cornell University in the Class of 1881. He left the University in 1879 and entered the employ of The Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company.

This company was founded by David Tod in 1859, when a small blast furnace was built at Brier Hill and was one of the most successful business enterprises of the Mahoning Valley. David Tod was its first president. He was followed by John Stambaugh, and he by George Tod, upon whose death in 1908, Henry Stambaugh was elected to that position. During this time the business had grown and prospered, and in addition to two large blast furnaces at Brier Hill the company owned large coal fields in Pennsylvania, and valuable iron ore mines in Michigan. In 1912 its properties were merged with others into The Brier Hill Steel Company, of which Henry Stambaugh was a director and chairman of the board.

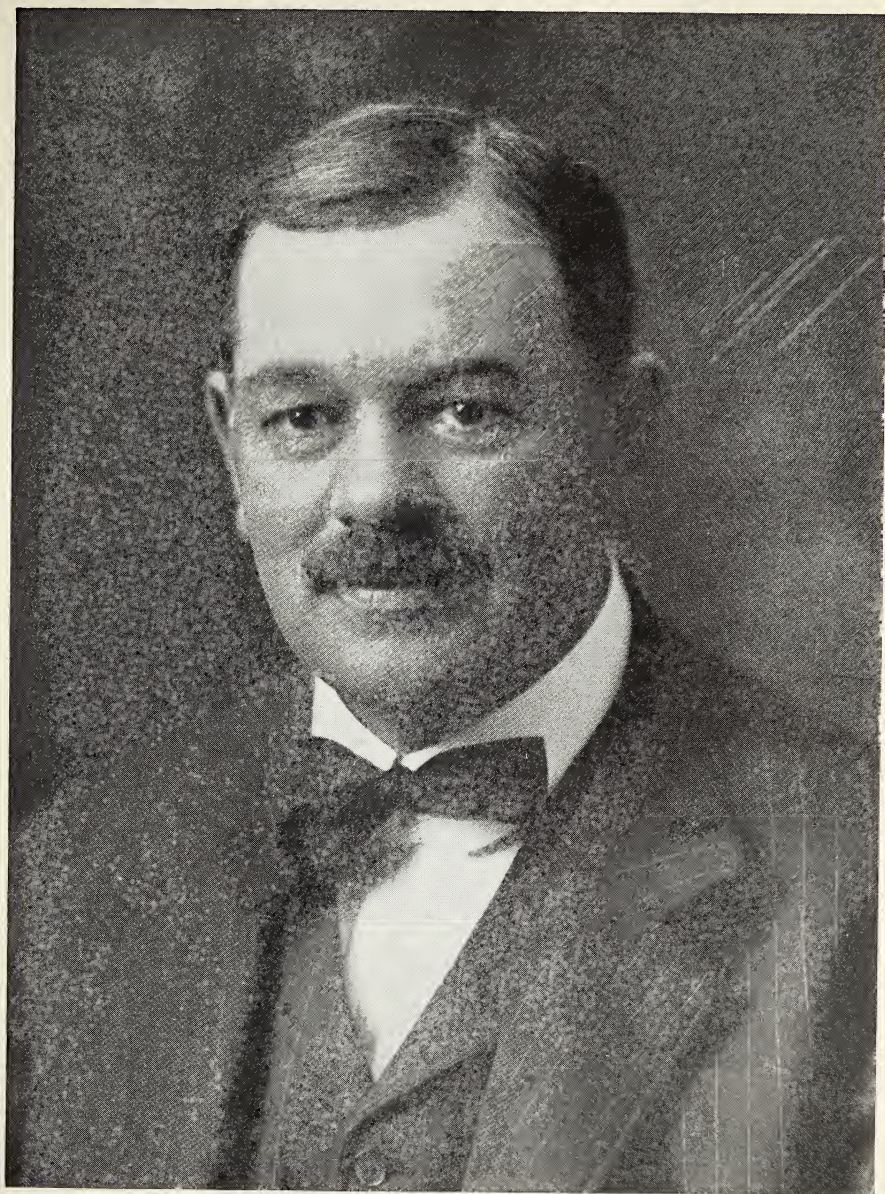
He had many other business interests and activities, and was a director of many local corporations, but his active business life was with The Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company. He was deliberate in his judgment, firm in his convictions, very considerate and sympathetic but forceful in all his dealings with men.

He was always much interested in nature and the rural life,—was a lover of dogs and horses, and much of his recreation was taken upon his farms.

He was by nature very philanthropic, and much of his time, particularly later in life, was given in attempting to better the condition of those less fortunately situated. His charities, both public and private, were large and he was never appealed to in vain if he felt that the cause was worthy.

He was intensely patriotic, and during the great war in addition to helping the government financing and other activities, he gave generously of his time and money to help the needy families of our own soldiers and also the widows and orphans of France and Belgium.

Upon his death in 1919 he left a large portion of his fortune to five trustees for the purpose of building in the City of Youngstown an auditorium for the use and benefit of the people of the Mahoning Valley. After considerable unavoidable delay the building was started in the spring of 1925, and dedicated in December, 1926. The trustees hope and believe that the Auditorium as an institution will prove of lasting benefit as a civic and educational center and prove the wisdom of its founder. It is a monument of great beauty to a man of most generous impulses.



H. H. Stambaugh

W. H. P. FAUNCE

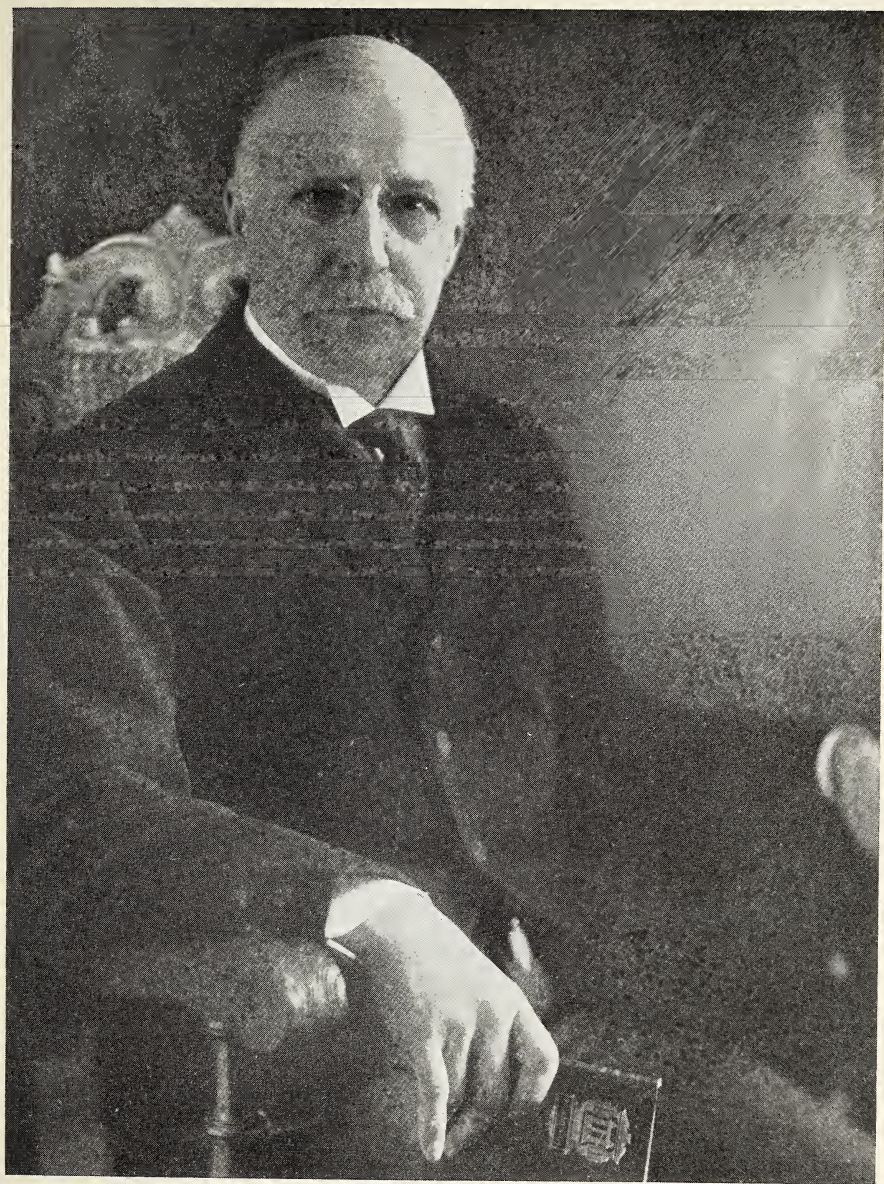
William Herbert Perry Faunce, distinguished American educator and clergyman, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, January 15, 1859, of old New England stock. There was a Faunce among the first settlers of Plymouth and five generations resided there. Mr. Faunce's father, also a clergyman and scholar, held many prominent Baptist pastorates in New England and published a number of popular books upon religious topics. His mother was a relative of Commodore Oliver H. Perry.

Mr. Faunce's career is closely associated with New England. He was educated in the high schools of Concord, New Hampshire, and Lynn, Massachusetts, and graduated from Brown University in 1880. While working for his M. A. degree, he taught mathematics at Brown. From Brown he went to Newton Theological Seminary. He was called to his first pastorate in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1884, six months before graduation from Newton and in the same year married a Massachusetts girl, Miss Sarah R. Edson of Lynn.

After five years in Springfield, Mr. Faunce became pastor of the prominent Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York. During ten years in New York he became known as an eloquent preacher, a leader of religious and educational thought and the author of significant magazine articles on current educational, social and religious topics. He was lecturer for a year in the University of Chicago and prominent in the work of the Religious Education Association.

In 1899, Mr. Faunce became president of Brown University, of which he was already a trustee. Under his administration, the endowment of the University has been largely increased and its leading position among the old historic American universities emphasized.

Since coming to Brown, Mr. Faunce has been increasingly prominent as scholar and liberal thinker. He has made three European trips for study and travel and has been honored with degrees from ten American colleges, including Yale, Harvard, Amherst and Dartmouth. As a writer, Mr. Faunce is eminently readable, persuasive and sweet-tempered in handling controversial topics. He is the author of "The Educational Ideal in the Ministry," "Social Aspects of Foreign Missions," and other books.



W. H. P. Faunce

JOHN J. PERSHING

General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American armies in Europe during the World War, was born in Missouri in 1860. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., in 1886, and in 1905 married Miss Frances H. Warren, daughter of United States Senator Warren, of Wyoming. Mrs. Pershing and three of General Pershing's four children lost their lives in a fire at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., 1915.

General Pershing served in campaigns against the Indians in the West and as a captain of cavalry in Cuba during the Spanish American war. Immediately after that war he organized the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, but late in 1899 went to the Philippines where he attracted attention by his conduct of the campaign against the Moros in Mindanao, which terminated in their complete defeat. As the result he was rapidly promoted and in 1906 he was commissioned as a brigadier general in the regular army.

When revolution broke out in Mexico General Pershing was assigned to the command of the military patrol to protect lives and property of United States citizens along the Mexican border. Later he commanded the United States troops who pursued Villa into Mexico in 1916 because of the latter's depredations.

President Wilson selected General Pershing to go to Europe early in 1917 after the United States entered the World War. As commander of the American Expeditionary Forces Pershing directed the great army which turned the scales in favor of the allies and against the German imperial arms.

Upon General Pershing's triumphant return to this country in 1919 he was hailed as one of the greatest of America's military geniuses and commissioned "General of the Armies of the United States". He was also granted the fullest military honors and numerous decorations by all the nations that participated in the war on the allied side.

General Pershing retired from active duty in the army in 1924, but in 1925 went to South America on a special mission to attempt to settle the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute between Peru and Chile.

Difficulties due to Chilean and Peruvian discord obstructed the holding of an impartial plebiscite and impaired health forced him to give up the task.

The astounding achievement of his career is the part he played in building up the country's new military organization, with a regular service, national guard, and organized reserves closely articulated.



John J. Pershing

GLENN FRANK

Glenn Frank, the distinguished president of the University of Wisconsin, is well known as author, editor and lecturer. He was born in Queen City, Missouri, October 1, 1887, and educated at the Kirksville, Missouri, State Normal School and at Northwestern University, from which he graduated in 1912 with the degree of bachelor of arts.

From 1912 to 1916, Mr. Frank was the assistant of Dr. Harris, president of Northwestern University. Then for three years (1916-1919) he was associated with Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant, in research and organization. He married Mary Smith of St. Louis in 1917.

Mr. Frank began his career as a lecturer in 1912, becoming widely known in the United States and Canada. He was secretary of the International Lyceum Association for 1914-1915. In 1919 he joined the editorial staff of the Century Magazine and in 1921 he was made editor-in-chief, which position he held until he resigned in 1925 to accept the presidency of the University of Wisconsin.

From 1919 to the present date Mr. Frank has contributed to the magazines many articles upon current topics in politics and education. His articles in the Century upon the war and post-war conditions were particularly notable. He was a member of a group headed by Ex-President Taft that drafted a covenant for the League of Nations which was considered by the Peace Conference at Paris.

Mr. Frank is the author of "The Politics of Industry," 1919, and "An American Looks at His World", 1923. He holds two honorary degrees from his Alma Mater and the degree of doctor of letters from Lincoln Memorial University and DePauw University.



Glenn Zandt

W. B. STOREY

W. B. Storey, who was appointed president of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company on January 1, 1920, was born on November 17, 1857, in San Francisco. His earliest school was a primary school in San Francisco which he attended for a few weeks in 1866. Early in that year the family took up their residence in Colfax, Placer County, California, a small railroad town on the Central Pacific (now Southern Pacific). Here Mr. Storey resided with his parents attending the public schools until he went to Oakland, California, in the middle of 1874 to attend high school. His father was express and stage agent at Colfax, this point being a transfer point for passengers to the mining towns located to the east and to the west which were connected with Colfax by stage. He assisted his father out of school hours in handling the express business and transfer stages to these various points.

After graduating from high school in 1877, he passed the entrance examinations to the University of California at Berkeley, but immediately obtained employment with an engineering party and worked as a rodman until August, 1878, on the construction of various lines of the Central Pacific. From 1878 to 1881 he attended the University of California as a student in the mechanical engineering course, graduating with degree of Ph. B. in the latter year. 1881-1882 he was rodman on various surveys in Idaho, Utah and Wyoming for the Central Pacific Railroad; 1882-1883 instrument man on surveys on the California & Oregon, this being an extension of the Central Pacific from the northern end of Sacramento Valley to the Oregon State line; 1883-1884, assistant engineer in charge of construction on various sections of the same railroad; from 1884 to 1893, assistant engineer on various surveys and pieces of reconstruction for the Southern Pacific Company.

From 1893 to 1895 he was assistant engineer for the California Debris Commission, which was composed of army officers and was in control of hydraulic mining in California. From 1895 to 1900, he served as chief engineer and general superintendent of the San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Railway with headquarters at San Francisco. In 1897 or 1898 this road was acquired by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, but the work was continued under the organization already existing and was completed San Francisco to Bakersfield in 1900.

From 1900 to 1906 he was chief engineer, with headquarters at Topeka, of what now comprises the Eastern and Western Lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. In 1906 he was transferred to Chicago and become chief engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System, occupying as well a consulting position until 1909, when he was made vice president of the company in charge of construction. In 1910 his duties were extended to include operation as well as construction, and from that date until 1918, he remained in that position. In the latter year he was made Federal manager of the road under the United States Railroad Administration, and on January 1, 1920, became president.



W. B. Story

NOAH WEBSTER

Noah Webster, philologist and dictionary compiler, was born in Hartford, Conn., October 16, 1758, and died in New Haven, Conn., May 28, 1843. He was educated in Yale College, finally graduating in 1778, his education having been interrupted by militia service in his father's company during the Revolutionary war.

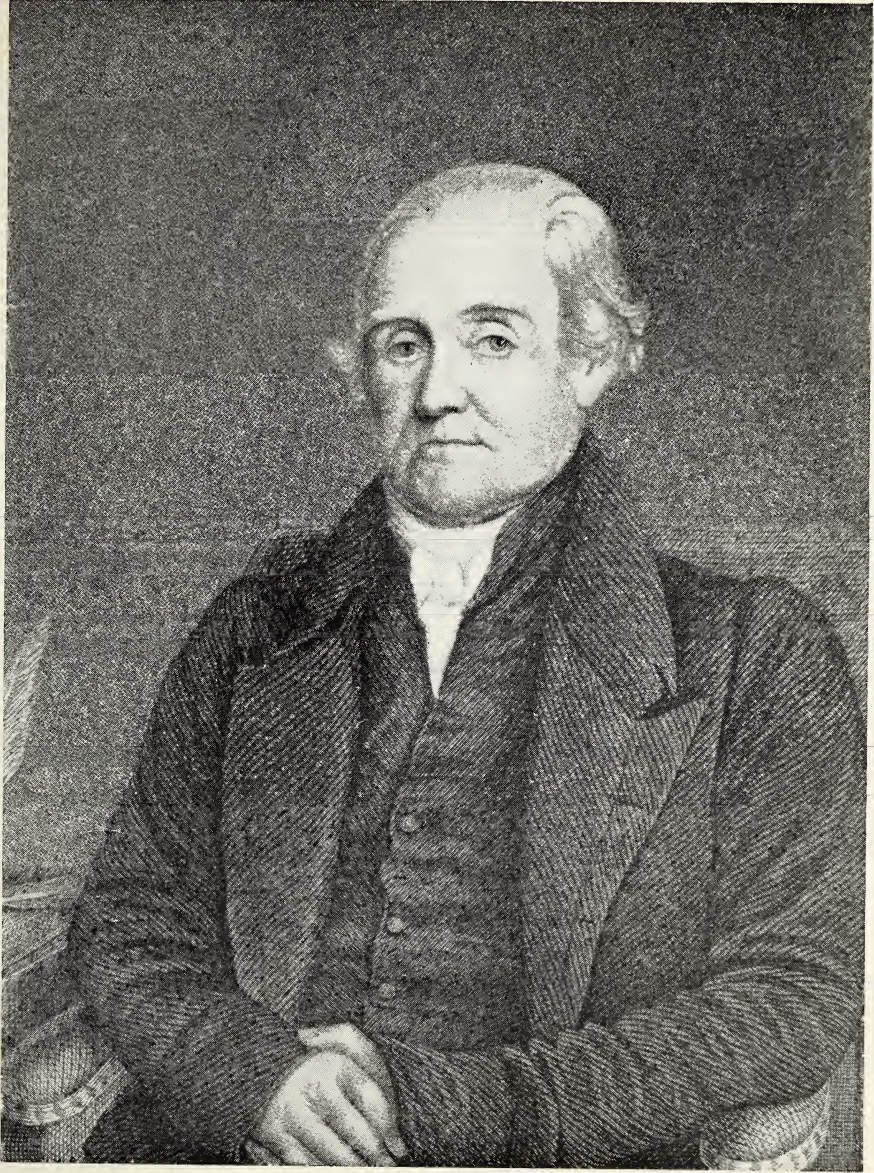
Noah became a teacher and in his leisure time studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He resumed teaching, however, in Goshen, N. Y., and began to write text books, publishing "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language", which included a spelling book, grammar and reading book. His speller was so successful that it supported Webster and his family for twenty years while he was working on his dictionary. Millions of copies were printed.

After the Revolution Webster devoted some time to writing on public questions, issuing in 1784 a pamphlet entitled "Sketches of American Policy", which urged the necessity of a strong federal government and is said to have had much to do with educating public opinion to the necessity of the adoption of the national constitution. In the spring of 1785 Webster visited the southern states, urging their legislatures to adopt copyright laws. In 1786 he gave a course of lectures in several cities on the English language and in 1787 was superintendent of an academy in Philadelphia. In 1788 he established "The American Magazine" in New York City which survived only twelve months and in 1789 he married and settled in Hartford, Conn., to practice law.

Four years later Webster moved to New York City and published a daily paper, supporting the Washington administration, and a number of pamphlets on political issues of the day, especially on foreign affairs. A little later he wrote a book on contagious diseases.

In 1802 Webster went to New Haven, Conn., to live and decided to devote his energies to literature. He commenced a study of the structure and origin of the English language and in 1806 published a vocabulary of words not appearing in existing dictionaries and in 1807 issued a grammar. In 1824 he went to Europe and in the library of the University of Cambridge, England, finished his dictionary, returning with the manuscript in 1825. The first edition appeared in 1828. In 1840 he published an enlarged edition in two volumes.

In 1812 Webster established his home in Amherst, Mass., where he could live more economically and find more time to devote to his work. He was influential in establishing Amherst College and was the first president of the board of trustees. In 1822 he returned to New Haven and 1823 was given the degree of LL. D. by Yale University. He was for several years an alderman in New Haven, was a judge in one of the Connecticut courts and sat in the legislatures of both Connecticut and Massachusetts.



Noah Webster.

BISHOP THOMAS J. SHAHAN

Right Reverend Thomas Joseph Shahan, distinguished Roman Catholic educator and rector of the Catholic University of America since 1909, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, September 10, 1857, the son of Maurice Peter and Mary Ann Carmody Shahan.

Bishop Shahan was trained for the priesthood first in Montreal College, Montreal, Canada, and completed his education at the American College, Rome; the University of Berlin, Germany; and the Sorbonne and Institut Catholique of Paris, France. He was ordained a priest in 1882.

From 1883 to 1888 he was chancellor and secretary of the diocese of Hartford, Conn. In 1891 he was selected as professor of church history and patrology, engaging in this work until he became rector of the Catholic University of America in 1909. Between the years 1895 and 1909 he was lecturer on the history and elements of Roman law and editor of the Catholic University Bulletin. In 1902 and 1903 he was also lecturer on the history of education in the Catholic University Institute of Pedagogy, New York.

After assuming the duties of rector of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. in 1909, Doctor Shahan was chosen, the same year, president of the Catholic Education Association, which position he yet holds. From 1910 to 1922 he was also head of the National Conference of Catholic Charities. In 1914 he was elevated to the Catholic Hierarchy by Pope Pius X as Titular Bishop of Germanicopolis and consecrated at Baltimore.

His national standing and reputation as an educator and student of history received further recognition when he was selected as member of the Board of Judges for the Hall of Fame established in connection with Columbia University, New York.

Bishop Shahan is the author of a number of articles and books including "The Beginnings of Christianity", 1903, "The Middle Ages", 1904, and "The House of God and Other Addresses and Studies", 1905.



+ Thomas J. Shahan

MARCUS A. HANNA

Marcus Alonzo Hanna, statesman and adviser of President William McKinley, was born September 24, 1837, in Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, and died in Washington, D. C., February 15, 1904.

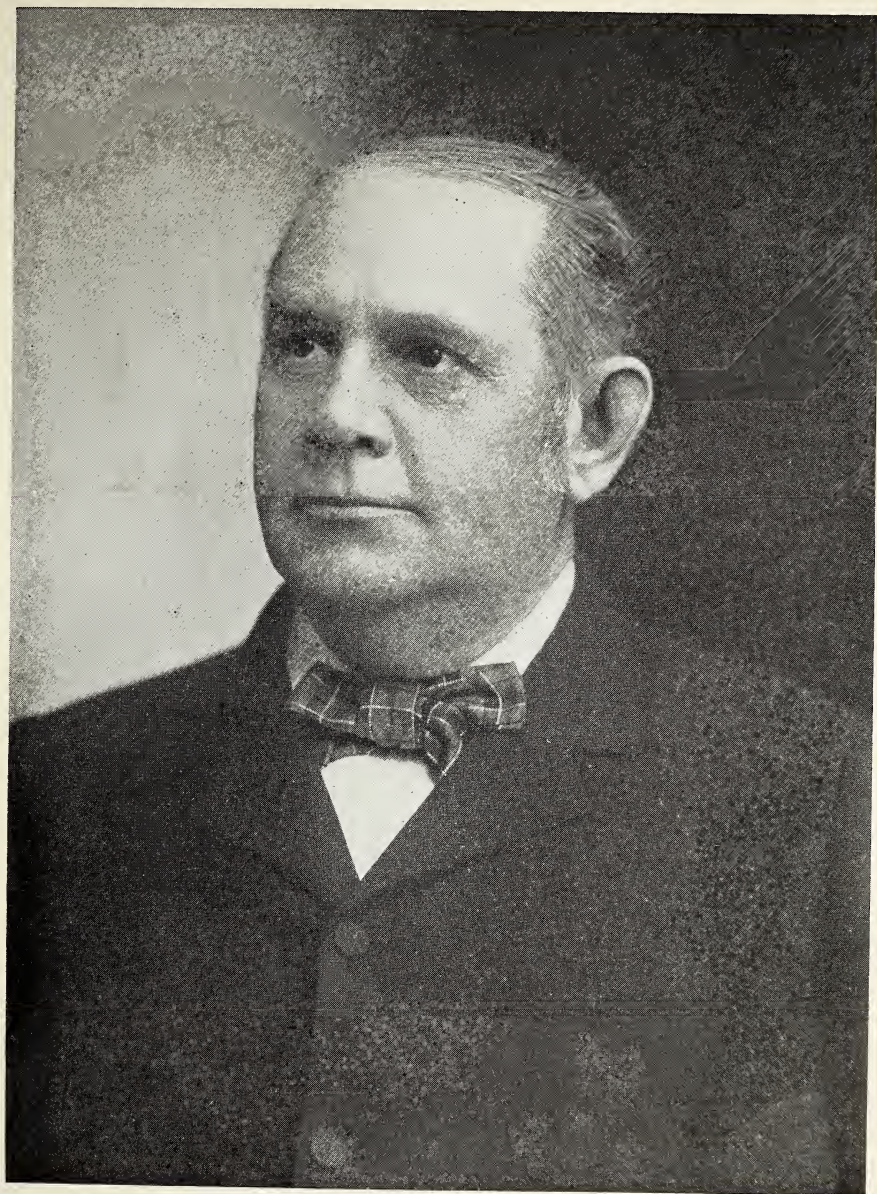
Mark Hanna received his early education in the schools of Lisbon, then New Lisbon, and in 1852 moved with his father's family to Cleveland, where he attended high school and for a few months Western Reserve University. Just before the opening of the Civil War Mark Hanna's father was fatally injured by a fall from a horse and Mark took his father's place in the business. In 1864 he was called into the Union army as a lieutenant of infantry and participated in the defense of Washington. Upon his return to Cleveland, in the fall of 1864, he married Miss C. Augusta Rhodes.

Following business reverses caused by the sinking of a lake ship and the burning of an oil refinery in which he was interested, Mark Hanna became associated with his father-in-law in the business of Rhodes & Co., in 1867, a newly developing coal and iron industry with which Mark Hanna was connected during the rest of his business life. The business rapidly expanded, branching out into the transportation of iron ore on the lakes. In 1880 Mr. Hanna and a few associates took over the publication of the Cleveland Herald, which Mr. Hanna conducted for five years when it was sold out to the Cleveland Leader. During this period Mr. Hanna first took a prominent part in politics.

In 1884, Hanna was chosen as delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention from Ohio, after he had been defeated for election as local delegate from the Cleveland district. In that convention he first became acquainted with William McKinley and Joseph B. Foraker, also delegates-at-large. Curiously, Hanna was first on much more friendly terms with Foraker than with McKinley, because Hanna and Foraker supported John Sherman for the Presidential nomination, whereas McKinley was a Blaine man. Hanna was one of Foraker's most influential supporters when the latter was elected governor of Ohio in 1885 and 1887, and his political opponents began to term him the Republican "boss" of Cleveland.

In 1894 Hanna withdrew from active management in the business of M. A. Hanna & Co., in order to devote his entire energies in the interest of the nomination of Governor McKinley as President in 1896. His success in the Republican National Convention that year is a matter of history, and immediately following the convention he was chosen as the member from Ohio and chairman of the Republican National committee, in which capacity he conducted the election campaign.

When Senator Sherman resigned to become Secretary of State in the McKinley cabinet Governor Bushnell appointed Hanna as senator from Ohio, which office he held until his death. He was the center of a bitter campaign in 1897, but was chosen by the legislature by a narrow margin. Senator Hanna served as chairman of the Republican National committee again in 1900, directing the campaign of President McKinley and the Republican National ticket.



W. A. Hanna

RAE SAMUELS

Rae Samuels, who has achieved the distinction of being one of the most famous and highest salaried stars in vaudeville, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, May 3, 1889.

She was educated in the Market Street Grammar School in Youngstown and made her first appearance as an entertainer in that city when she was only six years old. At that time she gave recitations which were so well received that by the age of ten she was appearing in Cleveland, New Castle and other nearby cities, as well as in Youngstown.

Being of Welsh descent, she naturally gravitated to Welsh entertainments as her reputation spread, and for many of her childish years was a prominent figure in the Welsh Eisteddfods.

Her prestige from these appearances grew so rapidly that at seventeen she decided to adopt the stage as a profession, and going to Chicago secured an engagement at the Alcazar Theater, singing popular and character songs. Her reception there was such that she was retained for three months, an unheard-of engagement in those days, and then was engaged for a tour of the Orpheum Circuit of vaudeville theatres.

During her appearance at the Palace Music Hall in Chicago, the foremost vaudeville theater outside of New York, Florenz Ziegfeld saw her and immediately engaged her as principal comedienne in "The Winsome Widow" at the Moulin Rouge Theater, New York, for the season of 1911. In 1912 Mr. Ziegfeld made her principal comedienne in the "Ziegfeld Follies" of 1912.

The season of 1913-14 she was leading woman with Al Jolson in "The Honeymoon Express," under the management of the Messrs. Shubert.

At the conclusion of this engagement, she returned to vaudeville and has been a "headliner" in the important theaters of the B. F. Keith-Albee and Orpheum Circuit theaters ever since.

There are few theaters in which her prestige and popularity have not established box office records during these tours, and in 1920 in recognition of her unfailing and universal value as a box office attraction, she was given a six-year contract by the B. F. Keith-Albee Circuit. She has the distinction of being the only artist who has ever received a contract for such a length of time.

Miss Samuels' popularity has been achieved, not only through the artistic merit of her offerings, but by her charming and magnetic personality and the clean, wholesome atmosphere which has always distinguished her.

Her affection for her family and friends, her generosity and thoughtfulness and her countless charitable benefactions have made Rae Samuels a shining example of the happiness which a beautiful soul can spread throughout the world.

In 1912 she married Martin L. Forkins of New York.

Youngstown indeed has cause to be proud of the career and the high ideals of its distinguished daughter, and to count itself fortunate that Rae Samuels calls Youngstown her home.



To J. G. Butler Jr.
With kind thoughts
from Rae Samuels

Rae Samuels

Rae Samuels

IDA M. TARBELL

Ida Minerva Tarbell, American author and lecturer, was born on a farm in Erie County, Pennsylvania, on November 5, 1857, the daughter of Franklin S. Tarbell and Esther Ann McCullough Tarbell. She was only a few years old when her family moved to Titusville, Pennsylvania, where she attended the grammar and high schools. After leaving high school, she went to Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, where she graduated with honors in 1880.

For two years after leaving college, she taught in a small seminary in Ohio. From 1883 to 1891 she was associate editor of "The Chautauquan", a magazine published at Meadville. While editing and writing for the magazine she became interested in the study of history and biography. She had been translating French biography and history for a number of years and was interested in the French method of getting and presenting facts. She decided to go to France, and during the years 1891-1894 she studied at The Sorbonne and the College de France, Paris, supporting herself by writing articles for American magazines and newspapers.

Returning to the United States, she became associate editor of McClure's Magazine in 1894, remaining at this work until 1906 when she joined the staff of the American Magazine, with which she was associated until 1915.

When Miss Tarbell gave up her editorial work, she was urged to lecture on the Chautauqua circuit. She carried on this new field of work with great success over a period of years, making lecture tours which have covered the whole country.

Miss Tarbell is particularly distinguished for her biography of Abraham Lincoln and for her famous "History of the Standard Oil Company" which created a sensation when it was published. Her first published work was a "Short Life of Napoleon", which appeared in 1895. The next year appeared her "Life of Madame Roland." Her "Life of Abraham Lincoln", in two volumes was published in 1900, and her "History of the Standard Oil Company," in two volumes, was printed in book form in 1904. She wrote too, a history of "The Tariff in Our Times," published in 1911. In 1924, she published "In the Footsteps of Lincoln." Since then has appeared her "Life of Judge Gary".

Miss Tarbell has unusual talent and ability as a writer on historical and current subjects. She sees the human element involved in all the things of which she writes, whether it is history, biography, business, industrial relations or political affairs. She has the power to make them vital and intensely interesting. She has also become recognized as a short-story writer.



Butler Jr.
my friend
Lulu Russell

Lulu Russell

OTIS SKINNER

Otis Skinner, American actor, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on June 28, 1858, the son of Rev. Charles A. Skinner and Cornelia Bartholomew Skinner.

As a young lad, he accompanied his parents and older brother to the Boston Museum to see the plays given in the "Lecture Hall," a place of entertainment which ministers of the gospel could fully patronize. His older brother, Charlie, would organize a company of boys and girls, and write and produce plays inspired by the conflict between the North and the South then being brought to a close. These plays were usually given in their cellar kitchen, where properties were few, but where the imagination of youth was rich and fanciful. Young Otis, because of his extreme youth, was given only minor parts, if any, in the plays.

When Otis Skinner was about nine or ten years old, his family moved to Hartford. Here he attended the Brown Grammar School and the Hartford High School. He then took up the work of clerk in the office of an insurance company, and later assistant shipping clerk in a wholesale commission house.

On a visit to his brother in New York City over a week-end, Mr. Skinner got his first taste of the theatre when he saw T. C. King as the star playing "Quasimodo" in a dramatization of Hugo's "Hunchback of Notre Dame". He immediately realized what he wanted for his life work.

Mr. Skinner made his first professional debut in November, 1877, at the Philadelphia Museum as Jim in "Woodleigh". A little later he went to the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where he played for two years, becoming acquainted with many stage tricks and subterfuges. In 1879, he made his New York debut at Niblo's in Kiralfy's "The Enchantment". The following year he became a member of the company engaged by Henry Abbey to support Edwin Booth in an engagement of ten weeks in New York. For three years he was associated with Lawrence Barrett in Boston, leaving his company to accept an offer with Augustin Daly, in 1844, in whose troupe were John Drew, Charles Leclercq, James Lewis, Ada Rehan, May Irwin, Mrs. Gilbert and Edith Kingdon. With the Daly Theater Company he went to New York, London, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, and other cities, playing in five foreign countries.

Since then Otis Skinner has become prominent as a star in plays under his own management and in conjunction with Charles Frohman. His great triumph came when he starred in Knoblock's oriental play "Kismet", in 1911-1914. He starred in "Blood and Sand" in 1921-1922, and in "Sancho Panza" in 1923. A fine portrait of Mr. Skinner, in the character of Mister Antonio, painted from life, is in the permanent collection of The Butler Art Institute.

Otis Skinner was married on April 21, 1895, to Miss Maud Durbin, of Denver, Colorado, a member of his company at that time. The same year he was granted the honorary degree of M. A. in Tufts College.



Otis Skinner

GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU

George Bruce Cortelyou, president of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, was born July 26, 1862, son of Peter Crolus and Rose (Seary) Cortelyou, and descendant of Jacques Cortelyou, a Huguenot who settled at New Utrecht in 1657 and became surveyor-general of the Colony of New Netherland (New York).

Mr. Cortelyou was educated in public and private schools such as Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Penna., Hempstead (Long Island) Institute, State Normal School, Westfield, Mass., New England Conservatory of Music, Boston; graduated in law from Georgetown University, LL. B., 1895, Columbian (now George Washington) University, LL. M., 1896; received the degree of LL. D. from Georgetown University, University of Illinois, and Kentucky Wesleyan University.

He married, at Roslyn, Long Island, in 1888, Lily Morris Hinds, daughter of Dr. Ephraim Hinds, president of Hempstead Institute; and they had these children: George Bruce, Jr., William Winthrop, Grace, Helen (deceased), and Peter Crolus.

Mr. Cortelyou engaged in general law and verbatim reporting in New York City, 1883; was principal of preparatory schools, 1885-1889; and in the latter year he entered the public service and was private secretary to various public officials, among them the post office inspector in charge at New York, the surveyor of the port of New York, and the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General at Washington. In November, 1895, he was appointed stenographer to President Cleveland; in February, 1896, became executive clerk; July 1, 1898, was named assistant secretary to President McKinley; April 13, 1900, was appointed secretary to the President and was reappointed March 15, 1901. On September 16, 1901 he was also reappointed by President Roosevelt.

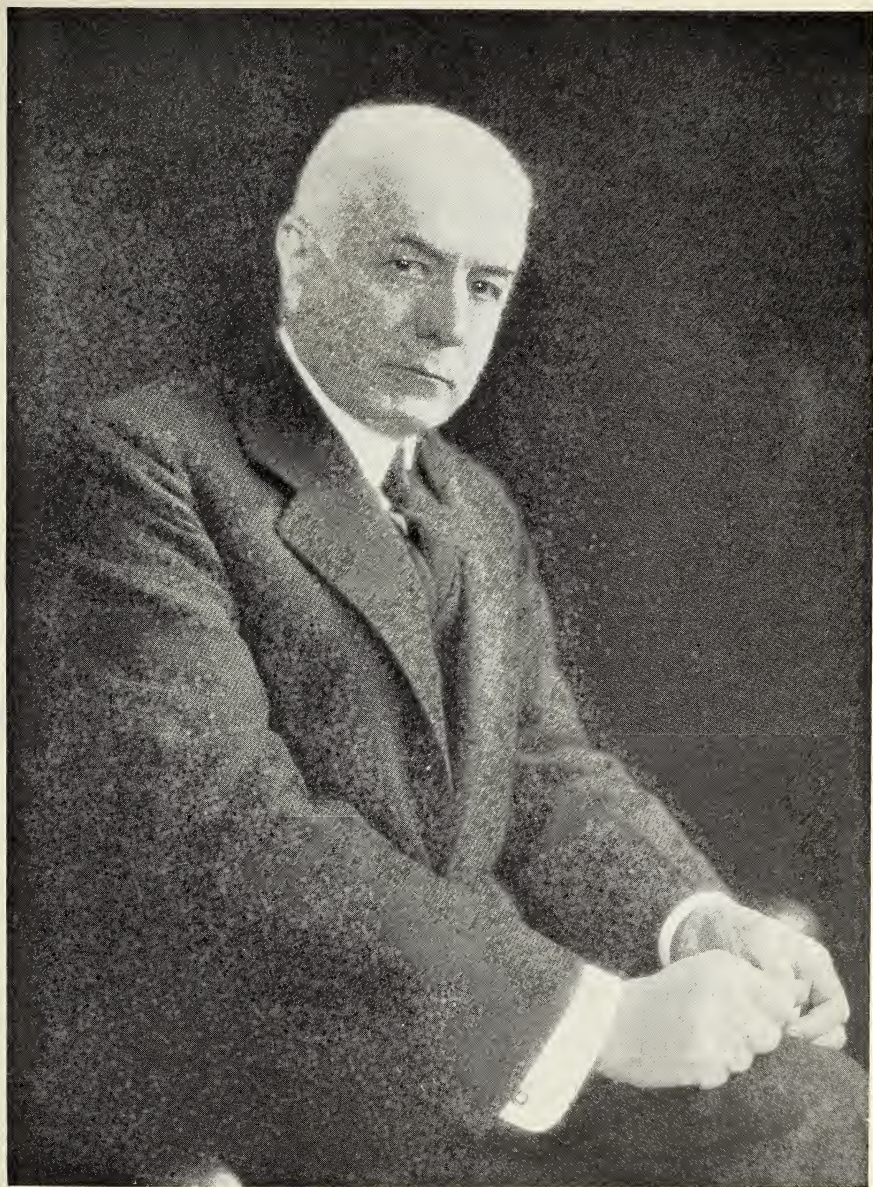
Mr. Cortelyou became first secretary of the newly established Department of Commerce and Labor, in February 16, 1903; he was elected chairman of the Republican National Committee, June 23, 1904, and conducted the campaign which resulted in the election of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Cortelyou entered the latter's cabinet on March 7, 1905, as Postmaster General; and on March 4, 1907, was advanced to the post of Secretary of the Treasury, in which position he served until the end of the Roosevelt administration when he returned to his native city, in March, 1909, to accept the presidency of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

He is a director of a large number of public utility and other corporations.

Mr. Cortelyou is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Merchants' Association of New York, American Gas Association (of which he was the first president), and vice president and trustee of New England Conservatory of Music, Boston.

He is a member of the following clubs: Union League, Recess, National Republican, University (Washington), Huntington Bay (Long Island). He lives at Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.



George D. Chetson

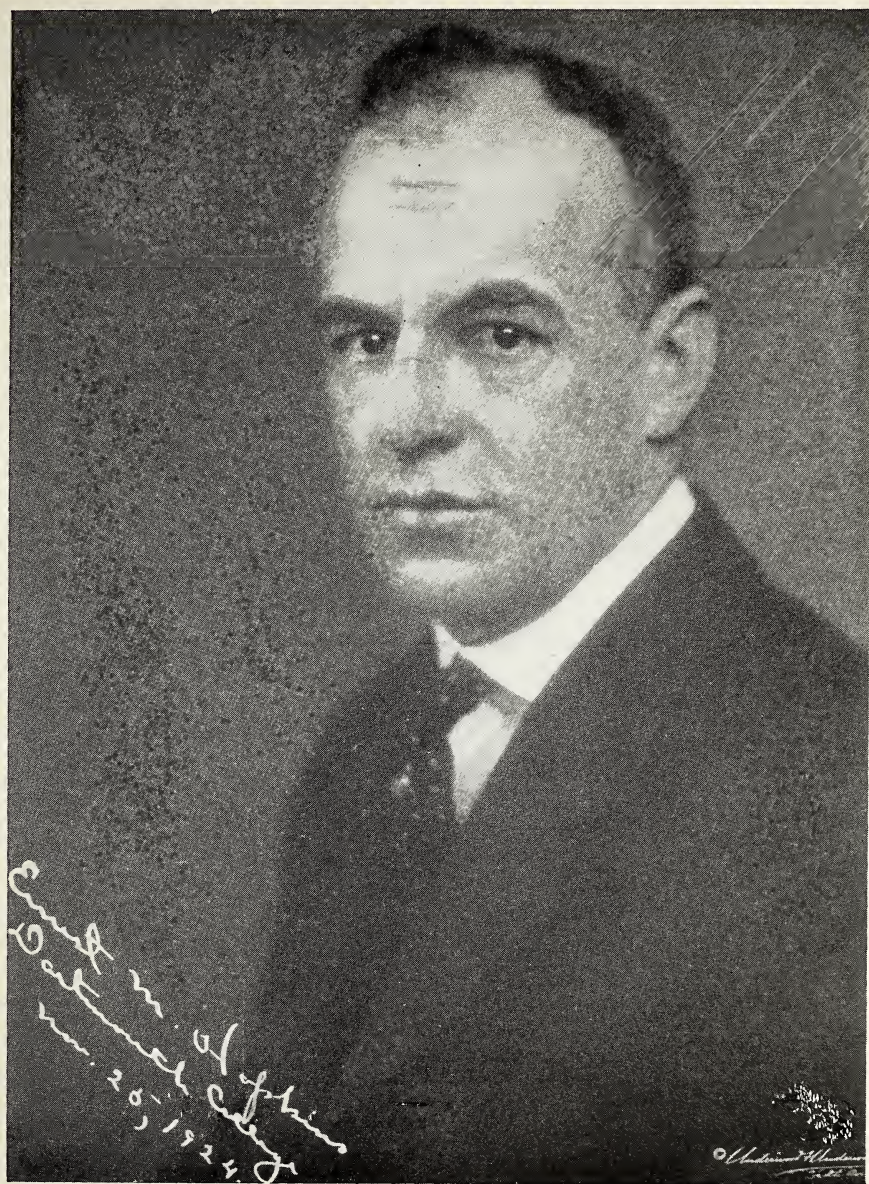
ERNEST MARTIN HOPKINS

Born in Dunbarton, N. H., November 6, 1877, Ernest Martin Hopkins was graduated from Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., 1896; principal of Uxbridge Grammar School, 1896-97; entered Dartmouth College in 1897 and as an undergraduate was undergraduate member of Athletic Council, junior and senior years, editor-in-chief of the Aegis,—the college annual,—and editor-in-chief of The Dartmouth, the undergraduate news publication. Member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Casque and Gauntlett Senior Society, Palaeopitus (honorary society) and Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Hopkins was graduated from Dartmouth in 1901, and has secured the following degrees: Litt. D., Amherst, 1916; LL. D., Colby, 1916; Rutgers, 1916; Brown, 1919; University of Penn., 1921; University of New Hampshire, 1922; McGill University, Yale University, Williams College, 1925. He was secretary to the president of Dartmouth College, 1901 to 1905, and secretary of the College, 1905 to 1910. He was engaged in various capacities having to do with personal work and industrial organization with Western Electric Company, William Filene's Sons' Company, Boston, The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, and the New England Telephone Company, 1910 to 1916, when he was elected to his present position, president of Dartmouth College.

Early in February, 1918, he went to Washington as assistant in charge of industrial relations to work with Major-General George W. Goethals, assistant chief of staff in charge of purchases, storage and traffic. Early in June Mr. Hopkins was appointed by Secretary Baker as assistant to the Secretary of War in charge of industrial relations in all activities under the jurisdiction of the War Department. During the war, likewise, he served as chairman of the Cantonment Adjustment Commission which had specific authority to adjust all disputes in the construction work of the War Department. During this period, he served on the National Adjustment Commission of the Shipping Board as representative of the War Department.

More recently he has been elected a director of the Boston & Main Railroad and has served in an advisory capacity to several major corporations. In 1921 he was appointed by Governor Brown as chairman of the New Hampshire Commission on Employers Liability and Workmen's Compensation. Appointed a trustee of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, he was elected president of the board of trustees at their first meeting and held that office through 1923. Early in 1924 he was elected a trustee also of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation. In April, 1925, he delivered a series of lectures on the Jayne Foundation under the auspices of the Philadelphia Forum.



Ernst m. Alphons

THOMAS ALVA EDISON

Thomas Alva Edison, inventor and electrical genius, was born in Milan, near Sandusky, Ohio, on February 11th, 1847. At the age of seven he went with his parents to Port Huron, Michigan. He received his early education from his mother, with the exception of three months spent in the Port Huron Public School. At the age of eleven he obtained his first work as a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railroad between Port Huron and Detroit, and when only fifteen printed a weekly newspaper which he sold on the trains.

At about the same age Edison learned telegraphy and began to take a great interest in electricity. He worked as a telegraph operator in Sarnia and Stratford, Ontario, and in 1864 went to Indianapolis where he secured a position as operator for the Western Union Telegraph Co. For several years he went from place to place, earning his living by working at the key, and studying and reading about electricity. Locating in Boston he established a small workshop and in 1868 got his first patent on an electrical vote recorder.

Establishing a factory in Newark, N. J., Edison soon invented a duplex telegraph, doubling the capacity of telegraph wires, which he sold to the Western Union Telegraph Co. He followed this by producing in 1874 the quadruplex device for sending telegraph messages and then the sextuplex.

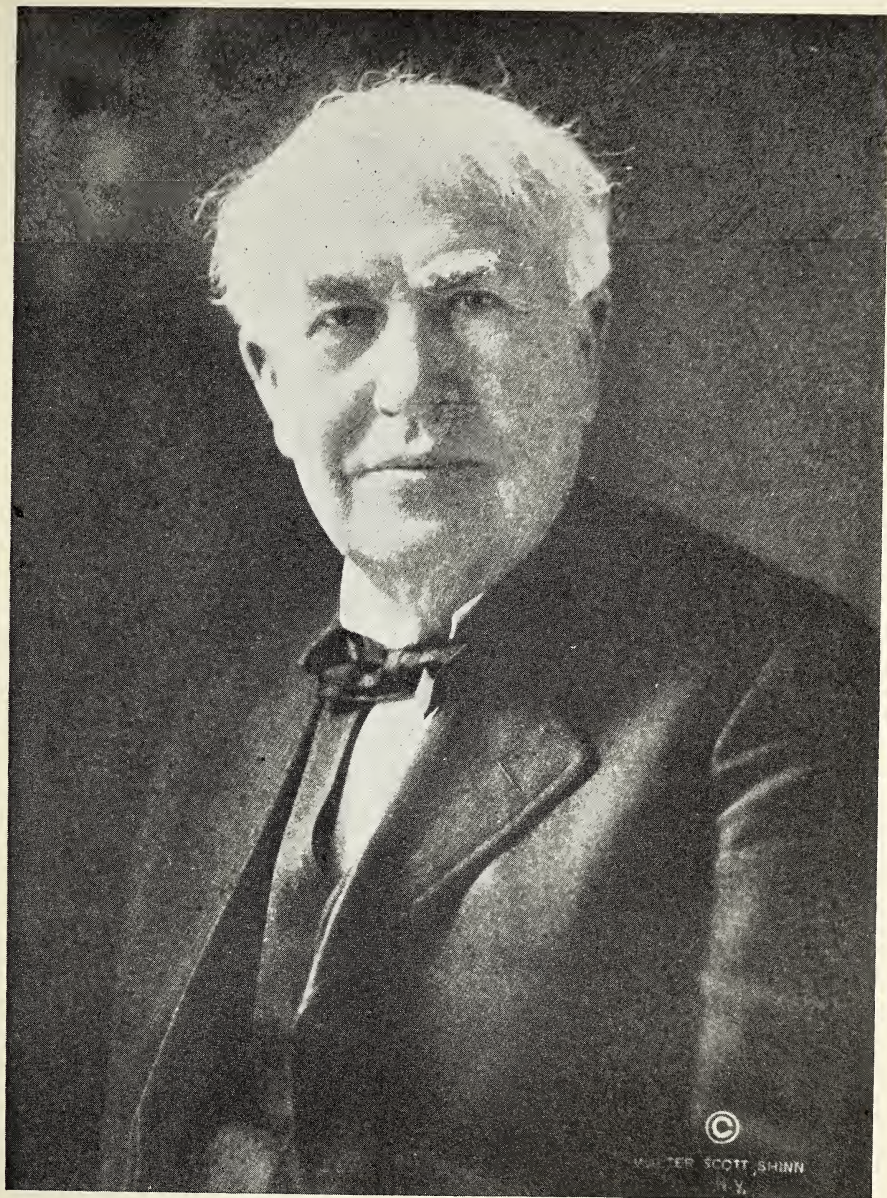
Shortly after Alexander Graham Bell secured his patent on the telephone, in 1875, Edison became interested and invented the carbon telephone transmitter, which made the telephone practical. He is also credited with having originated the use of the word "Hello" in responding to a telephone call.

The phonograph, first patented in 1878, was next on the long list of Edison's achievements. Then he commenced work on the incandescent electric light, the primary patent for which was granted in 1880.

As the result of his many contributions to civilization and society Edison has received the greatest recognition and the highest honors throughout the entire world.

In 1887, Edison gave to the world his first "kinetoscope," or moving picture machine. When the World War brought a shortage of chemicals in America, Edison turned his attention to this field and he and his organization were of tremendous help in relieving industry from this shortage. After the United States entered the conflict, Edison became Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board and worked out many important devices for naval and coast defense, among which was the instrument for detecting submarines by sound from a moving vessel and a direction finder for airplanes.

Mr. Edison was first married in 1873 to Miss Mary Stillwell, who died nine years later leaving three children. In 1886 he married Miss Mina Miller, to which union there were also born three children.



Thomas A. Edison.

JAMES AUGUSTINE FARRELL

James Augustine Farrell, son of John G. and Catherine Farrell, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 15, 1863. He received his education in the public schools of that city.

His ancestors for several generations had been seafaring people. He made many voyages with his father and became intensely interested in foreign lands, in steamer routes, in seaports and in maps.

When he was sixteen his father was lost at sea. Instead of going on with his schooling James entered a wire mill as a laborer where his sturdy physique enabled him to do the work of a man. He studied systematically every evening and in little over a year he became a mechanic. He rose to the position of foreman in charge of 300 men before he was of age. He soon realized his ambition to become a salesman.

In 1888 he went to Pittsburgh and began work as a laborer in the mills of the Pittsburgh Wire Company, and later, 1893, became superintendent and general manager of the whole organization. The year 1893 was a panic year. Business was prostrated. Without waiting for encouraging prospects, Farrell went out for foreign markets and before the end of the year had an astounding record of sales. Subsequently he accepted a position with the Oliver Steel Wire Company, first as general superintendent and then as manager.

Shortly afterwards, he organized a wire company at Braddock, Pa., which became a part of the American Steel and Wire Company with which company he held the position of general manager of exports until 1903. He then became president of the United States Steel Products Company which was incorporated in order to coordinate the overseas activities of all the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, the American Steel and Wire Company being one of the principal ones.

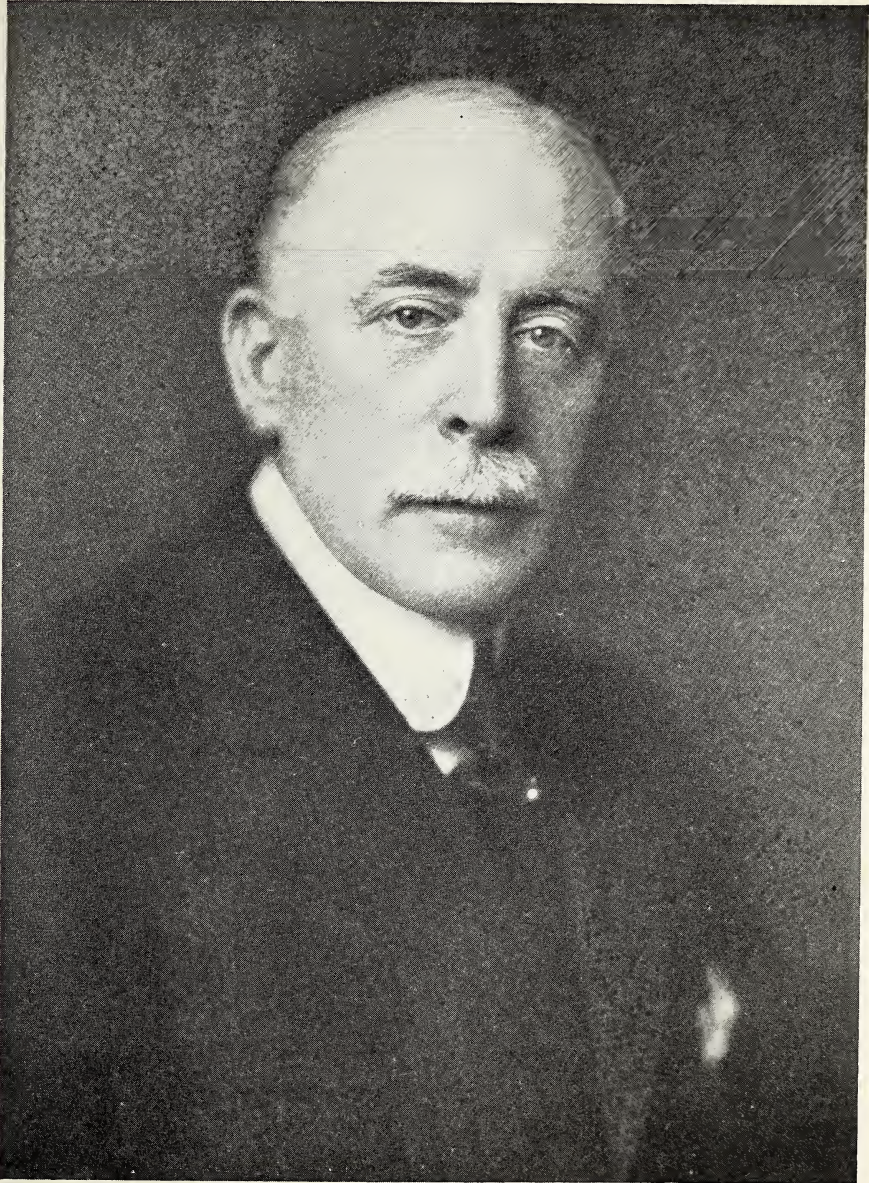
Mr. Farrell inaugurated singlehanded a campaign to secure foreign markets for American steel products and built up an export business that necessitated the chartering of many ships for this purpose. He was the first president of the Foreign Trade Council and rendered invaluable service to American manufacturers in aiding them to enter foreign markets.

In the nine days examination during the government's suit against the Steel Corporation Mr. Farrell astounded everyone by his amazing memory for steel facts as he answered thousands of questions without consulting a single note or figure.

He is a director of the American Bridge Company, of the Federal Steel Company, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and of the Minnesota Steel Company. He is a member of the American Iron and Steel Company.

He is a man of intense sympathy. He is as interested in human nature as he is in steel and has been striving incessantly to improve conditions for the American workingmen.

In 1889 he married Catherine McDermott. When off duty his greatest pleasure is to take his family in his sailboat and to venture out to sea. Their home is at 313 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.



James A. Farrell

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL

Abbott Lawrence Lowell, American educator and university president, was born December 13, 1856, at Boston, the son of Augustus Lowell and Katherine Bigelow (Lawrence) Lowell. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1877 and from Harvard Law School in 1880. For seventeen years he practiced law in Boston. Then for two years he was special lecturer at Harvard University after which he became professor of science of government at Harvard which position he held until he became president of his alma mater on May 19, 1909 succeeding Charles William Eliot.

Since 1900 Dr. Lowell has also been sole trustee of the Lowell Institute of Boston. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and president of the League to Enforce Peace. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, of the British Academy of Arts and Letters, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, associate member of the Royal Academy of Belgium and an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy. He has been made officer in the Legion of Honor, France, and commander in the Order of the Crown, Belgium.

He has received honorary degrees from the leading American and foreign universities.

He is the author of many important works among which are:

"Essays on Government," 1889.

"Governments and Parties in Continental Europe," 1896.

"The Influence of Party Upon Legislation in England and America," 1902.

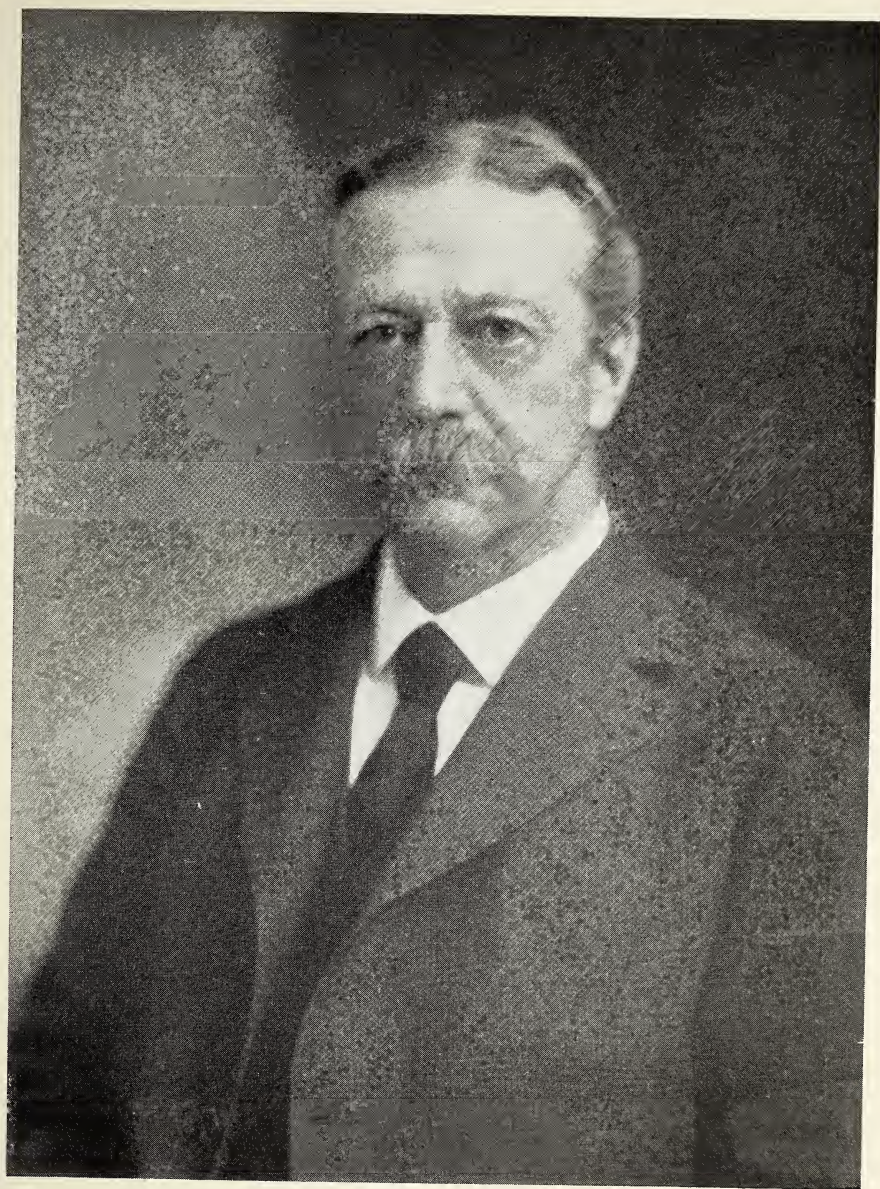
"Public Opinion and Popular Government," 1913.

"Public Opinion in War and Peace," 1923.

He has also contributed articles to numerous magazines.

He was married on June 19, 1879 to Miss Anna Parker Lowell of Boston.

Dr. Lowell, as head of a great university is in the forefront of the movement for placing the teaching profession upon a more liberal basis of support in order that our higher institutions may meet the demand for training leaders, scholars, and professional experts. Under his leadership Harvard has continued its traditional position of leadership among American colleges and universities.



A. Lawrence Lowell.

JOSEPH G. CANNON

Joseph Gurney Cannon, former Speaker of the House of Representatives and member from the eighteenth congressional district of the state of Illinois, was born at Guilford, North Carolina, May 7, 1836. His services as a national legislator covered a period of half a century. Because of his qualities of leadership and his long experience and wide knowledge of public affairs, Mr. Cannon became a national figure.

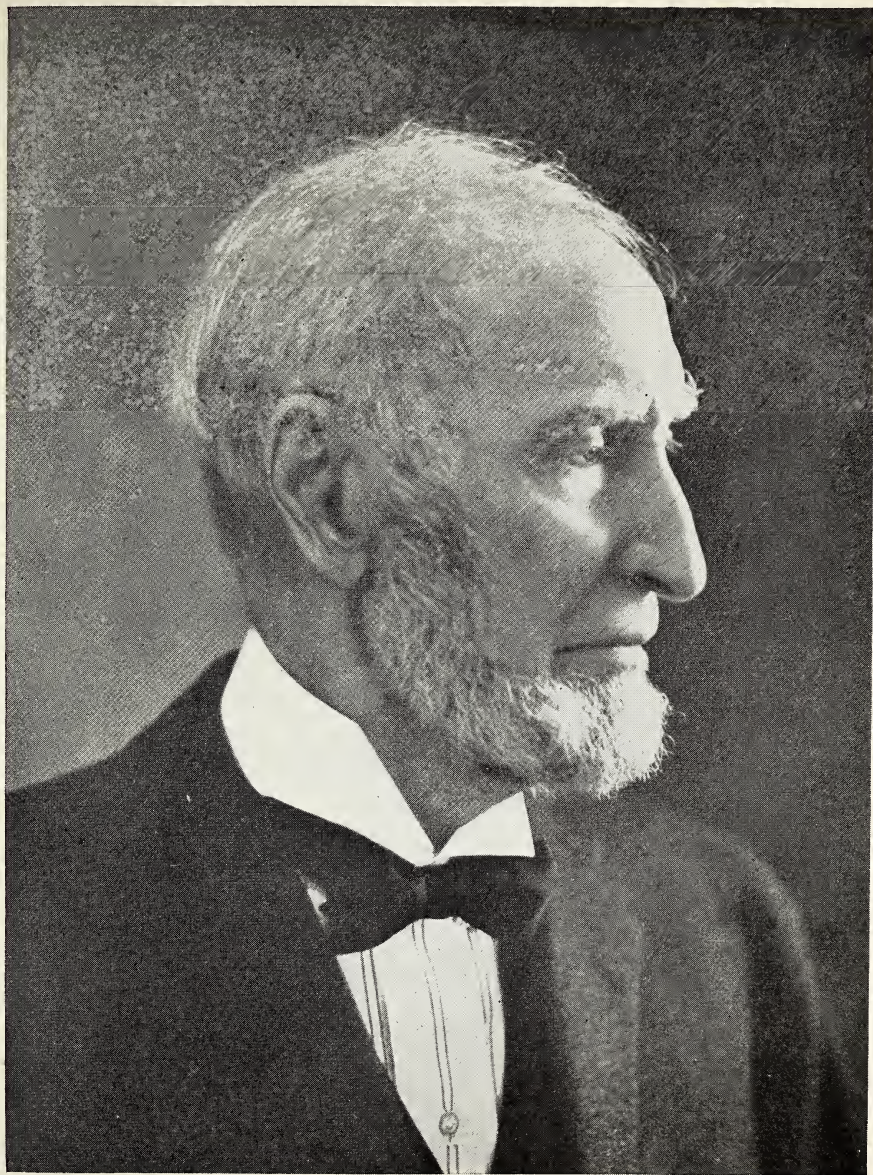
It was under early frontier conditions that Joseph G. Cannon grew to manhood. His father met with accidental death when the boy was but 14 years old. Cannon then went to work in a country store where he spent four years that according to his own statement were the most valuable years of his early life.

He then entered the Cincinnati Law School and after graduation practiced in Indiana for a while and then went to Illinois and hung out his shingle at Tuscola where he met Miss Mary Reed of Canfield, Ohio, who was attending school there and whom, in 1862, he married.

During the Civil War and until 1868 he served as a state's attorney. In 1872 he was first elected to Congress and commenced his legislative duties the following year when James G. Blaine was Speaker of the House. It was not until exactly fifty years later, in 1923 that he voluntarily retired from Congress. During that entire half century he served continuously except in the Fifty-second and Sixty-third Congresses when unusual political conditions caused his defeat. In all his political career he had but three defeats at the polls.

At all times Mr. Cannon was a stalwart organization Republican of the conservative school of political thought. He was Speaker of the House or Representatives in the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congresses and before his election as Speaker he was chairman of the important committee on appropriations of the House of Representatives. At the height of his career he exercised a tremendous influence on government affairs and policies and in 1908 was a strong contender for the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

Mr. Cannon spent the later years of his life leisurely at his home in Danville, Illinois. He died November 12, 1926.



J. G. Larnoy

W. A. NEILSON

W. A. Neilson, president of Smith College, was born at Doune, Scotland, March 28, 1869, son of David and Mary (Allan) Neilson.

He received his A. M. degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1891 and from Harvard in 1896. In 1898 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard University and in 1918, the degree of LL.D. from Brown and from Amherst.

In 1891 he began teaching in Scotland and later in Toronto, Canada. He was instructor in English at Bryn Mawr College from 1898 to 1900, at Harvard from 1900 to 1904, at Columbia from 1904 to 1906, and again at Harvard from 1906 until 1917.

Since 1917 he has been president of Smith College. (1927).

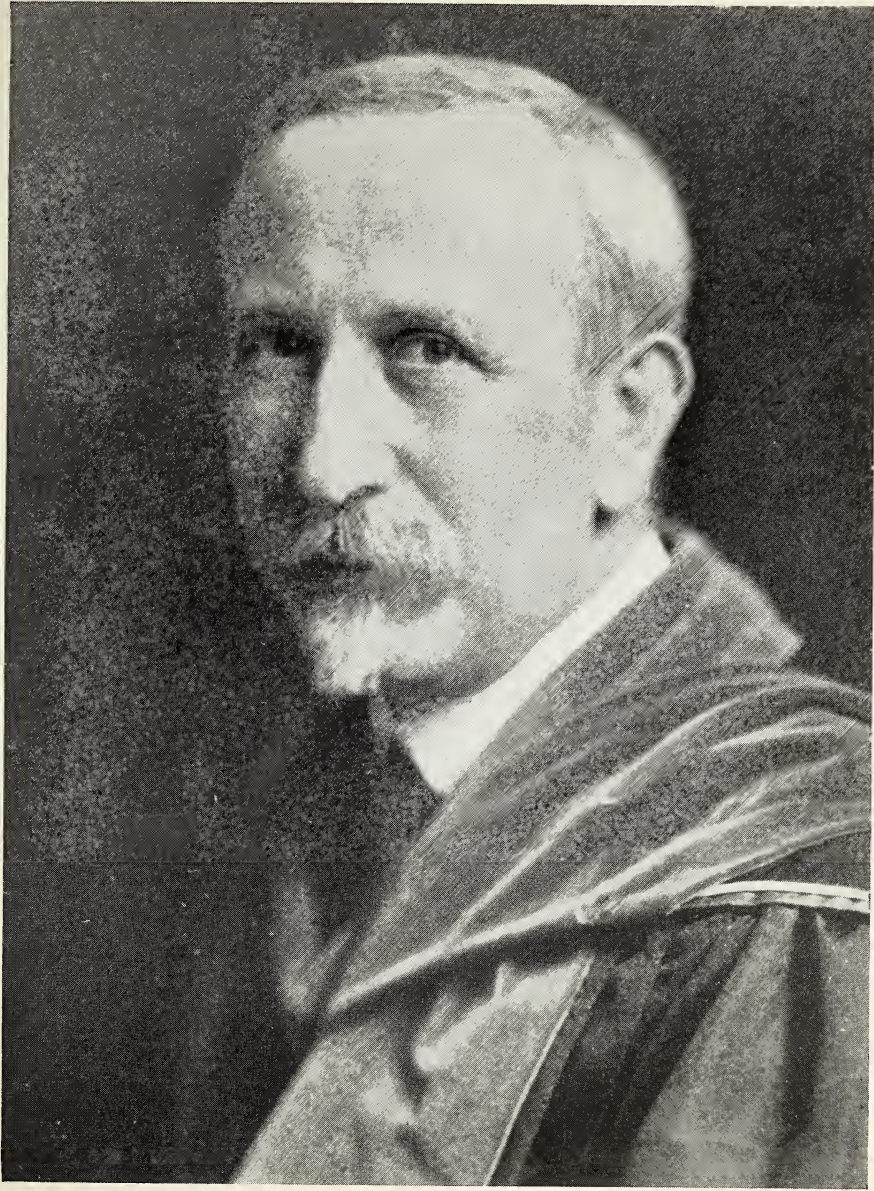
He was made exchange professor at the University of Paris for the year 1914 to 1915.

He is a member of numerous clubs. He has contributed articles for technical journals and literary magazines and is the author of several books, among them *Essentials of Poetry*, 1912; *A History of English Literature*, 1920; *The Facts about Shakespeare*, 1913; *Burns, How to Know Him*, 1917.

President Neilson devised the plan of having a dean for each class as well as a dean for the college, thus giving the individual student the safeguards and advantages that she would have in smaller institutions.

Another innovation instituted by him that will have far reaching effect is his plan to have any member of the junior class whose major subject is French and who is seriously interested in studying the language, literature and civilization of the French people, spend her entire junior year in France.

In 1906 Mr. Neilson married Elizabeth Muser, of Offenburg, Baden, Germany. They live at Northampton, Mass.



W A Nelson

ELHIU ROOT

Elihu Root, son of Professor Oren and Nancy Whitney (Buttrick) Root, was born, February 15, 1845, at Clinton, New York, the seat of Hamilton College. He received his A. B. degree in 1864 and his A. M. degree in 1867 at Hamilton College. He was then admitted to the bar and removed to New York to engage in the practice of law.

His industry, his native ability, his power of clear thinking and persuasive speech early brought him into prominence. He first held public office as United States District Attorney, by President Arthur's appointment, 1883-1885.

He was delegate-at-large to the New York Constitutional Convention in 1894.

His reputation became so widespread that McKinley chose him to be his Secretary of War from August 1, 1899 until February 1, 1904. That began a long period of public service with great responsibilities carried through faithfully and with distinction.

Through his influence the General Staff and the War College were established. In 1905 he became Secretary of State in Roosevelt's Cabinet. In 1906 he went to South America as personal representative of President Roosevelt, visiting Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Chile. In his speeches throughout these countries he disclaimed any purpose on the part of the United States to encroach upon their domains. Disquieting rumors that those countries feared that the United States would treat them as Cuba was treated were silenced and from that day to the present our relations with those countries have been harmonious.

In 1909 Root became United States Senator from New York. In 1910 he became a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; in 1921 he was chosen to serve on the Commission of International Jurists, which, on the invitation of the Council of the League of Nations, reported the plan of the new Permanent Court of International Justice.

He was ambassador extraordinary at the head of the special diplomatic mission to Russia, during the revolution in 1917 and commissioner plenipotentiary for the United States International Conference on Limitation of Armament which met in Washington, Nov. 12, 1921.

His interests are many as witnessed by the variety of associations of which he has been made president. He is a trustee in many institutions including the New York Public Library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Federation of Arts. He is the author of many books on governmental subjects.

Because of his intellectual superiority, his honesty and purity of character, his counsel and advice are constantly sought on all important national questions.



Wm Root

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

Charles Evans Hughes, son of David Charles, and Mary Catherine (Connelly) Hughes was born at Glens Falls, New York, April 17, 1862. He was educated at Colgate and Brown Universities and later studied law at Columbia from which he received the LL. B. degree in 1884.

From 1884 to 1906 he was engaged the greater part of his time in the practice of law in New York City, although he held the position as special lecturer at Cornell, 1893-1895 and at New York Law School, 1893-1900.

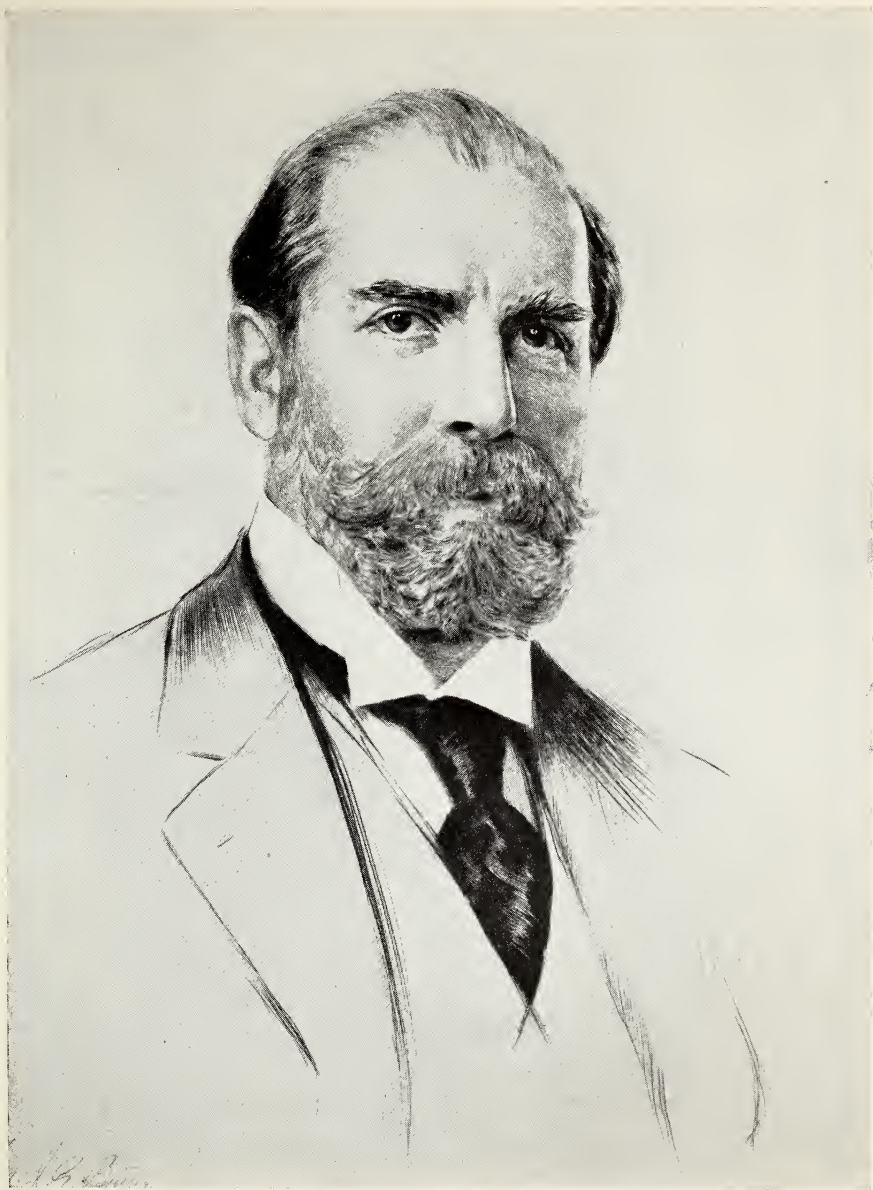
During 1905 he acquired national prominence by his services as counsel for certain committees of the New York Legislature. He was special assistant to the United States Attorney-General in the coal investigation in 1906. By his ability and fair-mindedness he won the confidence of the people of his state and was elected Governor in 1906 and again in 1907. He resigned before his second term was completed and was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Taft. He resigned that position to participate in the Presidential campaign of 1916, having been nominated at the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 10, 1916. He was defeated by Woodrow Wilson.

Hughes then returned to the practice of law in New York City as a member of the firm, Hughes, Rounds, Schurman and Dwight. Then for four years he was head of the American bar.

He was appointed as Secretary of State by Harding in 1921. As chairman of the International Conference on the Limitation of Armament which met at Washington, Nov. 12, 1921, he rendered invaluable service in planning the course of action, limiting the subject matter of the conference and in directing deliberations.

The country remained deeply interested in the general question of peace but the party in power was pledged to keep out of European politics. The reparations problem seemed insoluble. Hughes suggested an investigation as to Germany's ability to pay and the Dawes commission was formed and its report has been accepted as a reasonable and practical plan. Conditions in Europe began at once to improve.

His power of clear thinking, his ability in exposition, his accurate judgment in sensing far-reaching consequences of decisions, his singleness of purpose and his unselfishness in service prove him to be a statesman worthy of the confidence and trust that the country has placed in him.



Charles E. Hughes

CARL RAYMOND GRAY

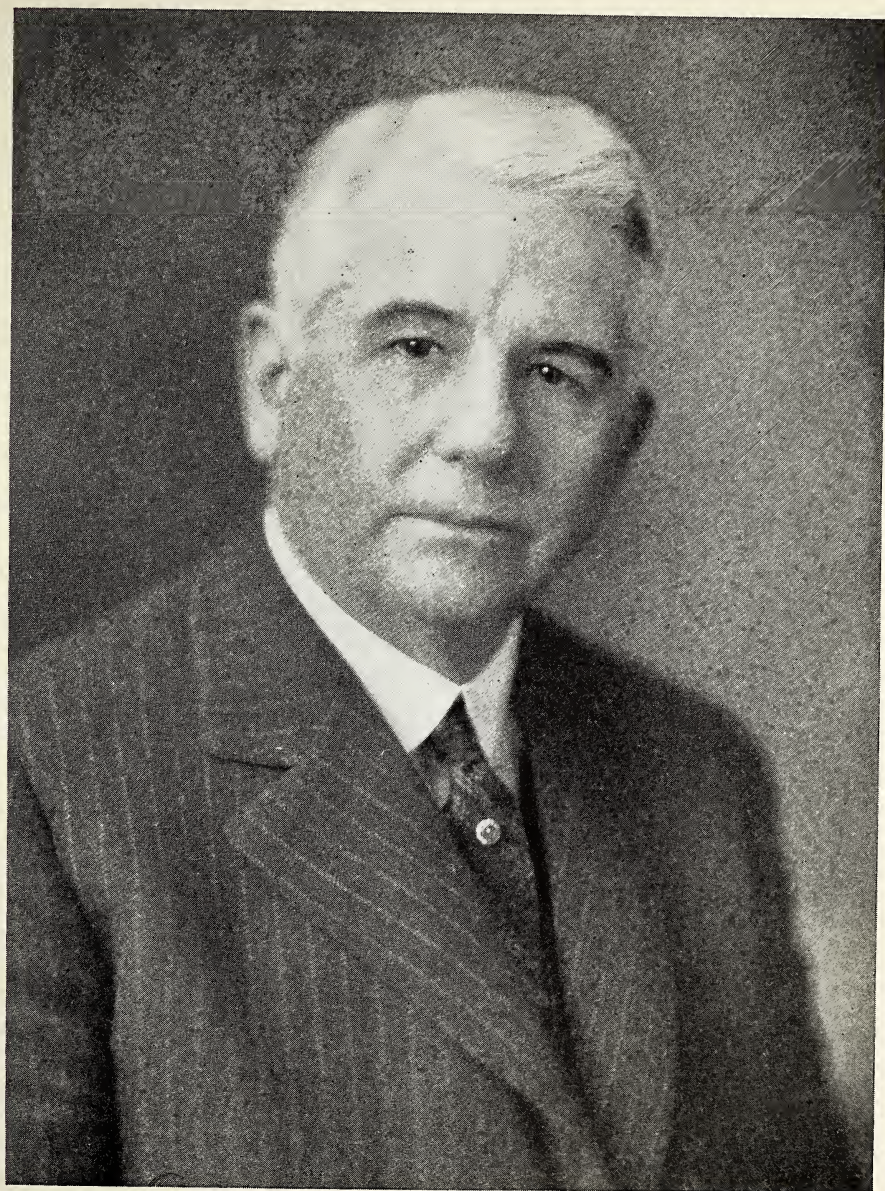
Carl Raymond Gray, railway president, was born at Princeton, Arkansas, on Septmeber 28, 1867, son of Col. O. C. Gray and Virginia L. Davis Gray. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in the preparatory department of the University of Arkansas. On December 6, 1886, he was married to Harriette Flora, of Oswego, Kansas. They are the parents of three children.

Mr. Gray began his railway service as telegraph operator and station agent with the St. L. & S. F. R. R., on March 20, 1883. He steadily advanced from one position to another until, in April 1904, he was made general manager, and a few months later second vice-president of this railroad. On August 1, 1906, he became second vice-president in charge of operations, holding this office until he became senior vice-president in 1909.

On May 1, 1911, he was made president of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway and the Oregon Electric Railway. On May 25, 1912, he succeeded Louis W. Hill as president of the Great Northern Railway, holding this office until March, 1914, when he became president of the Western Maryland Railway. This latter office he held until March, 1918. From July, 1917 until March, 1918, he was chairman of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway.

During the year from January 22, 1918 to January 15, 1919, Mr. Gray was director of the Division of Transportation and the Division of Operations for the United States Railroad Administration. From January 15, 1919, to December 31, 1919, he was again president of the Western Maryland Railway and chairman of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway.

Since January 1, 1920, Mr. Gray has been president of the Union Pacific System.



Carl R. Gray.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER

Sir Henry Bessemer, English inventor, was born in Charlton, Hertsfordshire, England, on January 19, 1813. His father, a French inventor of some note, owned a big type foundry in which young Henry received an early mechanical training, spending much of his time in molding type, cutting dies, and mixing different kinds of type metal. When only eighteen years old, he went to London where he began his career as a modeler and designer. Shortly after, he invented a stamp die for impressing on deeds and documents the stamps of the revenue office. The Stamp Office immediately adopted this design, but Bessemer did not receive the liberal compensation he expected for his many months of hard labor upon this invention. Later on in life, when he had achieved success, he called the matter to the attention of the government and in recognition of this service was knighted in 1879.

Bessemer next turned his ability to a new process of producing bronze powder, or "gold paint" through the use of machinery. This proved a great commercial success, giving him ample means to carry on experiments in which he was interested. He busied himself for several years with different projects, on many of which he took out patents.

During the Crimean War he designed a new kind of projectile for cannon, but as the cannon of that day was not strong enough to resist the strain, he went on experimenting with the view of producing a metal of greater strength and one which could be produced cheaply. He eventually perfected a process for converting iron into steel. Patents were taken out in connection with this invention in 1855. He improved upon his converters until iron could be changed into steel in twenty to thirty minutes, and this invention became known the world over as the "Bessemer Process" of steel manufacture. The Bessemer Steel Works were erected in Sheffield and were soon producing a large output. The cost of production was materially diminished making it possible to use steel for many processes where it was formerly prohibited, thereby making it a tremendous factor in the development of industrial and commercial activities.

Bessemer also originated the method of compressing into a solid block the graphite used in the manufacture of lead pencils, and he invented a system of rollers for embossing and printing paper.

In 1859, he received the Telford Medal of the Institute of Civil Engineers and in 1872 the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts. He was president of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain during 1871-73, and in 1879 was made a fellow of the Royal Society. He was also an honorary member of many foreign scientific and engineering societies, among which was the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

He died at Denmark Hill, London, on March 15, 1898, having gained success, wealth and renown. His discovery has contributed to the industrial development of the world as greatly as has any other modern invention.



Henry Bessemer

PATRICK EDWARD CROWLEY

Patrick Edward Crowley, president of the New York Central Railroad system, like many other railroad presidents has risen from the ranks. He was born in Cattaraugus, N. Y., August 25, 1864, son of Dennis and Helen (Mulcahy) Crowley. He was educated in the public schools of his home town. When fourteen years of age he entered the employ of the Erie Railroad Company. From that time he rose steadily, being promoted from position to position because he mastered the problems in each. From messenger he advanced to telegraph operator and train dispatcher for the Erie.

In 1890 he went to the New York Central as train dispatcher. Then he became successively, chief train dispatcher, train master, chief train master, superintendent of the Pennsylvania division of the New York Central, assistant general superintendent, assistant general manager, general manager, and assistant vice-president in charge of operation.

During government control he was Federal manager of the New York Central.

In 1916 he became vice-president of the New York Central and also after 1920 of the Ottawa and New York Railway, St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway, Raquette Lake Railway and the Fulton Chain Railway.

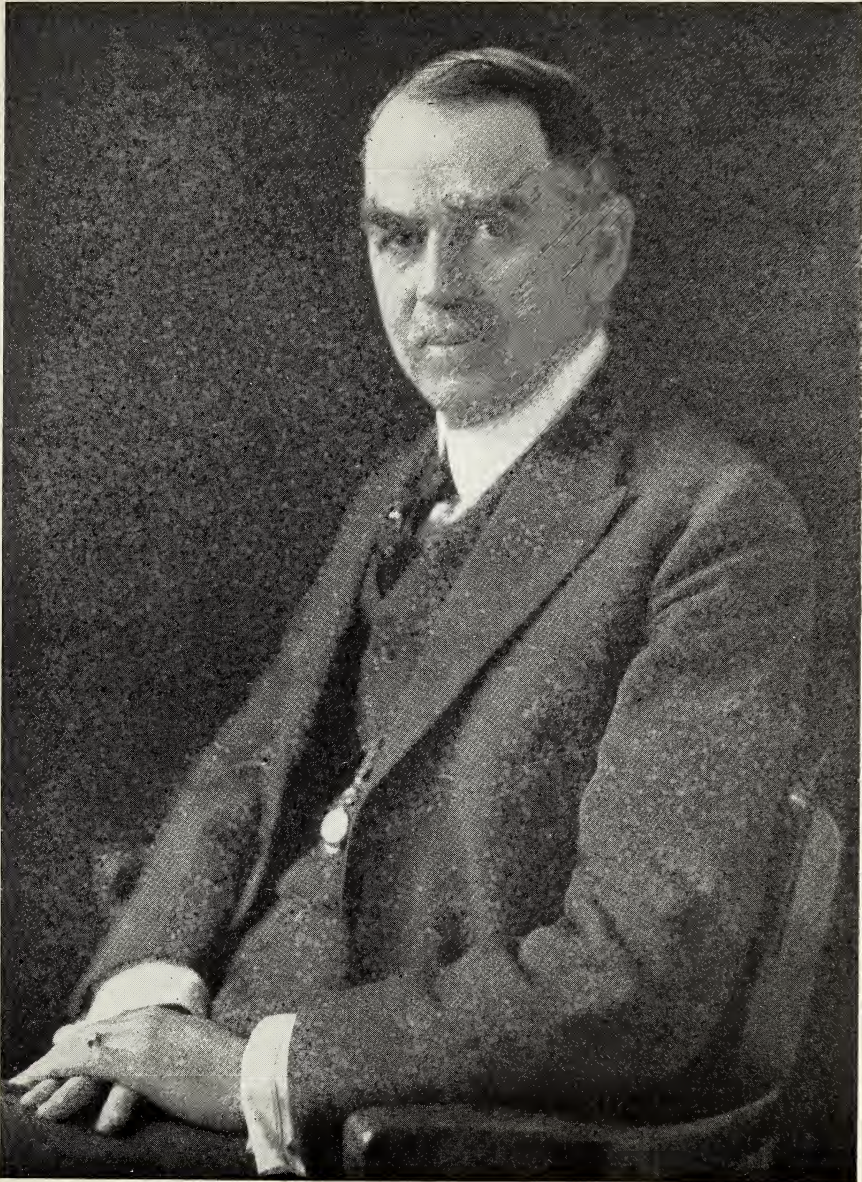
April 9, 1924, at the death of Alfred H. Smith, who was the president, Crowley succeeded to the presidency. Chauncey Depew was at the head of the board of directors that selected him.

His broad experience, his amazing knowledge of the details of the business, his unceasing activity in the interest of the company, his loyalty to his superiors as he was working up, his consideration for the workers, all qualify him for this position.

He has been a great reader of history and technical books, thus constantly extending his education.

Mr. Crowley's outstanding achievement has been the successful handling of vast amounts of traffic by the New York Central since the war. He put to practice his theory that one locomotive could pull eighty cars.

He was married to Miss Caroline Nichols of Attica, N. Y., June 10, 1891. Their home is at Mt. Vernon, New York.



G. P. Henry

DANIEL WILLARD

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was born at North Hartland, Vermont, January 28, 1861, son of Daniel Spaulding and Mary Anna (Daniels) Willard.

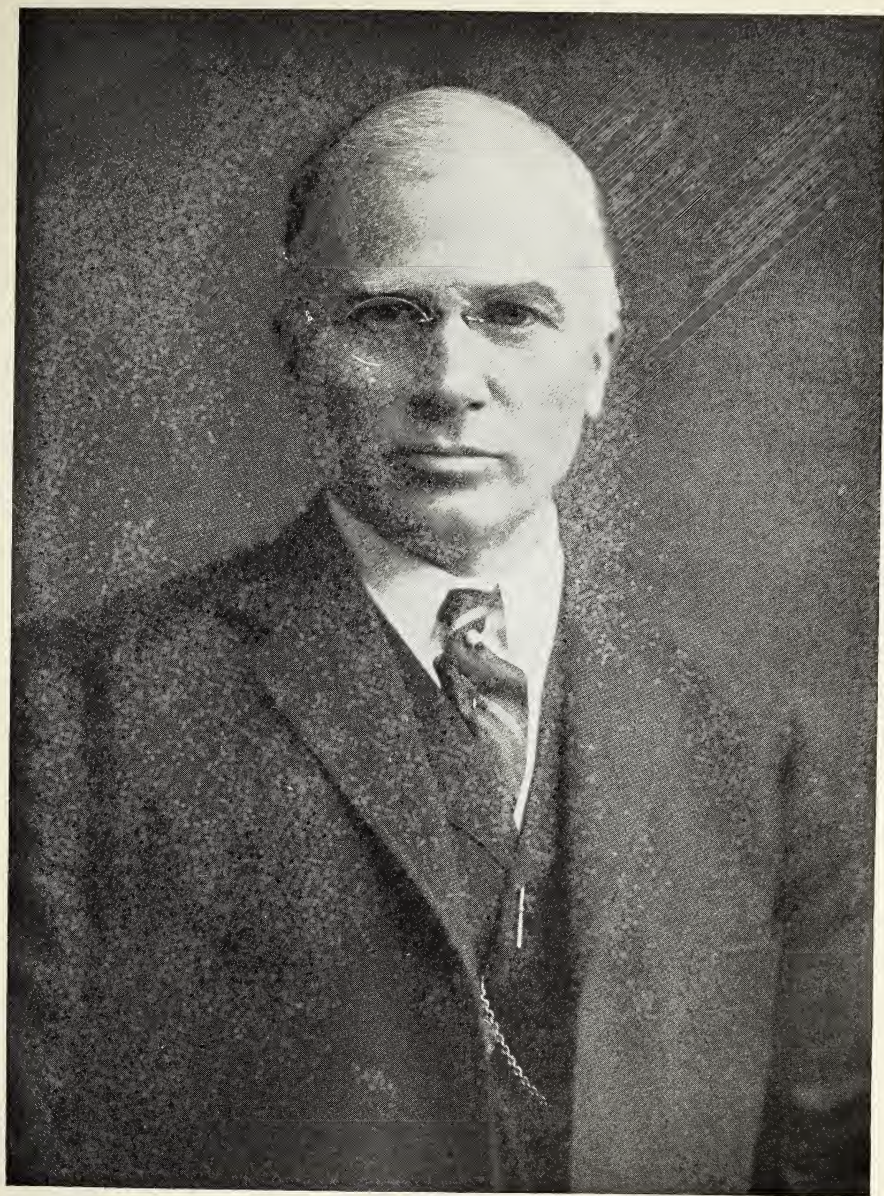
After finishing his common school education at North Hartland he went to Windsor, Vermont, where he entered high school, graduating in 1878. He then studied for one year at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. When he was but eighteen he had his first experience in the railroad service, being hired as a laborer by the Central Vermont Railroad.

He became fireman on the Passumpic Road in New England in 1879 which naturally led to the job of engineer on the same road. He then transferred to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and was engineer in that system for two years. In 1884 he went as brakeman to the old Soo Line, properly called the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie.

In 1885 he married Bertha Leone Elkins of N. Troy, Vermont and took her West. The road made him successively, conductor, roundhouse foreman, engineer, trainmaster, assistant superintendent and finally, superintendent of a division when he was thirty-eight. Mr. Frederick Underwood president of the Erie Railroad from 1901 to 1927, was then general manager of the Soo Line and had watched Willard come up in the ranks. In 1899 Underwood became general manager of the B. and O. and Willard went as his assistant. In 1901 Underwood was called to New York to become president of the Erie Railroad and Mr. Willard became general manager of the B. & O. but held that position for only one month then went to New York to become assistant to Mr. Underwood. Not long afterward he became third vice-president, then first vice-president then general manager of the Erie.

In 1904 Mr. Willard went back West to Chicago to become vice-president and then general manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. He has been president of the B. & O. since January 15, 1910.

He is a member of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University and of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, 1916, chairman of that board, 1917; chairman of the War Industries Board, 1917; commissioned colonel of engineers, 1918; honorary adviser to the Army Industrial College, 1925. He is more than head of a single system. Through these various positions he is serving as "diplomat from the American railroads to the American people."



Daniel Willard

CHARLES G. DAWES

Charles Gates Dawes was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 27, 1865. His father was General Rufus R. Dawes, commander of the famous "Iron Brigade" of Wisconsin in the Civil War. The Dawes ancestry reaches back to the first Puritans in Boston and Salem, Mass. His mother, Mary Gates, was also a descendant of an old pioneer family.

Dawes received his early education in the Marietta schools, graduating from Marietta College, where he studied engineering, at the age of nineteen. He received his LL. B. degree in 1886 from the Cincinnati Law School.

Shortly after graduation, Dawes went to Lincoln, Nebraska, to practice law and there became a member of the firm, Dawes, Coffroth and Cunningham, doing most of the legal work for public utility corporations in the Middle West.

In 1889 he married Cora D. Blymyer of Cincinnati. In 1894 he moved to Wisconsin, becoming president of the LaCrosse Gas Light Company. Later he acquired chief ownership in other important utility firms becoming president of an Evanston, Illinois gas company which was merged into the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, of Chicago.

In 1896 Dawes was made a member of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee. In 1898, President McKinley named Dawes comptroller of currency which post he held until 1901. He started the system of making annual reports to Congress and prepared the first complete national bank statistics.

He organized the Central Trust Company of Illinois, now one of the largest banking institutions of the Middle West.

When the World War came on, he joined the engineers, the first of the troops to go over. Two months later he landed in France with the commission of lieutenant-colonel of the Seventeenth Railway Engineers.

He was chairman of the general purchasing board for the American Expeditionary Forces during the war. He had already been requisitioned by Pershing for his administrative staff.

Following the armistice, Dawes was a member of the Liquidation Commission which arranged for the disposition of the enormous supplies which had been collected in France by the United States and her allies. In 1919 he resigned his army commission and returned to the United States. For his unusual services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States, the Croix de Guerre by Marshal Foch and decorations from France, England, Italy and Belgium.

In 1921 Dawes was appointed Director of the Budget Bureau by President Harding. From his experience in this office Dawes wrote a book, "The First Year of the Budget in the United States."

Probably the greatest work he has yet accomplished was that done as chairman of the reparations committee which brought to a satisfactory conclusion the financial tangle involving reparations.

It was shortly after returning to the United States from this mission that Dawes was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for vice-president.



Charles F. Hawes

SIR HENRY WORTH THORNTON, K. B. E.

Sir Henry Thornton was born in Logansport, Indiana, on November 6, 1871. After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1894, he obtained a position in the chief engineer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a draughtsman.

He successively held the positions of assistant engineer of construction, assistant engineer on engineer corps, division engineer and division superintendent.

In 1911 he was made general superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, which had been acquired by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In this capacity he had much to do with the opening of the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York and the organization of the electrical train service on the Long Island Railroad.

In 1914, Thornton was chosen by Lord Claude Hamilton, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Eastern Railway of England, to put the English line upon a sound basis. When he relinquished the task in November, 1922, to come to Canada, he had made an international reputation for himself as a railroad administrator, won well-earned decorations for himself from France, Belgium, Great Britain, and the United States, as well as a knighthood from the King of England.

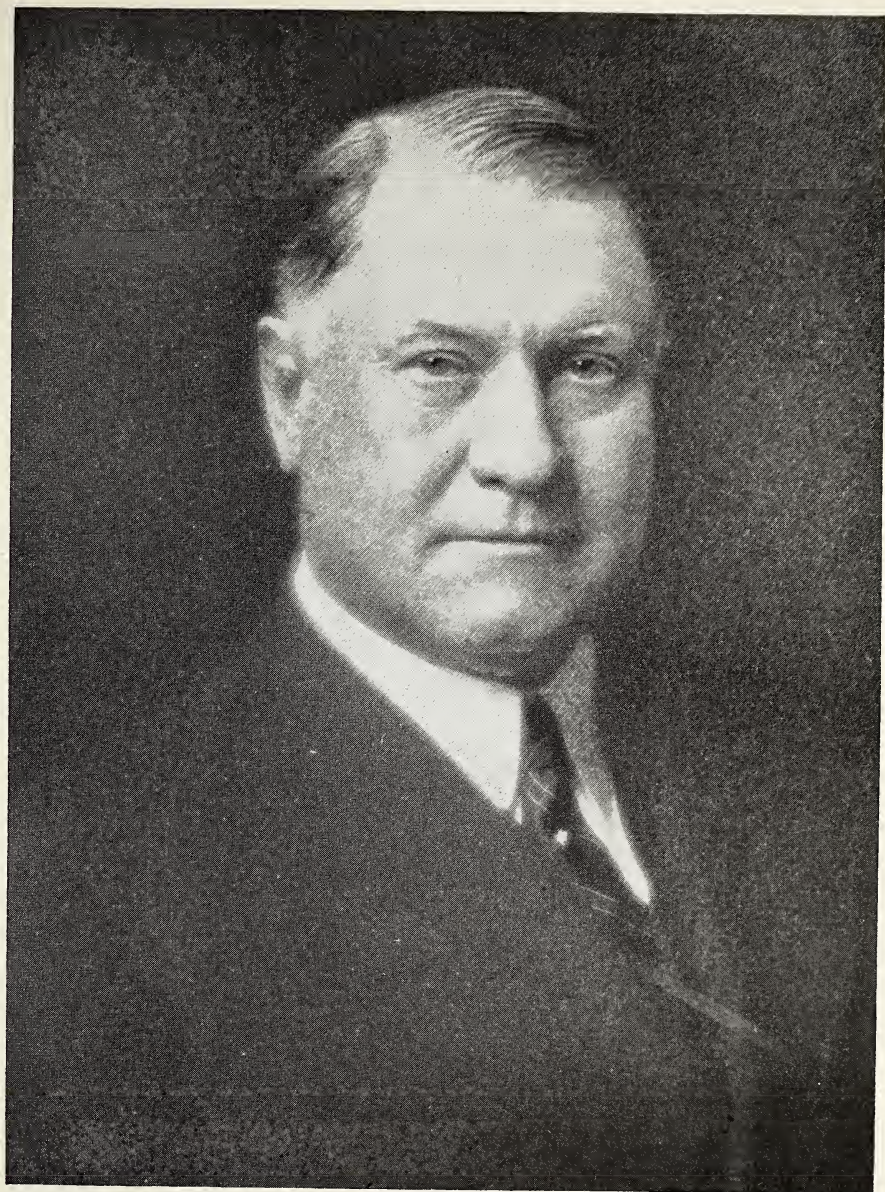
Only a short time after war was declared, Sir Henry was made a member of the executive committee of general managers, which, under the direction of the government, controlled and operated all British Railways.

In 1916 he was asked to become director of inland water transportation with the rank of colonel in the Royal Engineers. In December of the same year he was made deputy director-general with the rank of brigadier general, and in 1918, he was appointed inspector-general of transportation with the rank of major-general. In the latter capacity he had charge of all allied army transportation on the continent. He also served twice as a member of the National Wage Board in arbitrations between the English railway companies and their men.

In 1919 Thornton was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Although he has been head of the Canadian National Railways for only a few years, Sir Henry has made remarkable progress. He believes in Canada, the Canadian people and the National Railways. He is one of the few railroad administrators who have worked in every department of a big road. This unique experience came about during his connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad. While employed there he was selected by the then general manager, L. F. Loree, later president of the Delaware and Hudson Company, to develop a students' course in transportation and under his instructions worked in every department of the railroad for a time sufficient to become familiar with its operation.

Sir Henry Thornton's task is a big one. It has been said that a man is known by the position he occupies. Sir Henry is the head of the biggest railway unit on the American continent.—The Canadian National Railways.



G. W. Houston

ROBERT E. LEE

Robert E. Lee, military leader of the Confederate forces in the Civil War, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Va., January 19, 1807, and died at Lexington, Va., October 12, 1870.

General Lee's father was Colonel Henry Lee, one of the most distinguished soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Early in young Lee's life his parents moved to Alexandria, Va., where he received most of his preliminary education. The father died when Robert E. Lee was eleven years old. Desiring to follow his father's footsteps, in 1825, he applied in person to Andrew Jackson, then Senator from Tennessee and received an appointment to West Point.

Following his graduation, Lee, in 1831, married Miss Mary Parke Custis, the granddaughter of General Washington's step-son, the wedding taking place at the Custis home at Arlington, Va. Seven children were born to them.

After leaving West Point, Lee was assigned to the engineering corps of the army. His first service was in connection with the construction of coast defenses at Fortress Monroe, Va. In 1837, he directed the construction of levees to protect the city of St. Louis from the encroachments of the Mississippi river, making recommendations which are said to be the foundations upon which the internal waterway system of the United States has been developed.

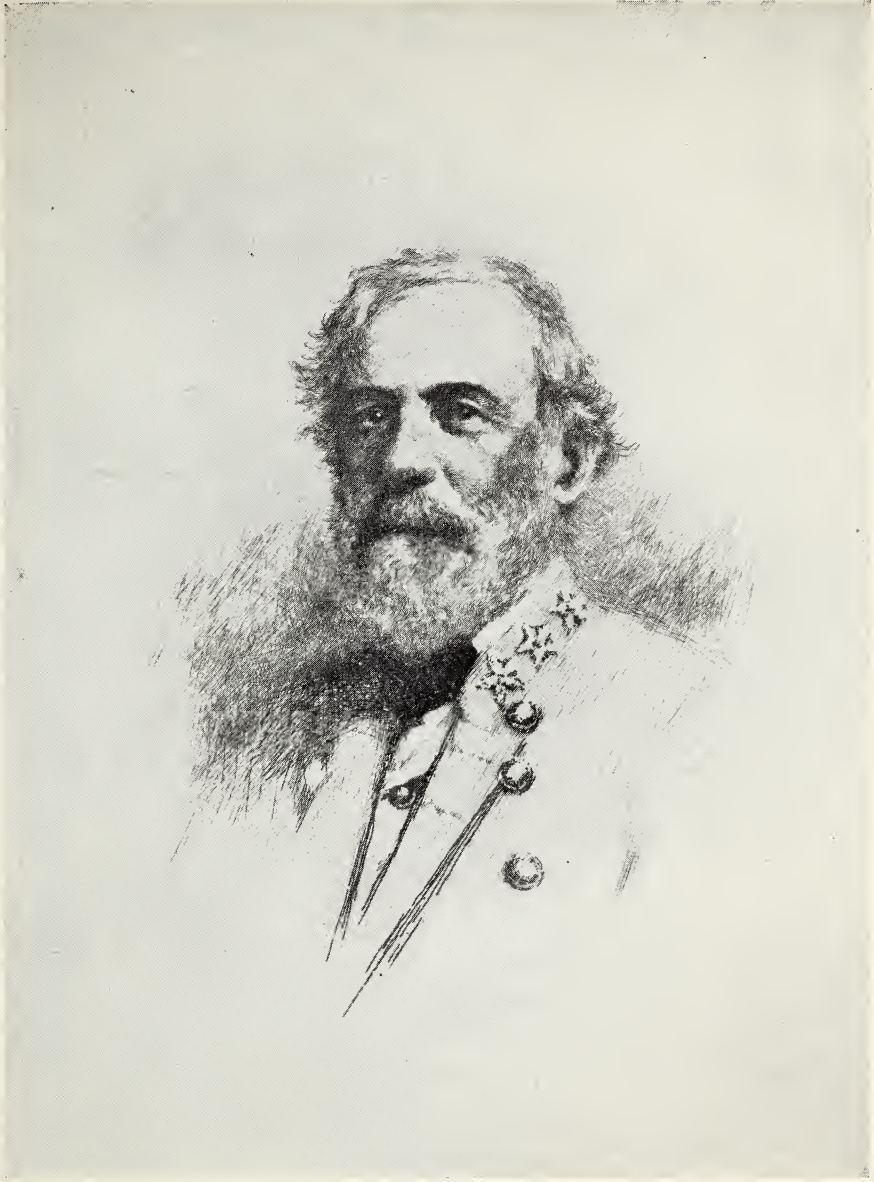
When General Winfield Scott went to Mexico to direct the invasion of that country, he appointed the then Captain Lee as his chief of staff. Lee's brave and skillful conduct in that campaign won him quick promotion to the rank of colonel.

After the Mexican War, Lee returned to engineering work in connection with the construction of coast defenses of Baltimore, and in 1852, became superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. In 1855 he was appointed colonel of one of the newly organized cavalry regiments in the army and served in the Southwest against the Indians. In 1859, he was recalled to Washington to revise the tactical regulations of the army when he was unexpectedly called to take charge of the forces which captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

When the Civil War commenced in 1861, Lincoln sent a member of his Cabinet, Hon. Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, to Lee and offered the latter the command of the Union forces. Lee declined and tendered his services to Virginia, his native state, resigning from the United States army.

Early in 1862, Lee was placed in command of the Confederate forces opposing the advance of the Union army under McClellan. From that time until his surrender to Grant at Appomattox in 1865, General Lee was the foremost soldier on the Southern side.

Following the war, General Lee urged that everything possible be done for the peaceful restoration of the South. Because of his popularity he received many attractive business offers which he refused. He also declined to become governor of Virginia. He accepted, instead, the post of president of Washington College at Lexington, Va., now known as Washington and Lee University. Many of his admirers declare it to be the best of all monuments to his greatness.



R. L. Polk

WILLIAM LISTON BROWN

William Liston Brown was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, August 23, 1842. After completing a common school education in that city, he entered the Garden City Academy at Chicago, leaving at the age of 15 to become a clerk in a Chicago commission house.

In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Chicago mercantile battery of light artillery and served until mustered out in 1865. He saw action at the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and other points in the western campaign.

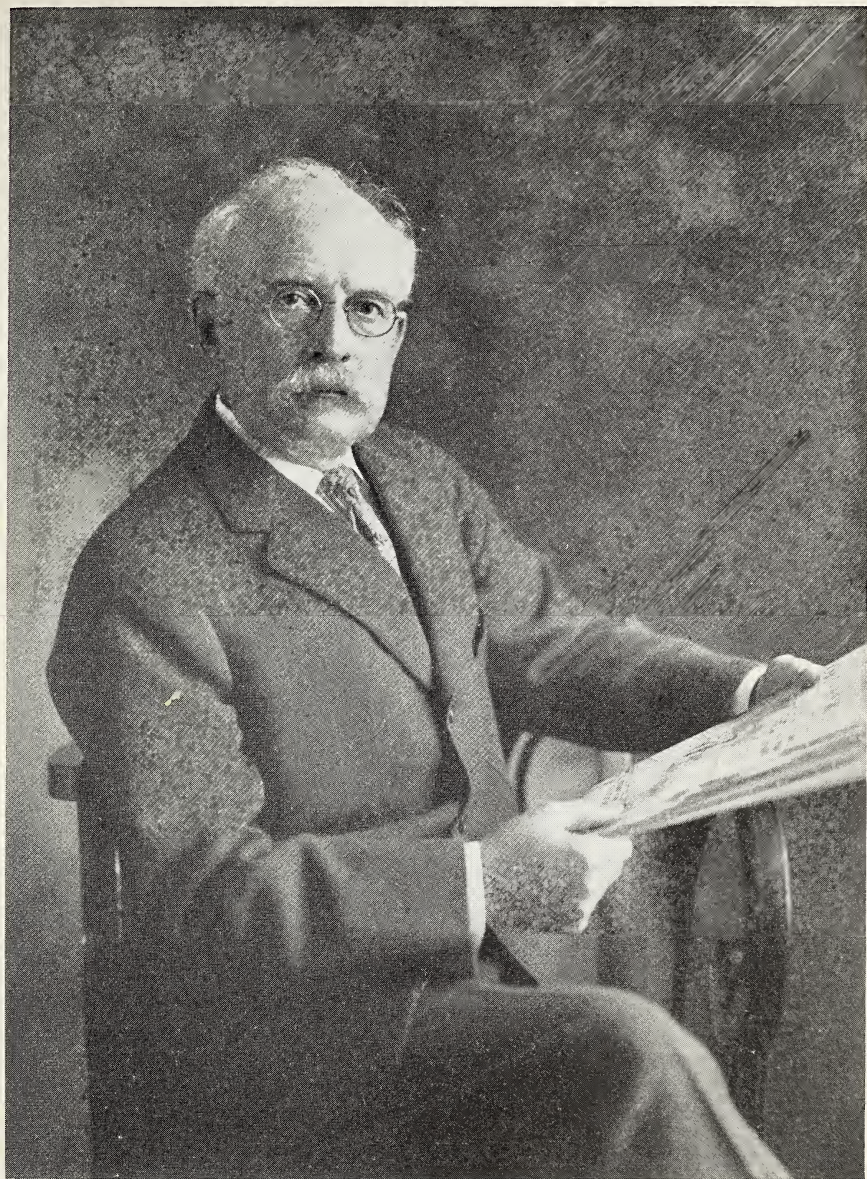
At the close of the war he accepted a position as bookkeeper for A. B. Meeker, a dealer in iron and coal at Chicago. In 1870 he became a partner and five years later he took over Mr. Meeker's interest. The panic of 1873 broke, bringing financial burdens that took years in working off.

With Colonel James Pickands, Major H. S. Pickands, Samuel Mather and J. C. Morse, Mr. Brown in 1883 organized the firm of Pickands, Brown & Company, of which he became president. He held that position until 1925. During his presidency and largely through his efforts this company shortly became the leading merchandiser of pig iron in the Central West.

He also organized and was president of the Chicago Shipbuilding Company and later was president and chairman of the board of the American Shipbuilding Company. He was chairman of the finance committee and a director of the Illinois Steel Company just prior to the formation of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Brown was president of the Federal Furnace Company until it was merged with the By-Products Coke Corporation. He is a director of the First National Bank and the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago and was formerly a trustee of Northwestern University and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Brown is also a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and the more prominent clubs of Chicago.

From the close of the Civil War until his retirement from active participation in business, Mr. Brown was in daily, intimate contact with affairs. Looking back on his 84th birthday over the panorama of the iron and steel industry, he beheld 60 years of marvelous growth. Of the giants of industry, with all of whom he has been friends,—Andrew Carnegie, H. C. Frick, Thomas Lynch, Jay C. Morse, B. F. Jones, E. W. Oglebay, J. G. Butler, Jr., D. Z. Norton, the Mathers, the Pickands, E. H. Gary, Charles M. Schwab and others, few can claim so long a period of active relationship with the industry.



Am L. Brown

DAVID TOD

David Tod, third of the name, son of George and Sallie Isaacs Tod, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, February 21, 1805, and died at Brier Hill, November 13, 1868.

Reared as a farmer boy at Brier Hill, his early education was obtained for short periods of the year at a nearby school. Then for some time he attended school in Geauga County, after which he studied law in the office of Colonel Roswell Stone at Warren, Ohio, and he was admitted to the bar, August 27, 1827.

His practice grew and he was soon enabled to begin making payments on the Brier Hill farm which his father had contracted to purchase and was unable to pay for, and where his father and mother lived in a log house. He acquired title to this farm in 1838.

During the campaign of Andrew Jackson in 1824, David Tod became an ardent Democrat and remained so until the secession movement in 1861.

On September 3, 1827, he was appointed inspector of the First Brigade, Fourth Division of the Ohio Militia by Governor Allen Trimble.

He was appointed postmaster at Warren in 1830 by President Andrew Jackson. In 1840 he was appointed aid-de-camp to Major General Christopher C. Seely of the Seventeenth Division of the State Militia.

David Tod was married, July 24, 1832, to Maria Smith of Warren. His father having died in 1841, he gave up the practice of his profession at Warren in 1843 and removed with his family to Brier Hill.

In 1844, he was unanimously chosen by the Democratic party as its candidate for Governor of Ohio but was defeated by the Whig candidate.

He then devoted his attention to developing the coal with which the Brier Hill farm was richly underlaid. He was one of the principal promoters of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal of which he was a director for years, and was the pioneer in opening the coal shipments on it from his Brier Hill and Girard mines.

On March 3, 1847, President James K. Polk appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of His Majesty, Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, to succeed Henry A. Wise of Virginia, who was recalled at the request of the Brazilian Empire in consequence of his course of conduct which then threatened to embroil the two countries in war. It was a very delicate mission but he nevertheless accepted the appointment.

He sailed for Brazil on the war vessel, *Ohio*, June 20, 1847, accompanied by his wife, his five children, his wife's sister, Mrs. Jane Shaler and his family physician, Dr. Timothy Woodbridge. They arrived at Rio de Janeiro in August and he presented his credentials to the Emperor Dom Pedro.

His second daughter, Grace Tod, was born at Rio de Janeiro, December 16, 1847, so that he then had a family of six children. His wife returned to the United States with her children, accompanied by her sister and Dr. Woodbridge, sailing in April, 1848. Leaving the

four older children with various relatives to look after their schooling, Mrs. Tod returned to Brazil with Billy, then about five years of age, and Grace, who was six months old.

On the return voyage, Mrs. Tod was accompanied by a servant, Ellen Drake, and Major and Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan, the major being attached to the legation. They arrived at Rio de Janeiro, October 13, 1848—the spring season south of the equator.

During their residence in Brazil, the family was further increased by the birth of their last child, Sallie, which occurred at Rio de Janeiro, December 4, 1849.

The natural ability and large common sense of David Tod, together with his legal training and knowledge of men, enabled him to fulfill his mission to Brazil to the satisfaction of both governments. He succeeded not only in healing all troubles and difficulties but in concluding a convention by which he obtained from Brazil the settlement of claims aggregating about \$300,000, some of which had been subjects of negotiation for thirty years. He was also largely instrumental in inducing the Brazilian Government to break up their slave trade.

David Tod and his wife, with their three youngest children sailed from Rio de Janeiro, September 14, 1851. The voyage was made by way of England, and the party landed in New York the eighth of November. After going to Washington to make his report to Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, Tod returned to Brier Hill where his friends and neighbors gave him an ovation and a welcome home such as any man might be proud of. His miners greeted him in mass at his home.

In company with Jacob Perkins, Henry Wick, Dudley Baldwin, Charles S. Rhodes, Frederick Kinsman, and Charles Smith, who with himself, composed the first board of directors, he organized the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, work upon which was started in 1853, and the first train was run to Youngstown in 1856. Jacob Perkins, who was the first president of the road, died in 1859, when David Tod was elected president and held the office until his death. The road was leased to the Atlantic and Great Western, now the Erie, in 1863.

Back in 1841, David Tod had become associated with Simon Perkins, Jr., Arad Kent, James R. Ford, Matthew Birchard and others in the manufacture of iron at Akron, Ohio, under the name of the Akron Manufacturing Company, which was started with a paid-up capital of \$80,000. The development of coal, the making of coke and the opening of the railroad made the Mahoning Valley a more advantageous point for the iron business and so in 1859, David Tod with his cousin David Stewart, Mr. Stewart's partners, Thomas Paton and Edgar S. Hicks, his son, Henry Tod, his nephew, George T. Perkins, John Stambaugh, Jr., and Nelson Crandall, bought out the Akron Manufacturing Company, May 10, 1859 and moved the office to Youngstown. A site was purchased and a contract for coal made with Tod, Wells & Stambaugh, and a blast furnace was built.

This was the beginning of the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company, of which David Tod was president until his death in 1868, and John Stambaugh, Jr., who succeeded to the presidency, was agent or general manager. Mr. Stambaugh was president for twenty years until his death, March 5, 1888, and was succeeded by George Tod, who had

acquired an interest in the business in 1861, and who also was president of the company for twenty years until his death, November 16, 1908. He was succeeded by Henry H. Stambaugh who was president of the old company until it closed its active business career of fifty-three years, February, 1912, upon the formation of the Brier Hill Steel Company, of which he then became director and chairman of the board. Joseph G. Butler, Jr., was actively identified with the company for a long period, during which he was a partner with three generations of the Tod family.

David Tod continued his allegiance to the Democratic party and was a delegate, in 1860, to the National Convention at Charleston, of which he was made first Vice President, Caleb Cushing being President. David Tod was strongly in favor of Stephen A. Douglas as the Democratic nominee for President. The nomination of Breckinridge and the defeat of Douglas, made him resolve to leave the party and to stand firmly by the government and to support Lincoln. On Lincoln's first call for troops Tod equipped the first company of men raised in Youngstown. He sustained the administration of Lincoln in every way possible to him.

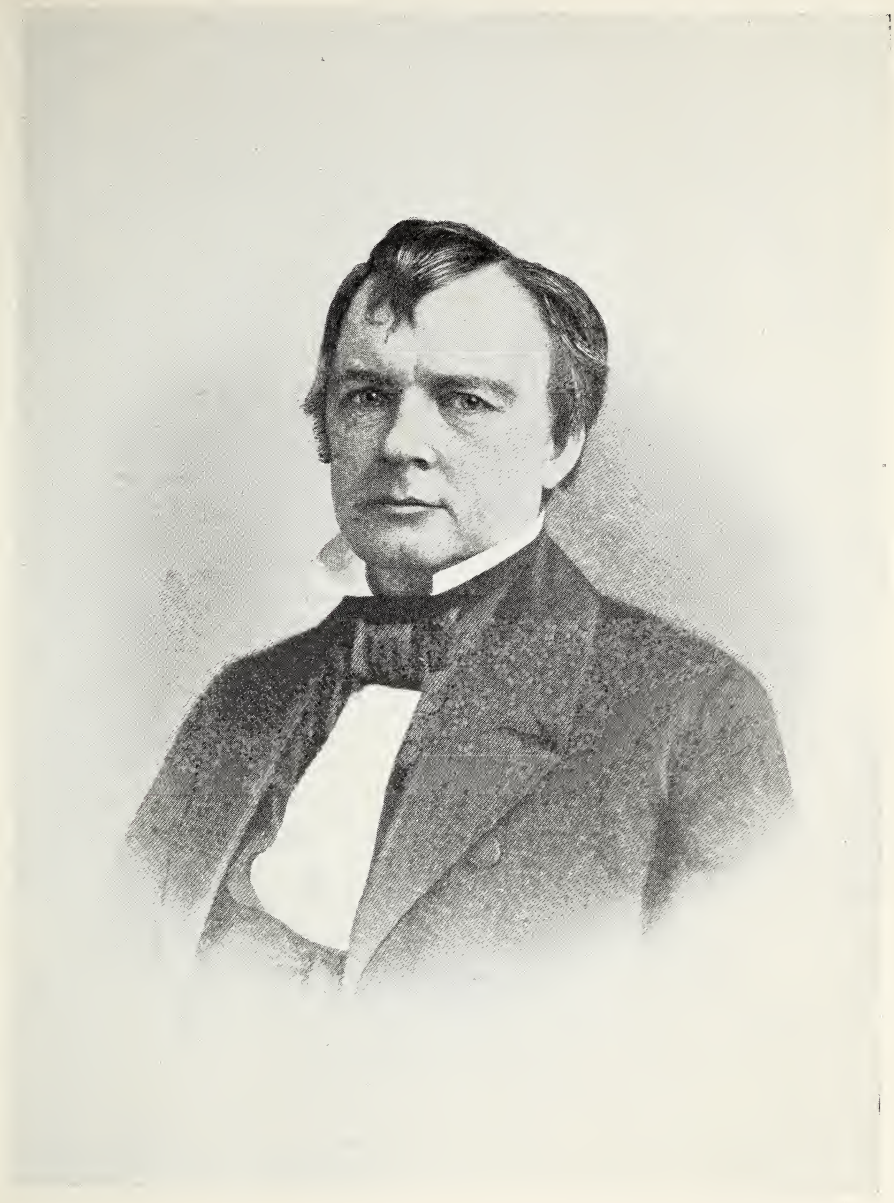
The country being in peril, the Republicans and war Democrats of Ohio united for its support and nominated David Tod for governor, to which office he was elected October, 1861. He made comparatively so few requests of the President and Secretary Stanton that Lincoln once told him that he aided more and troubled him less than any other Governor. Upon his retirement the Legislature passed and published a complimentary resolution and vote of thanks for his service to the state. During his official relations with President Lincoln, he became his warm friend and admirer and on the retirement of Salmon P. Chase from the Cabinet, Lincoln tendered Governor Tod the position of Secretary of the Treasury. But being much worn with his labors as Governor, he promptly and with suitable thanks, declined the honor so generously tendered, and thus closed his public career.

Upon his return to private life, he devoted himself to his family, to his coal operations and to the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, the Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company and the Mahoning Bank, of all of which he was the president.

He took a leading part in local affairs and assisted in establishing a fire brigade at Youngstown to which he presented the first fire engine owned by the town, and which is still preserved in the department and bears the name of Governor Tod.

In 1866 he began the erection of a town house on Holmes street that was destroyed by fire before its completion. He then began the erection of the large brick residence which was not completed at the time of his death, and which for many years thereafter was known as the Tod Mansion and that was occupied by his widow and other members of the family until 1888.

David Tod was stricken with apoplexy at his home at Brier Hill November 13, 1868 and died shortly afterwards. The people of Mahoning Valley, of all classes and parties, mourned his death. Upon the occasion of his funeral, eulogies were delivered by Rutherford B. Hayes and James A. Garfield that were truthful and fitting tributes to the character and worth of Governor David Tod.



Tracy W. T. T. T. T.
David T. T. T.

JOHN TOD

John Tod, son of David and Maria Smith Tod, and third of the name, was born at Warren, Ohio, November 26, 1834, and died at Columbus, Ohio, December 3, 1896.

In 1847, he accompanied his parents to Brazil, but returned with his mother the following year to resume his schooling.

After a few years in the coal business at Youngstown, he removed to Cleveland in 1858, and became a member of the coal firm of Tod, Yates and Tod, which partnership continued until after the death of his father, who was the senior partner, in 1868.

He then formed a partnership with Evan Morris known as Tod, Morris and Company, to operate coal mines, which continued until 1883, when in company with John Stambaugh and Robert McCurdy, he formed a partnership under the name of Tod, Stambaugh and Company to deal in coal and iron ore, which continued until the time of his death, when it was incorporated as The Tod-Stambaugh Company.

John Tod was very prominent in the business and social life of Cleveland, being a director, and for several years receiver of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company, president of The Port Royal Coal and Coke Company and one of the founders of the Union Club of Cleveland. He was president of The Gardiner Machine Gun Company of London, England.

John Tod was married at Cleveland, September 15, 1858, to Sarah Keys Little, daughter of Dr. Lyman and Elizabeth Keyes Little. They resided for years at 692 Prospect Street. His wife was born July 12, 1839 and survived her husband ten years, dying at Ridgefield, Conn., May 9, 1906. They had six children, one son and five daughters, namely, David, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Sarah, Edith and Ethel. David died in 1865, aged six.

Their oldest daughter, Elizabeth, was married April 18, 1895, to Frank Billings, son of George Whitfield and Elizabeth Ann Warren Billings of Cleveland. In 1897 after the death of John Tod, Mr. Billings became president of the Tod-Stambaugh Company.

Charlotte Tod, sixth of the name, was born in 1867, was never married and died October 16, 1898.

Sarah Tod was married June 4, 1896 to Jonathan Bulkley, son of Edwin and Helen Perry Bulkley of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Bulkley is the head of the firm, Bulkley, Dunton and Co., manufacturers of paper, New York City.

Edith Tod was married November 2, 1898 to James R. Sheffield, head of the law firm of Sheffield and Betts, New York. He is the son of Frederick W. H. and Sarah K. Sheffield of Utica, New York.

Ethel Tod was married January 14, 1903 to Herbert McBride, son of John Harris and Elizabeth Wright McBride of Cleveland. Mr. McBride died March 13, 1907, leaving his wife and two daughters. They reside at 52 East Sixty-seventh St., New York City.



John Tod

SAMUEL MATHER

Samuel Mather was born at Cleveland, Ohio, July 13, 1851, son of Samuel Livingston and Georgiana Pomeroy (Woolson) Mather. His mother was a descendant of J. Fenimore Cooper; his father, of Rev. Richard Mather, who came to this country from near Liverpool, England, and was the father of Increase Mather, one of the first presidents of Harvard University. Cotton Mather was the son of Increase Mather.

In 1846, Samuel Livingston Mather moved to the city of Cleveland in the Western Reserve. He became a factor in the developing of iron ore and established the Cleveland Iron Mining Company in 1852.

Samuel Mather was educated in private schools and later in St. Marks School, Southboro, a high school of Cleveland. He prepared for Harvard College, but went first into the mines of the Cleveland Iron Company with the idea of obtaining a business training before entering college. He met with a serious accident which prevented his entrance to college and he continued, after a period of three years, in his business career.

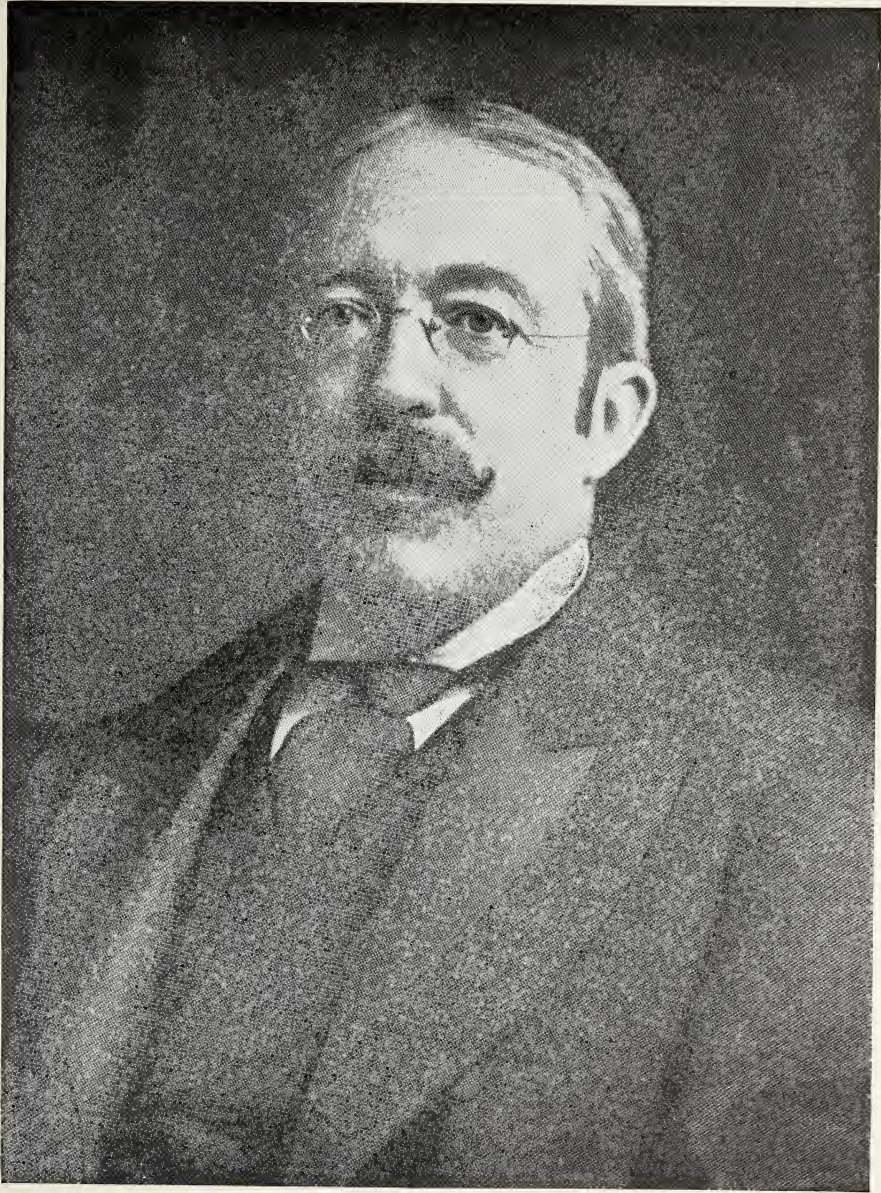
In 1882, he founded, in connection with James Pickands and J. C. Morse, the firm of Pickands, Mather & Company. Mr. Pickands died in 1896 and Mr. Morse, who was never an active member, is also deceased, leaving Mr. Mather the only surviving member of the original partnership.

Mr. Mather is a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation; member of the central committee, American National Red Cross; president of Lakeside Hospital; vice-president and trustee of the Western Reserve University and Adelbert College; trustee of the Cleveland Museum of Art and Warden of Trinity Cathedral.

He is also director of the United States Steel Corporation and of the Bankers Trust Company of New York City, of the Interlake Steamship Company, the Toledo Furnace Company, of The Union Trust Company and of many other corporations of Cleveland.

He is a member of the Union, the Roadside and the Rowfant Clubs, of Cleveland; of the Chicago Club, of Chicago; of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh; of the Kitchi Gammi Club, of Duluth, Minn.; and of the Metropolitan, the Union League, the Lawyers, the Bankers, and the Links, of New York City.

Mr. Mather was married October 19, 1881, to Flora A. Stone, who died in January, 1909.



Samuel Mather

WILLIAM LANIER WASHINGTON

William Lanier Washington, hereditary representative of General George Washington in the Society of the Cincinnati, was born at Montgomery, Alabama, March 30, 1865, son of Major James Barroll Washington, then ordnance officer of the Confederate arsenal at Montgomery, and of Jane Bretney Lanier Washington,—cousin of Sidney Lanier, the poet,—great grandniece of Dolly Madison and fourth grandniece of Patrick Henry.

On the paternal side, W. Lanier Washington is directly descended from two of the brothers of George Washington. (1) Augustine Washington II, the eldest half brother of George Washington who left male issue, whose only son, Colonel William Augustine Washington married his first cousin, Jane Washington, the eldest child of (2) Colonel John Augustine Washington, a younger full brother of George Washington. Their son, Colonel George Corbin Washington, was the president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, United States Indian Commissioner, and member of Congress. His eldest son, Colonel Lewis William Washington, was prominent in his native state, Virginia.

Major James Barroll Washington was the eldest son in the next generation. He was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point and served throughout the Civil War as an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. A.

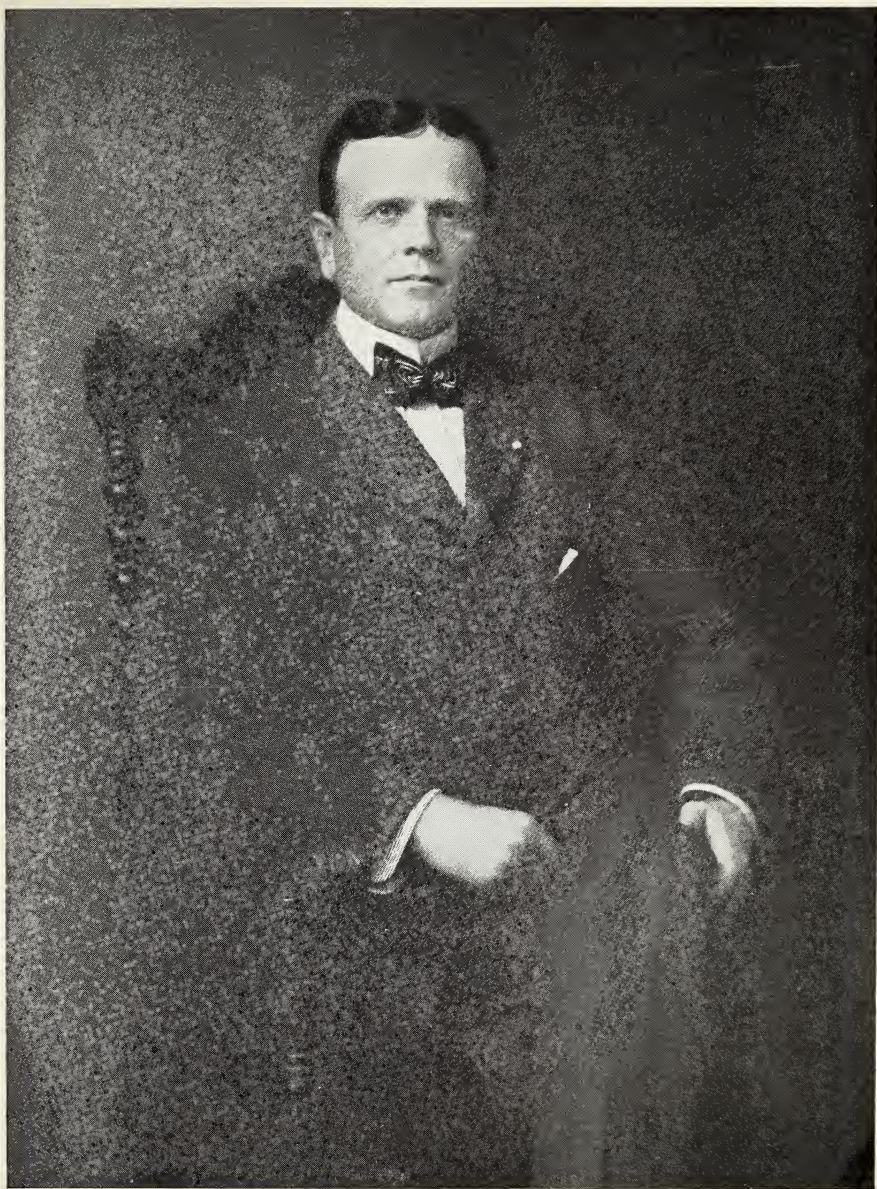
His eldest son, W. Lanier Washington, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Burlington College, and at the University of Pittsburgh. Before he was twenty-five years old he was a director in the Wheeling, Pittsburgh & Baltimore Railroad, the Somerset & Cambria Railroad, and the Sharpsville Railroad.

At twenty-seven, Mr. Washington organized the Elliott-Washington Steel Co. at New Castle, of which he was the president and general-manager. In 1897 he organized and built the mills of the Pittsburgh Sheet Steel Company, served as chairman of the board and managing director until it consolidated in 1900 in the American Sheet Steel Company, one of the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation.

In 1900, Mr. Washington removed to New York and was active in many enterprises. He was the president and general manager of the United Oil Cloth Company, vice president and director of the United States Fireproofing Corporation, president of the Laurel Land Company of Pittsburgh, and treasurer of the American Road Machinery Company.

In 1910, Mr. Washington became a partner in Atwood Violett & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, New York and Orleans and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges, and the New York Produce Exchange.

Since the organization of the Sulgrave-George Washington Institute and the Washington-Lafayette Institution, Mr. Washington has served on the boards of governors of both and is chairman of the committee on publications of the first mentioned. For several years he was a member of the executive committee and treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati in the state of Virginia. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Lords of the Manor of America, and the Colonial Cavaliers.



W Lancer Washington.

JOHN A. TOPPING

John Alexander Topping was born at St. Clairsville, Ohio, June 1, 1860, son of Henry and Mary (Tallman) Topping.

He was educated in the public and high schools of Kansas City, Missouri. He then entered the business world in 1877, as a bank clerk, at Bellaire, Ohio. A year later he took the position of payroll clerk with the Aetna Iron and Steel Company, at Bridgeport, Ohio, and remained with this firm in various capacities of increasing responsibility up to the time of its consolidation with the Standard Iron Company when he was made secretary of the resultant corporation, the Aetna-Standard Iron and Steel Company, of which, in 1898, he was chosen president.

Owing to the varied character of its output, the Aetna-Standard was interested in three of the companies then formed,—the American Tin Plate Company, the National Steel Company and the American Sheet Steel Company. Mr. Topping was made first vice-president of the latter with offices in New York City.

In 1903 his services were sought by the Labelle Iron Works, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and Steubenville, Ohio.

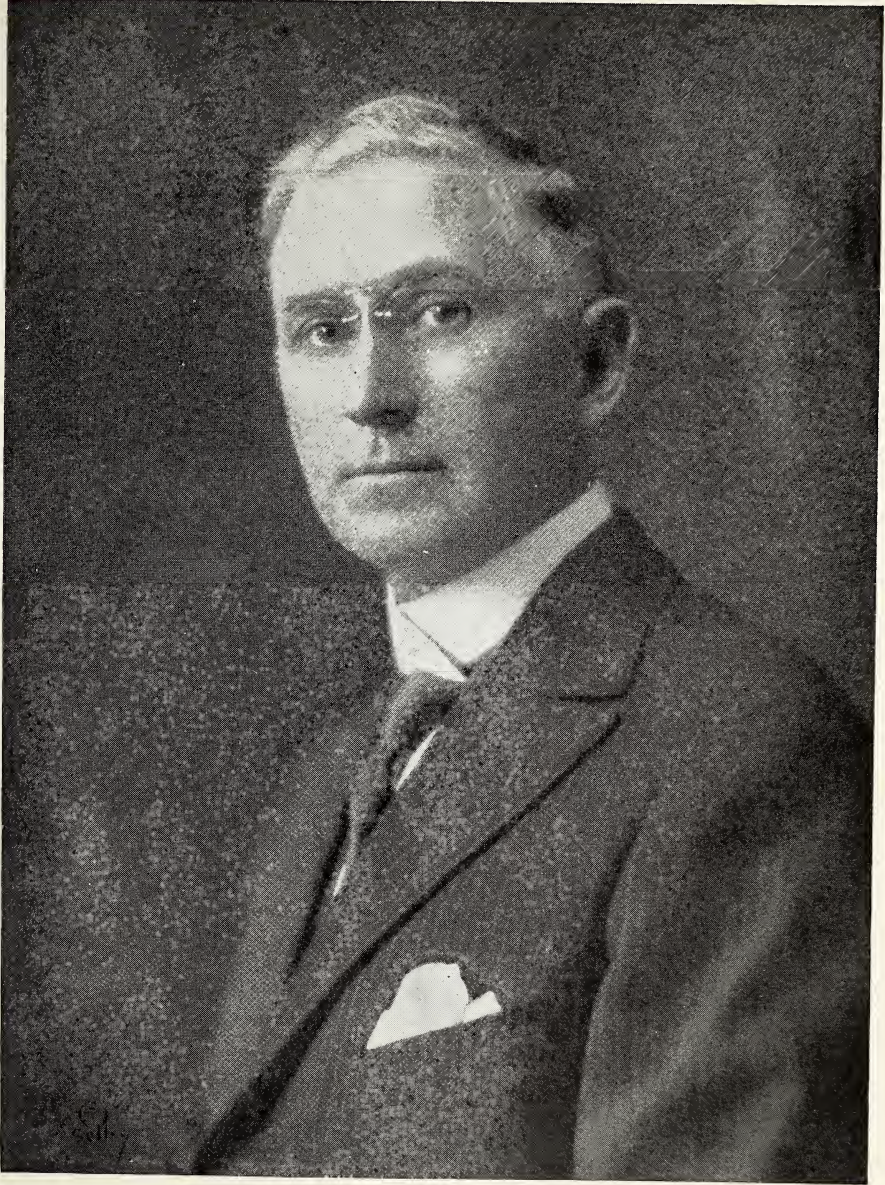
In 1904, Mr. Topping was made president of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, formed by the merging of two subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation,—the American Tin Plate Company and the American Sheet Steel Company. He served in this capacity until January, 1906, when he became associated with the syndicate which had taken over the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, of which he was made president and chairman respectively.

On the property of the Tennessee Company at Ensley, Alabama, there was erected a steel plant and rail mill, the first of a modern type in the South, and from this plant were turned out the first open hearth steel rails made in the United States by the modern process and with present-day equipment. In recognition of the high quality of the product obtained in this Southern enterprise contracts were closed in competition with the older rail makers of the North, with the Union and Southern Pacific systems under the Harriman regime, for the largest individual order ever placed with any one company.

In the fall of 1907 the ownership of the Tennessee Company passed to the United States Steel Corporation and thereupon Mr. Topping's connection with the company was terminated. He still continues in the management of the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

Mr. Topping is a member of the Sons of the Revolution; of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and of the Union League of New York City.

He was married to Miss Minnie C. Junkins, (deceased) in 1883. Two sons were born of this marriage—Wilbur B. and Henry J. Topping. On April 28, 1914, he was married to Mrs. Louise J. Manning. They reside at 555 Park Ave., New York City.



John A. Topping

WILLIAM A. ROGERS

William A. Rogers was born in Berkshire, New York, September 8, 1851, son of Dr. M. and Mary (Leonard) Rogers. He was taken as an infant to Cincinnati where his father had a successful medical practice, and the boy received his early schooling in that city.

In 1874 he was graduated from Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

Returning to Cincinnati, Mr. Rogers began his business life as a clerk in the employ of L. R. Hull and Company, a firm which did a jobbing business in three principal products of the Southern States, cotton, peanuts and pig iron.

His interest gradually centered in iron with the result that he and a business associate, formerly with the Hull Co., formed the firm of Rogers & Trivett, with headquarters in Cincinnati. Trivett soon afterwards died and this business venture ended.

But Rogers, undaunted at the turn of affairs, formed a new company with Archer Brown, then managing editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. This was called Rogers-Brown & Company, and was founded in 1880. It was the beginning of a great corporation and the foundation of subsequent partnerships which not only dealt in pig iron but in many other basic commodities.

He and his associates took over the property of the Tonawanda Iron and Steel Company who were operating the only furnace in the entire frontier at that time. In 1890 Mr. Rogers moved to Buffalo to be closer to the productive units and a second furnace was erected at Tonawanda, which was placed in blast in 1895.

The Buffalo Union Furnace Company was formed and furnaces were built on the Hamburg Turnpike. Soon afterwards the Lackawanna Steel Company's plant was removed from Scranton to Buffalo.

In 1904 the Rogers-Brown Company took in by merger the Buffalo & Susquehanna Company who had erected two blast furnaces on the Hamburg Turnpike at the Buffalo city line. Additional furnaces were added in 1911 and 1912, making four in all.

Mr. Rogers has been prominently identified with community service in Buffalo for many years. For two decades he has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Y. M. C. A. He was chairman of the first joint community war fund from which the present Buffalo Joint Charity campaign was evolved. Mr. Rogers is also chairman of the art committee of the Albright Art Gallery.

His life-time ambition was to spend his later years in the pursuit of horticultural studies which would engage his time in summer and in travel during the winter. His retirement was the consummation of this plan.



John A. Rogers.

JOHN MARSHALL

John Marshall was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, September 24, 1755 and died in Philadelphia, July 6, 1835. He received his early education at home and in the school in Westmoreland County, Virginia, where his father and George Washington had been pupils. Upon his return home he started to read Blackstone's "Commentaries", then just published as the latest authority on English common law, when the Revolution interrupted his studies.

Young Marshall was appointed a lieutenant in a regiment of Virginia minute-men, organized in 1775, of which his father was major. After serving in Virginia, he was sent with his company to join Washington's army in New Jersey.

During the winter of 1779-1780, Marshall, now promoted to a captaincy was in Richmond, Va., awaiting the raising of new troops by the state which he was to help train. He availed himself of the opportunity to read law for a short time at William and Mary College. He received a license to practice law in 1780 but rejoined the army and served until 1781 when he resigned and commenced to practice law in Richmond.

In 1782, he was elected member of the Virginia legislature and in 1783 was married to Miss Mary Willis Ambler, daughter of the state treasurer. In 1788 Marshall was elected delegate to the Virginia state convention, called to pass upon the question of ratification of the Federal Constitution and was one of the leading advocates of ratification. After the new Federal Government was established, Marshall joined the Federalist party and continued to serve in the state legislature.

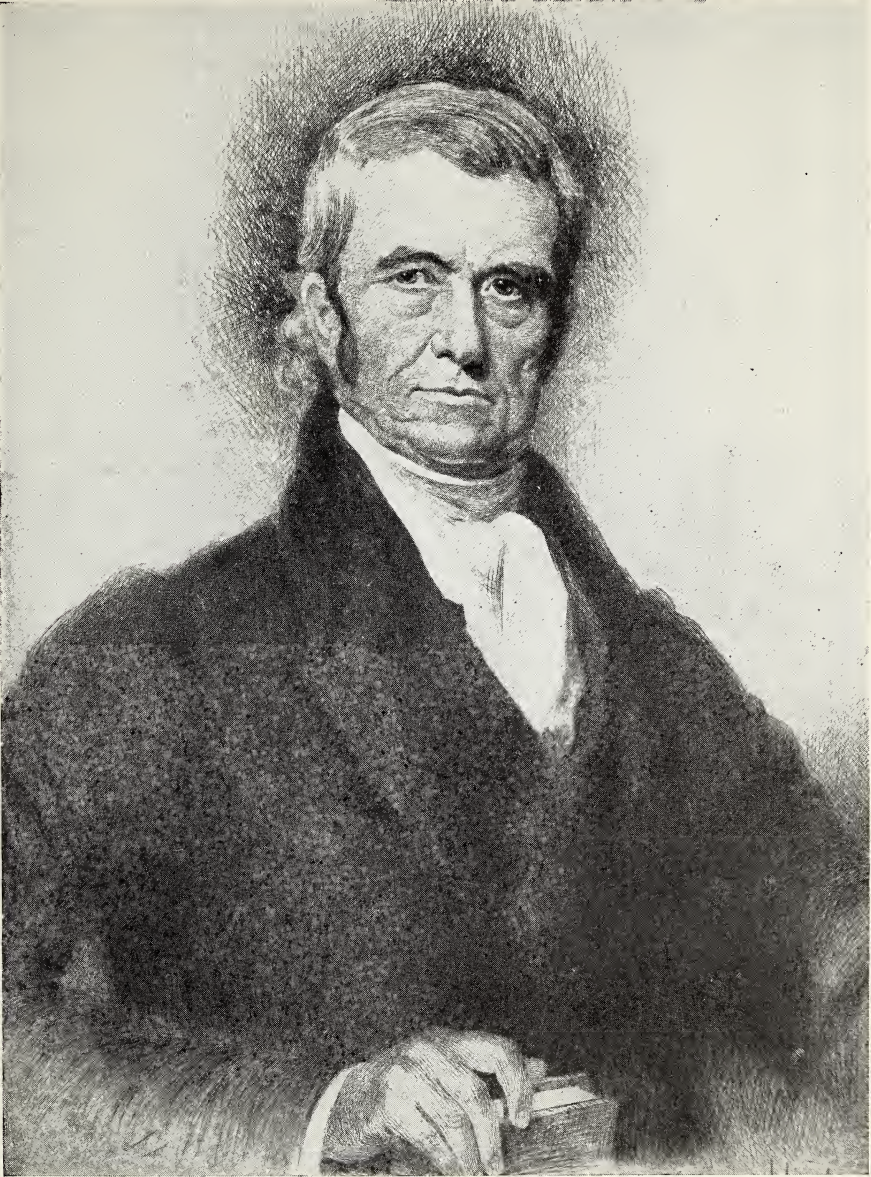
In 1796, Marshall appeared before the United States Supreme Court in Philadelphia to argue an important case and although only forty-one years old, was recognized as the head of the Virginia bar.

The following year President John Adams appointed him as one of the three special commissioners to go to France to negotiate a special treaty for the purpose of establishing diplomatic relations with the French Revolutionary government. Marshall took a leading part in the negotiations with Talleyrand and although the mission failed, the refusal of the American representatives to agree to pay any amount as a bribe to Talleyrand or to the French Government, met with the hearty approval of the people of the United States.

In 1798, Marshall was induced to run for Congress and was elected as a representative from Virginia. In 1799 President Adams appointed Marshall Secretary of State to fill an unexpired term in his Cabinet.

Early in 1801 Marshall was appointed Chief Justice, which post he held for more than a third of a century during the critical formative period of the government. By the power of his legal insight and his logic, he settled many perplexing issues in connection with the power and authority of the Federal government.

Marshall was elected by members of Washington's family to write a Life of Washington, the first edition of which appeared in several volumes from 1804 to 1807, a revised edition being published in shorter form in 1832.



J. Marshall

JAMES A. CAMPBELL

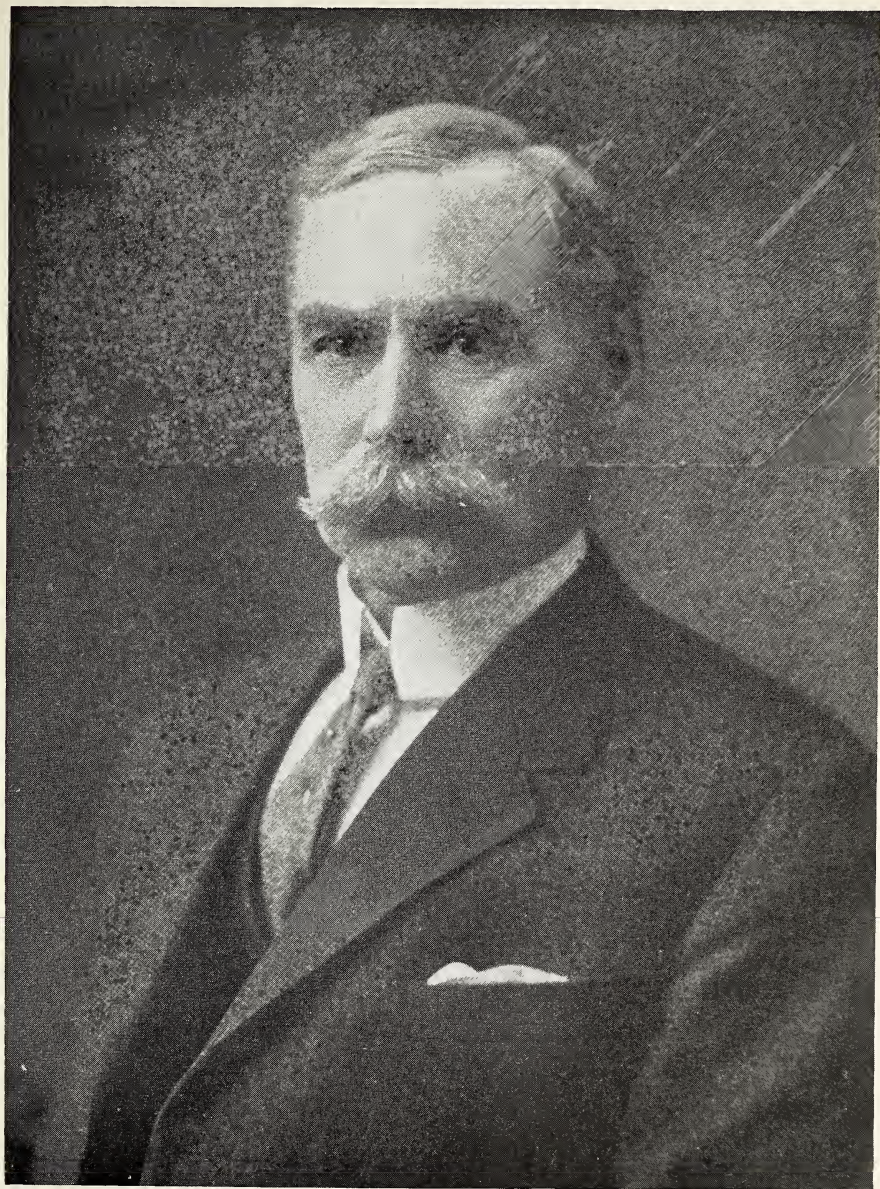
James Anson Campbell, widely known as one of the foremost executives in the American steel industry, was born at Ohltown, a village in Trumbull County, Ohio, September 11, 1854. His father was a native of this country and a farmer by occupation. Mr. Campbell attended the public schools and entered Hiram College. While a student in that institution, he received appointment to and successfully passed examination for admission to West Point Military Academy. Circumstances prevented him from adopting a military career, however, and soon afterward he became a clerk in a coal office in Youngstown, Ohio. After a brief experience in that occupation he engaged in the hardware business, and five years later organized The Youngstown Ice Company, which he conducted until 1890, when he entered the iron and steel business, becoming general superintendent of the Trumbull Iron Company at Warren, Ohio. In 1897 he resigned that position to become general superintendent of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company at Youngstown. When that company was absorbed by the Republic Iron and Steel Company, he was appointed district manager of the latter company in the Youngstown district.

In 1900, he resigned from the last named position and organized the Youngstown Iron, Sheet and Tube company (which later became the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company), becoming vice-president and general manager of that company. In 1904 he was elected president of this company, and has served continuously in that position for almost a quarter of a century. During Mr. Campbell's administration The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company has grown from a small concern (its original capital having been \$600,000) to the third largest steel company in the United States. It has now twelve manufacturing plants and owns ore, coal and zinc mines in eight states, employs 25,000 persons, and does an annual business of almost \$200,000,000.

While managing this great corporation with consummate skill and ability, Mr. Campbell always found time to take an active interest in the affairs of his community, state, and nation. He is still president of the Youngstown Ice Company, which he organized so many years ago. He is also connected with numerous other local enterprises and is usually called upon to head every local public movement of importance. During the World War he was chairman of the committee on tubular products and performed the arduous duties of that position in such a manner that he was decorated by a number of foreign governments, and publicly congratulated by the War Department.

For many years Mr. Campbell has been a director of the American Iron and Steel Institute. He is on the directorate of numerous banks and business enterprises, and holds membership in many famous clubs.

Mr. Campbell was married to Uretta Place, of Pennsylvania. They have three children.



J. A. Campbell

CHARLES M. SCHWAB

Charles Michael Schwab, whose brilliant career in the steel business has caused comment on both sides of the Atlantic, was born at Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa., February 18, 1862, his parents being John A. and Pauline (Farabaugh) Schwab. While he was a small boy his parents removed to Loretto, Pa., where he spent his boyhood and was educated in the common schools and at St. Francis College, located in that town.

In 1881, Mr. Schwab left Loretto and entered the store of an uncle at Braddock, Pa., where he came into contact with Capt. "Bill" Jones, then superintendent of blast furnaces at the Carnegie Steel Works. Captain Jones was impressed by the young man, whose smiling face, keen mind and engaging manner were later to win him the confidence and affection of Andrew Carnegie. He offered Schwab a place in the mills, which was eagerly accepted. In less than a year young Schwab had risen to the position of chief assistant to Capt. Jones. On the death of this great steel man, Schwab became superintendent of the Edgar Thompson Works. In 1892 he was made superintendent of the Homestead Works. In 1898 he was elected president of the Carnegie Steel Company.

In 1901 he had a prominent part in the organization of the United States Steel Corporation, being elected the first president of that giant concern. Mr. Schwab was the first man in the United States to receive a salary of \$100,000 a year. He occupied the position of president of the U. S. Steel Corporation for three years, resigning to purchase and reorganize the Bethlehem Steel Company, now the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, of which he has been the directing head since that time, being chairman of the board of directors.

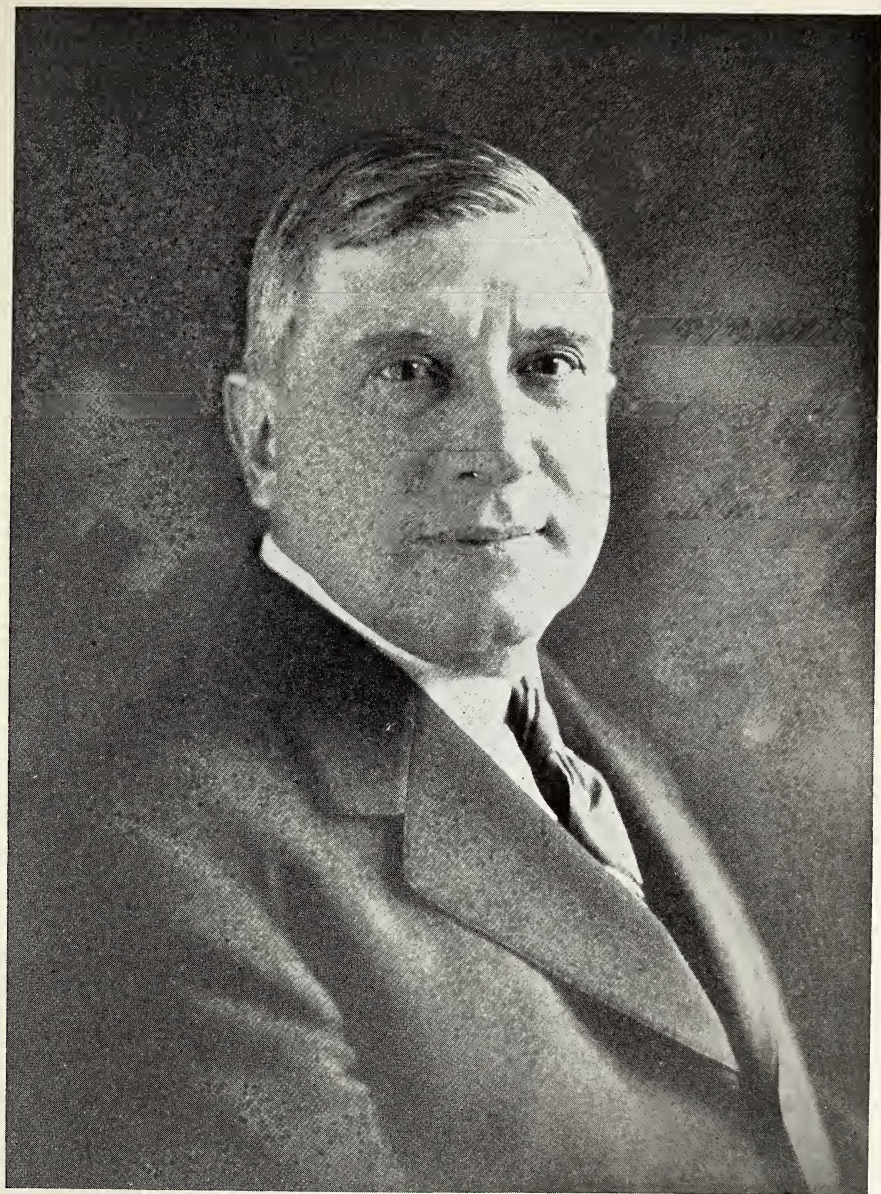
During his experience in the steel business Mr. Schwab achieved a reputation as "the greatest salesman in the world". He also acquired fame as a genius for organization and management, and is now on the directorate of a large number of the leading business institutions of this country. His Bethlehem Steel Corporation is the second largest steel manufacturing concern in the world.

At Loretto he erected, in 1900, a Catholic church costing a quarter of a million dollars as a memorial to his mother, who is still living and is the object of his constant solicitude and attention. Many other munificent gifts including several schools and churches, together with a sanitarium for children, located at Staten Island, N. Y., give evidence of his generosity.

Mr. Schwab is a fluent orator, an accomplished musician, and a remarkably well educated man.

During the World War he assumed charge of the U. S. Ship-building Corporation, and by his energy, ability and genius as a leader of men had much to do with the astounding record of achievement established by that organization. A few years ago the people of Loretto and vicinity erected on Schwab's estate a handsome marble shaft, testifying to their affection for him, and on this is a bronze tablet with the tribute paid to Mr. Schwab by President Wilson.

Mr. Schwab was married during his early years at Braddock to Miss Mary Dinkey, of that city. They have no children.



C. M. Schwab.

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT JR.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was born September 13, 1887, educated at Groton and Harvard, being graduated from Harvard in three years with the A. B. degree in 1918. He received the honorary M. A. degree from Harvard, 1919.

He went to work in a carpet factory, Thompsonville, Conn., for two years, then moved to San Francisco and ran a distributing branch of the same factory there.

In 1912, Col. Roosevelt came back to New York and went to Wall Street. He formed a partnership in Wall Street in July 1914, the name of the firm being Montgomery, Clothier and Tyler. During this time he was much interested in organizing the Plattsburg Training Camps. He attended the First Plattsburg Camp and two others.

Col. Roosevelt resigned from business at the beginning of the war, went to Europe early in June, 1917, with the first American Division, serving as major of First Battalion, 26th regular Infantry, and after as colonel of the regiment. He was wounded twice, given the D. S. C., Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre with three palms, and the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

He returned to the United States March, 1919, presided at the first convention of the American Legion, at St. Louis; and was elected to New York State Assembly from Nassau County, serving two years.

Col. Roosevelt ran for governor on the Republican ticket in New York, in 1924, but was defeated.

He went on an expedition under the auspices of Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, to Central Asia, collecting scientific specimens in those regions.

He is a trustee of Howard University, member of the executive committee of the Boy Scouts, national executive committee Outdoor Recreation Conference; and the Big Brother and Big Sister Federation. Col. Roosevelt is the author of "Average Americans", and a book on Central Asia, written conjointly with his brother Kermit.

He was chairman of the Naval Experts Committee of the Limitation of Armament Conference, Washington, D. C., 1922, and Executive Chairman of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, Washington, D. C., 1923.



Sam Roney

JAMES M. SWANK

James Moore Swank was born in Westmoreland County, Penna., on July 12, 1832, and died in Philadelphia, on June 21, 1914, aged almost 82 years. On his mother's side he was of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian descent and on his father's side of German Lutheran. His mother's ancestors came from the North of Ireland during the early part of the eighteenth century, while his father's ancestors settled in the Province of Pennsylvania, about the time William Penn was given a Charter.

When Mr. Swank was a lad his father moved to Johnstown, Pa., and the young boy attended a "subscription" school for some six or eight years in that town. Later he was a student at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.

Mr. Swank's father kept a store at Johnstown, and his son assisted in running it. As the boy grew older he taught school and also read law in Judge Pott's office at Johnstown. The law, however, did not appeal to the young man and he next turned to journalism. When about 21 years of age he became editor of a Whig paper in Johnstown which had had a rather checkered career, changing its name from the "Cambria Gazette" to the "Cambria Tribune" and again to the "Johnstown Tribune". This paper today has a large circulation and is one of the most influential daily papers in western Pennsylvania.

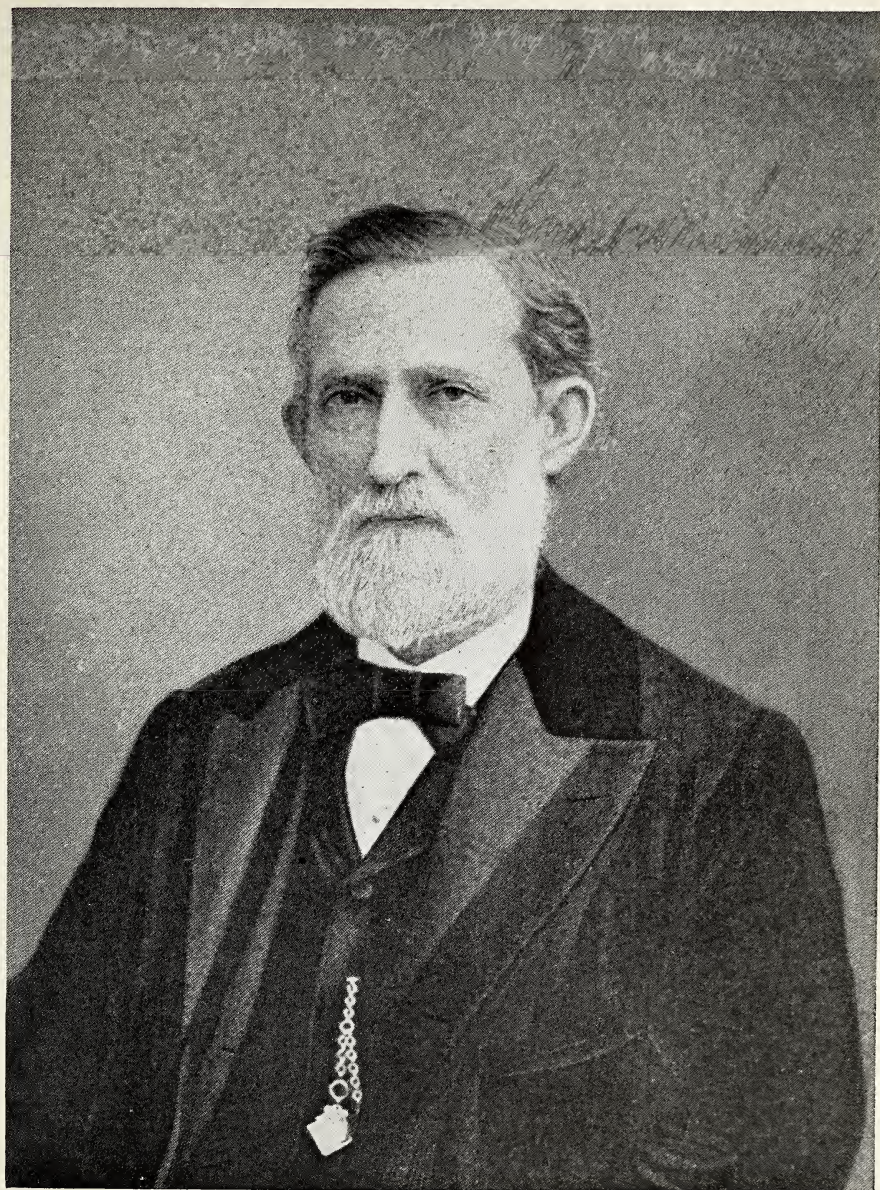
In 1869 Mr. Swank went to Washington, D. C. and became clerk of the House committee on manufactures, of which the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, general manager of the Cambria Company and later president of the American Iron and Steel Association, was chairman. Mr. Morrell was not re-elected to Congress in 1870, but Mr. Swank secured a position as clerk in the Department of Agriculture, and was assigned to the Division of Statistics. Soon after he was made chief clerk of the Department. While filling this position Mr. Swank wrote the first history of the agricultural department.

In 1885 Mr. Swank was further honored by being made vice president and general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association. Owing to his advanced age and poor health he resigned on December 31, 1912, after having served the association for 40 years—12 years as secretary and 28 years as vice president and general manager.

The work of the association was taken over on January 1, 1913, by the American Iron and Steel Institute, many of whose members were also members of the American Iron and Steel Association.

The following extract is taken from the editorial pages of the Iron Trade Review, of Cleveland, Ohio:

"James M. Swank will be remembered always as the man who put the United States ahead of all nations in the collection of statistics of the iron and steel industry. Prior to the time when Mr. Swank began his labors, some 40 years ago, little had been done by any nation toward the systematizing of statistics of any industry. Mr. Swank's fame might well rest on his achievement as a statistician. He was, however, much more than a statistician. He had the genius of the historian. His "Iron in All Ages" is an invaluable compilation of facts and his "Progressive Pennsylvania" and other works entitle him to high rank as a contributor to the history of his time."



James M. Swank

EDWIN ANDERSON ALDERMAN

Edwin Anderson Alderman, the first and present president of the University of Virginia, was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, in the spring of 1861. His early education was in the best schools of his native city, in Bethel Academy, near Warrenton, Va., and in the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. His first intention was to enter upon the practice of law, but he accepted for a year a position in a new graded school in Greensboro, N. C., and thus began an interest, in problems of education. In 1885 Dr. Alderman was made superintendent of the city schools of Greensboro, and four years later became a State Institute Instructor, in which capacity he entered upon a crusade throughout the State which resulted in marked improvements in North Carolina's educational system. Called to be Professor of History in the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College in 1892, he became, one year later, Professor of Pedagogy in the University of North Carolina, and in 1896, at the early age of thirty-five, was made president of this University—his Alma Mater. After four years of service here, he was called to the presidency of Tulane University, and then, in 1904, was elected to the presidency of the University of Virginia.

During Dr. Alderman's presidency, there has ensued a logical reorganization of the whole institution wherein its various schools and departments have been more clearly outlined and their educational and administrative functions definitely extended and defined. The line of separation between the college and university is now sharply drawn. The requirements for admission and graduation have been brought into closer relation to the standards of the educational world of today.

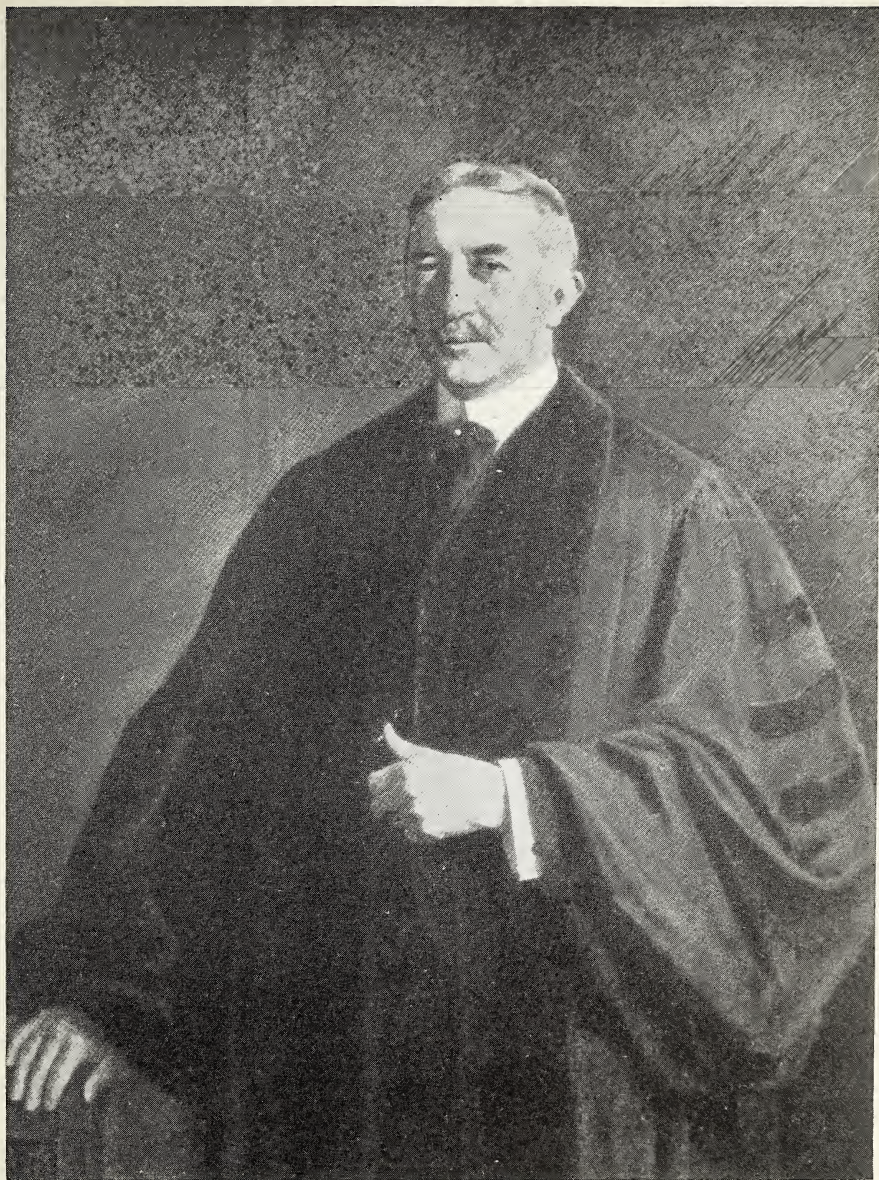
Emphasis upon the dignity and necessity of social service as the final aim of educated manhood has been added to the older and eternal concept of integrity, individualism, and personal attainment.

He is trustee of the Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C., member, Board of Advisors, Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass.; Board of Governors of Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation; honorary vice chairman of the Sesqui-Centennial of American Independence and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation.

He was also vice-president of the National Education Association (1903), and is a member of the Century Club (New York), the Maryland and Louisiana Historical Societies, and the American Academy of Sociological Sciences.

Many institutions have conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws.

Dr. Alderman is the author of a "A Brief History of North Carolina", "Life of William Hooper", "Life of J. L. M. Curry", "Obligations and Opportunities of Scholarship", "Southern Idealism", "The Spirit of the South", "Sectionalism and Nationality", "The Growing South", "Virginia", and "The Organization of Democracy". He served as Editor-in-Chief of the "Library of Southern Literature", and has a national reputation for his abilities as an orator and as an interpreter of southern and national life.



Edwin A. Alderman.

VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON

Sir Edward Grey, Viscount of Fallodon, British statesman and diplomat, distinguished equally for ability and nobility of character, was born April 25, 1862 in Northumberland, England. His family, north of England land-owners, has played a notable part in English history.

Edward Grey passed his boyhood in his grandfather's home, now his, Fallodon Hall, to which he is deeply attached. He was educated at Winchester School and Balliol College, Oxford University. His early inclination was not to politics but to sport and country life. He was a nature lover and student and a tennis champion. He succeeded to his grandfather's baronetcy in 1882.

In 1885, urged by his country neighbors, Sir Edward Grey entered parliament upon a local issue. For thirty-one years he represented his home constituency, Berwick-on-Tweed, as a radical Liberal.

Ten years later, in 1905, he entered upon his great career as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. During his term of service, longer than that of any other foreign minister, Great Britain was bent upon preserving the European status quo. The peace of Europe during this difficult decade was due largely to Grey's pacific, yet firm, diplomacy. His political memoirs, "Twenty-Five Years, 1892-1916," constitute a valuable diplomatic history and a clear analysis of the origin of the World War.

In all histories of the World War Sir Edward Grey will have a high and honorable place for his determined efforts to prevent it. But he was driven to lead England into the war and turned his energies to its prosecution. The formation of a close alliance against Germany was his work, and he also facilitated the entry of Italy. No other diplomat could have allayed American irritation at the British interference with commerce.

In 1916 he was created Viscount Grey of Fallodon, declining an earldom. In December, 1916, he went out of office with the Asquith government. He re-entered public life for a few months in 1919 when he came to the United States to represent his government in the many difficult post-war adjustments. Since then he has lived quietly at Fallodon.

No public man has been more valued and respected for personal character than Lord Grey. He left in the Foreign Office a tradition of steady work, resolute will, and clear thinking. His noble temper, democratic convictions and ardent love of peace command respect and warm liking in America as in England.



Grey n Ballroom

H. G. DALTON

Henry G. Dalton was born at Cleveland, Ohio, October 3, 1862 and was educated in the public schools of that city.

He was employed at the Erie Railway ore docks until shortly after the firm of Pickands, Mather & Company was formed in 1883 when he became connected with that company. He was admitted to membership in the firm in 1893.

Mr. Dalton is a member of the advisory committee and senior vice president of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. He is president of the Detour Dock Company, Ashtabula and Buffalo Dock Company, and the Interstate Steamship Company. He is director in the Athens Iron Mining Company, Balkan Mining Company, Kelly's Island Lime and Transportation Company, and the Negaunee Mine Company.

In 1925 he was appointed by President Coolidge to make a survey of conditions in the shipping board. Secretary Mellon and Secretary Kellogg, recognizing Mr. Dalton's abilities, suggested this appointment.

Mr. Dalton is vice president of Lakeside Hospital and is active in the development plans of the University Hospitals of Cleveland.

His wife was Julia E. Kaufholzz; they live at 12611 Lake Shore Boulevard, Bratenahl, and are members of The Country Club, Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, Kirtland Country Club, Mayfield Country Club, Rowfant Club, Tavern Club and Union Club.



Aspall

HENRY CLAY FRICK

Henry Clay Frick, American manufacturer and capitalist, was born on December 19, 1849, at West Overton, Pennsylvania, the son of John W. Frick and Elizabeth Overholt Frick.

When he was fourteen years old, he left school to take a job in a general country store at Mount Pleasant, a village about forty miles from Pittsburgh. Before he was seventeen he went to Pittsburgh as a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1868 he became bookkeeper in his grandfather Overholt's flour mill and distillery at Broad Ford, Pennsylvania, in the center of the Connellsville coal region.

At this time, a new industry was developing, known as coke making. Young Frick, realizing that the coke industry would likely become one of the leading industries of the state, invested all his savings and all the money he could borrow, in coal lands and coke ovens. In 1871, he organized the firm of Frick & Company, with 300 acres of coal lands and 50 ovens.

His business expanded until the panic of 1873 caused the coking industry to suffer severely. Frick bought out his two partners and gathered in other properties at bankruptcy figures, which eventually led to his control of the industry. When the financial depression was over, coke output rose day after day and the price went soaring up, making possible high profits. Before he was thirty years old, Frick was a millionaire.

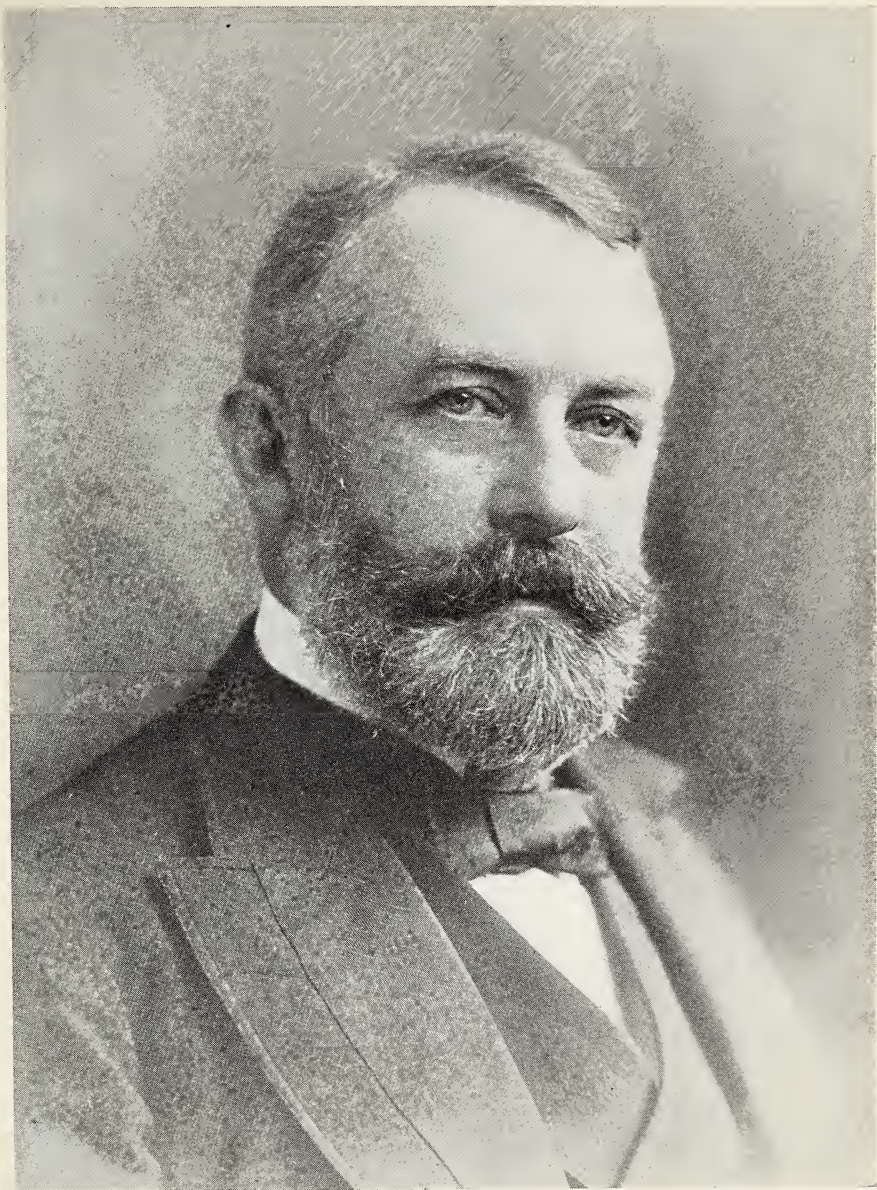
The coke industry soon became indispensable to the steel interests of Western Pennsylvania, and Frick entered into an alliance with the Carnegie steel firm, and by 1889 the H. C. Frick Coke Company controlled 35,000 acres of coal lands and 15,000 ovens in the Connellsville region. During 1889-92, Mr Frick was chairman of the board of managers of Carnegie Brothers & Company. Later he became chairman of the board of managers of the Carnegie Steel Company.

In 1897, Mr. Frick was made chairman of the board of directors of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, which was soon the largest coke producing company in the world. In 1901, when negotiations were opened for the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, Frick was called in to negotiate with the Rockefeller interests for the purchase of their vast ore properties and lake steamers, one of the most profitable acquisitions of the trust.

He also was director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago & Northwestern Railways, the United States Steel Corporation, the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, the Union Trust Company, and the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company.

Mr. Frick was married to Adelaide Howard Childs, of Pittsburgh, on December 15, 1888. He died on December 2, 1919.

Mr. Frick left most of his wealth to public benefactions. Aside from his bequest of a great park to Pittsburgh, he left \$15,000,000 to Princeton University, \$5,000,000 each to Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and gifts to a long list of institutions, including hospitals, many in Pittsburgh. To New York City he willed his residence with its art treasures and a sufficient sum for its maintenance as a gallery.



W. G. Fries

LEONOR FRESNEL LOREE

Leonor Fresnel Loree, internationally recognized authority in railway circles, was born in Fulton City, Illinois, April 23, 1858.

He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1877, having specialized in science and mathematics. That same year he began work as an engineering assistant in construction work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

After several months of varied experience he left this position and spent two years in the United States Army engineering corps making soundings along the Atlantic Coast.

He kept up his studies through these working years and passed the bar admission examinations.

In 1881, Mr. Loree went to Mexico as leveler, transitman and topographer in the construction of the Mexican National Railway from the Rio Grande to Saltillo.

After two years he returned to the United States and was made assistant engineer of the Chicago division of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, 1883-1884, then engineer, maintenance of way, of the Indianapolis and Vincennes division 1884-1886, of the Chicago division 1886-1888, and of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh division, 1888-1889.

From 1889 to 1896 Mr. Loree was superintendent of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh division and was general manager of the same from 1896 until 1901. Then for six months he was fourth vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh.

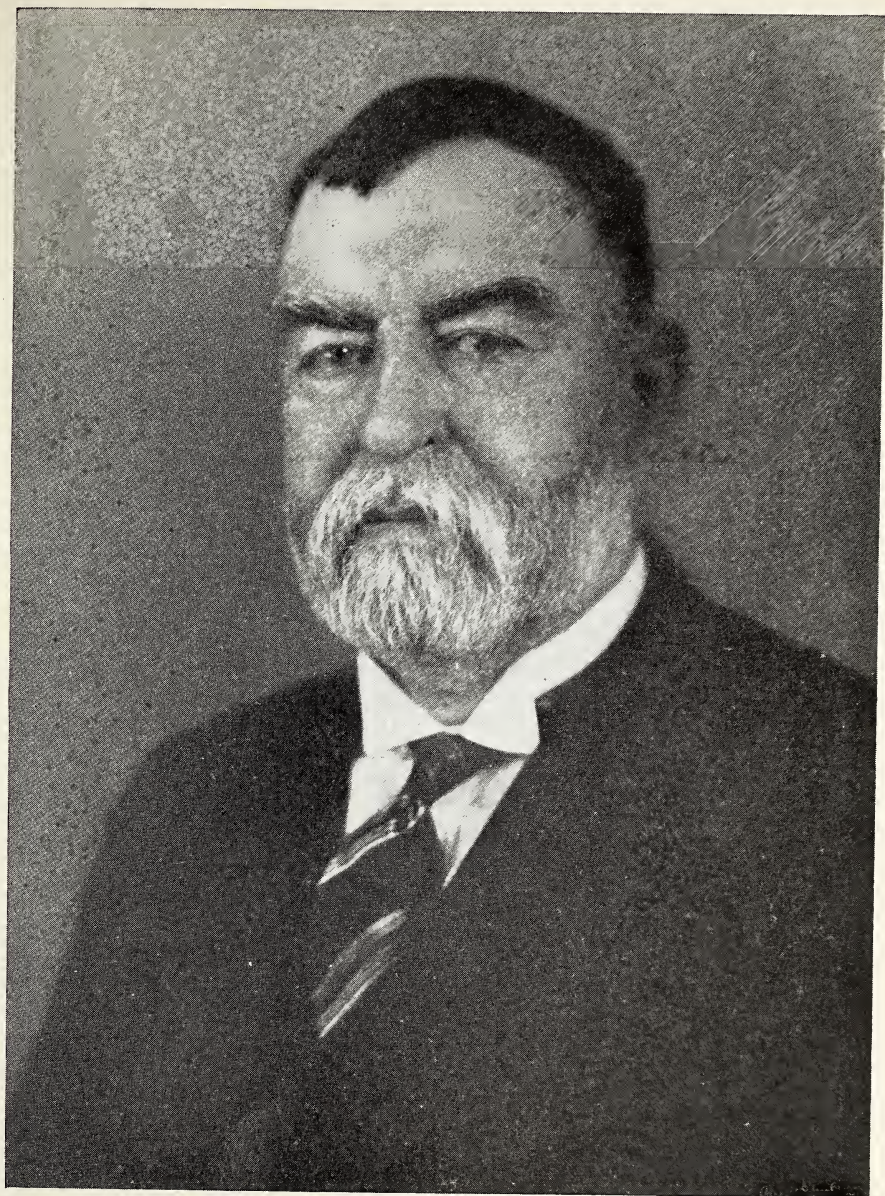
In 1901 he became president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and in 1904 president of the Rock Island Co. of New Jersey.

Since April 10, 1907, Mr. Loree has been president of the Delaware and Hudson Company and president of the 34 companies affiliated with it.

Since 1906 he has been chairman of the executive committee and since 1909, chairman of the board of directors of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company.

Mr. Loree is a director in various railway, banking, steamship and express companies. He was chairman of the United States delegation to the International Railway Congress held in Paris in 1900 and one of seven members of the Permanent Commission of the International Railway Congress at Brussels. He is a trustee of Rutgers College and of the New Jersey College for Women.

Mr. Loree initiated many reforms in railroad business. The different railroads under his management each in turn showed marked improvement in efficiency as shown by the increase in earnings.



T. H. Moree

ANDREW SQUIRE

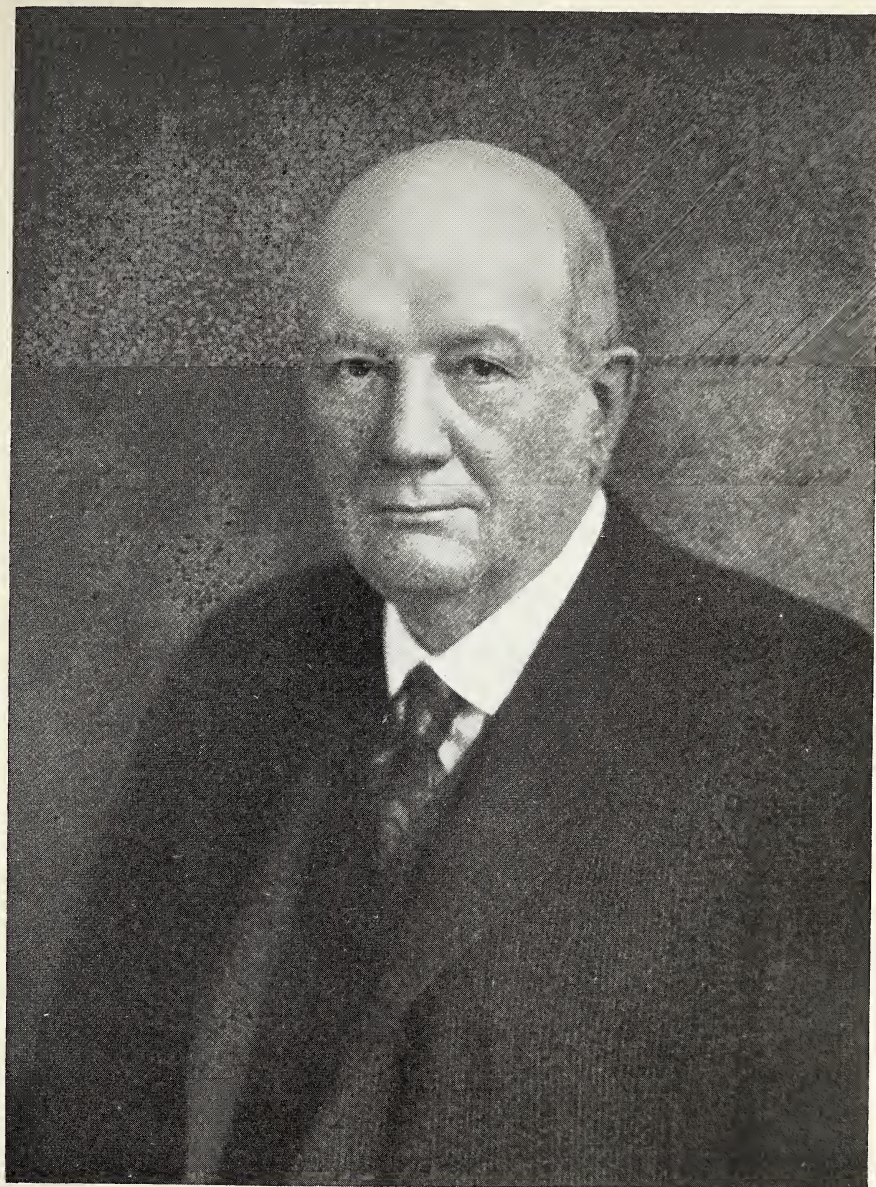
Andrew Squire was born at Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, October 21, 1850. His father, Dr. Andrew Jackson Squire, born in 1815, was a successful physician of old New England ancestry. His mother, Martha (Wilmot) Squire was also of old New England and Revolutionary War ancestry.

The earlier education of Andrew Squire was obtained in the public schools of his native town. Later he graduated from Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio. In 1872, he entered the law office of Cadwell & Marvin and began the study of law. In December 1873, he passed the bar examination and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He continued practice with A. J. Marvin until 1876 when Lieutenant Governor Alphonso Hart entered the firm, then becoming Marvin, Hart and Squire. In 1878, Mr. Squire retired from the firm and entered the partnership of Estep & Squire, continuing until 1882 when Judge Moses R. Dickey of Mansfield, joined the firm, which became known as Estep, Dickey & Squire until 1890. January 1, 1890, in association with J. H. Dempsey and Judge William B. Sanders the present law firm of Squire, Sanders and Dempsey was organized and is today one of the leading law firms of Ohio.

Mr. Squire is affiliated with the Republican party but has never sought for nor held political office of any kind. For a number of years he was a member of the Cleveland Sinking Fund Commission and a trustee of Garfield Memorial Association. He is a director of the Union Trust Co. and various other important corporations, and from April 1925-April 1926 he was president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

He is a member of the University Club of New York, Union Club of Cleveland, University Club of Cleveland and numerous other clubs and societies. He has achieved the honorable distinction of being made a 33rd. degree Mason.

He resides at Cleveland, Ohio.



Aubrey Aguirre

JOHN H. CLARKE

John H. Clarke was born at Lisbon, Ohio, September 18th, 1857, son of John and Melissa Hessin Clarke. He was educated in Lisbon schools and at Western Reserve College, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1877. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in October, 1878.

He practiced law at Lisbon two years, at Youngstown seventeen years and at Cleveland nineteen years until appointed by President Wilson, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, in July, 1914.

He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, July, 1916, and served until September 18, 1922, when he resigned to devote himself to the cultivation of a public opinion favorable to World Peace and to our country's joining the League of Nations.

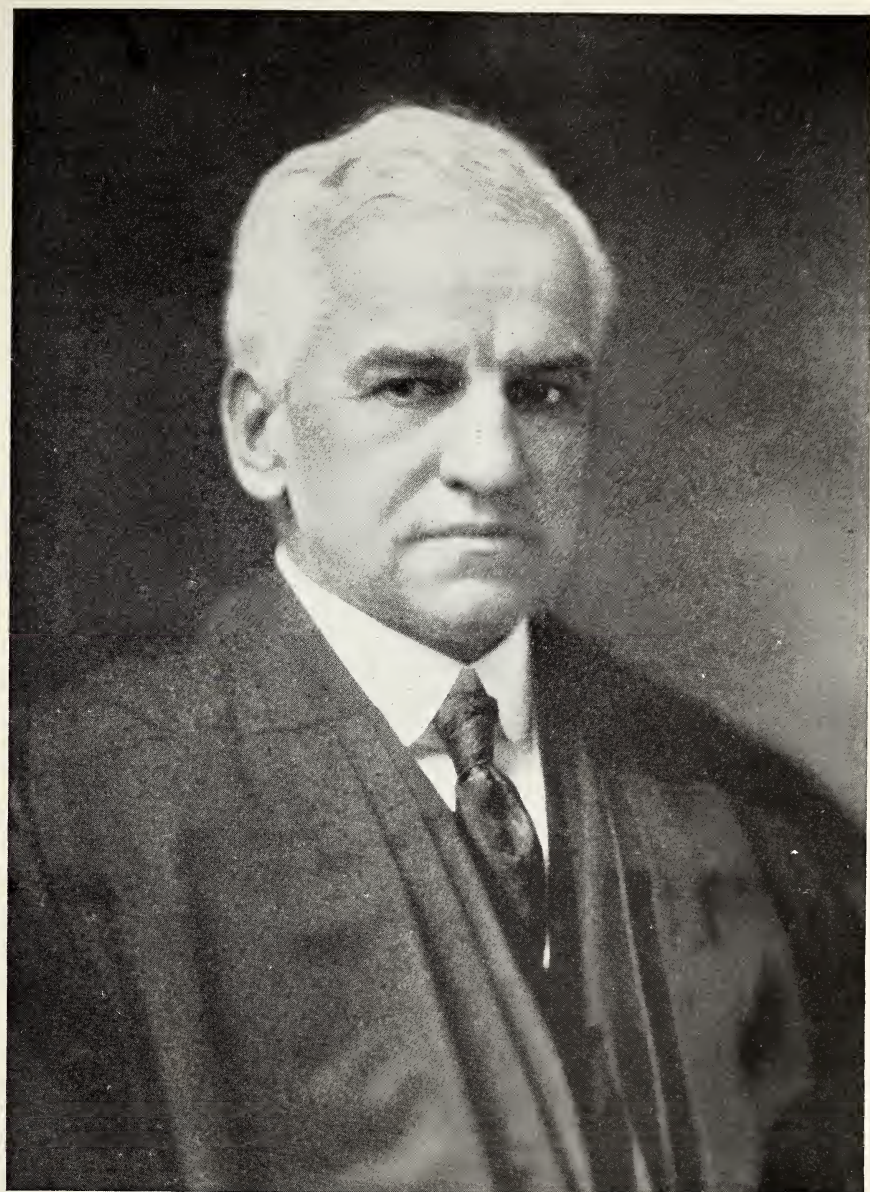
In explanation for his action in retiring at the age of 65, he made this statement:

"For a long time I have promised what I think my better self that at that age I would free myself as much as possible from imperative duties to the end that I may have time to read many books which I have not had time to read in a busy life, to travel, to serve my neighbors and some public causes in ways in which I cannot serve them while holding an important public office."

Subsequently he became president of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, conducting a vigorous campaign in favor of the United States joining the League of Nations and putting before the public what he considers "the greatest moral question that has been presented to the American people since slavery was settled."

Justice Clarke is a trustee of the World Peace Foundation of Boston. He was president of the board of trustees of both the Youngstown and Cleveland libraries. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Western Reserve University in 1916 and by Brown University in 1925.

November 4, 1926, he left Youngstown to take up his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, where he had formed many business and social connections during the years he practiced law in that city.



Sept 14th 1922.

Sincerely Yours
John H. Clarke

JOSEPH G. BUTLER, JR.

Joseph Green Butler, Jr., to whose capacity for making enduring friendships, this collection of autographed portraits is due, has played a most influential part in community and national affairs. This book relating the achievements of men and women in spheres of activity in which he himself is interested or has attained prominence, is, in a special sense, his autobiography.

Mr. Butler was born, December 21, 1840, son of Joseph Green Butler and Temperance Orwig Butler, at Temperance Furnace, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, a little village that grew up about a blast furnace erected by his father and named after his mother, so that, as Mr. Butler puts it, he was practically born in the iron business.

In 1842, the family removed to Niles, Ohio, where the father assumed management of a store connected with the iron works of James Ward and Company, the first rolling mill in the state of Ohio. The boy received his entire schooling at the Old White School-house then located on the site now occupied by the McKinley Birthplace Memorial. Among his schoolmates was William McKinley who became the twenty-fifth President of the United States. The friendship that sprang up in boyhood between these two continued and strengthened through later years until McKinley's tragic death brought it to a close.

In 1853, the Butler family removed to New Wilmington where the father took charge of the Tremont furnace owned and operated by Alexander Crawford and others. In helping his father whose main duty was to secure a sufficient supply of wood and to supervise its conversion into charcoal, Mr. Butler learned much about the process employed in running a blast furnace and about the management of it.

They returned to Niles after a year at New Wilmington and Mr. Butler entered the James Ward and Company's store where he held the position of clerk for three years, acquiring a fund of information about business methods that was of inestimable value to him. During the time he spent in the store he had occasion to see a good deal of the methods used in iron manufacturing for there was a close connection between the store and mill.

But it was the iron business and not merchandising that stirred his imagination and he soon worked his way into this industry by substituting in the ware-house of the James Ward and Company. Because of his faculty for keen observation and his sense of the value of systematic procedure he made many important suggestions for improvements and in a short time became manager of the rolling mill. This work so appealed to him that, when his father was elected sheriff

of Trumbull County and had to remove his family to Warren, Mr. Butler decided to stay in Niles and was invited to live in Mr. James Ward's household. Among the events that conspired to fire his imagination at this time was the visit to the Ward Company of William Kelly, the American contemporaneous discoverer of the Bessemer process of making steel.

In 1863, Mr. Butler left the James Ward and Company to accept the position of purchasing agent with Hale and Ayer of Chicago, in charge of their interests in Youngstown. He was then but twenty-three years of age. He continued with this company until the winter of 1866 when he entered partnership with Governor David Tod, William Ward and William Richards, organizing the Girard Iron Company which weathered the panic of '73 with Mr. Butler the only original partner left.

In 1878 he formed an active connection with the Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company to which he gave the best years of his life. He was then associated with the elder John Stambaugh, George, Henry, and William Tod and Nelson Crandall. At the death of Mr. Stambaugh who had been president of the Brier Hill Companies until the end of his life, George Tod was elected president and Henry Tod, vice-president. At the death of Henry Tod, Mr. Butler was elected vice-president and continued in this office in the Brier Hill Steel Company which was organized to succeed the Brier Hill Iron and Coal Company.

Joseph G. Butler, Jr., was one of the leaders in the movement to organize the first steel mill in Youngstown. He has been president of the Mahoning Valley Manufacturers' Association, the Bessemer Pig Iron Association, the American Pig Iron Association, the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce. He has been for years a director of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad, the Erie Railroad, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and many other important institutions that have been active in the development of this region.

To the sum of his achievements must be added an engaging personality springing from a strong human interest that has made all those with whom he has associated, personal friends. With a natural aptitude for politics he has taken an active part in every Presidential campaign since and including the election of Lincoln which has brought him into touch with many men of note with whom he has been on terms of personal friendship.

Throughout his life in spite of his varied interests and activities he has instituted many movements for the public welfare and has taken time out of a busy life to bring them to successful conclusions. Proof of his prophetic vision, practical sense, and strong determination is evidenced by his founding of The Butler Art Institute in Youngstown and The McKinley Birthplace Memorial in Niles, Ohio.

The Butler Art Institute is a dignified impressive building, of Georgia marble and Early Italian Renaissance in style, designed by McKim, Meade and White. In the galleries on the first floor is hung a permanent collection of paintings by American artists. A special exhibition room on the second floor is for temporary exhibitions

planned to give the public the opportunity to view current works of American artists.

The McKinley Birthplace Memorial, also of Georgia marble and designed by McKim, Meade and White, but in Roman Doric style of architecture, is dedicated to the memory of William McKinley of whom Mr. Butler has been an ardent admirer and life-long friend. McKinley was a protectionist from the time of his first speech in Congress to the end of his life and to his economic measures is due much of the prosperity that has come to this district. A monument of McKinley designed by J. Massey Rhind stands in the center of a court of honor. In the peristyle about the court are placed at regular intervals the portrait busts of men prominent in governmental and industrial affairs and associated with McKinley. Leading off this court on either hand are the library and auditorium. In Mr. Butler's judgment a memorial would better justify its purpose if it had a utilitarian as well as an artistic character.

It was following Mr. Butler's suggestion that Sulgrave Manor, England, the early home of Washington's ancestors, was restored and maintained as a patriotic shrine for Americans visiting England. In a book written after his return from Europe in 1909 he expressed the hope that such a plan would be carried out. After vainly trying to stir up an interest in this project here Mr. Butler discovered that a group of wealthy Englishmen had become interested with the result that the property was purchased by the English government and Americans were invited to participate in organizing the Sulgrave Institution now controlled jointly by English and American trustees.

In the fullness of Mr. Butler's most remarkable career, he has transmitted to writing many of his experiences. No one could speak with more authority on the development of the iron industry, the amazing growth of which is spanned by his life. Because of this, Mr. Butler's book, "Fifty Years of Iron and Steel," takes the first place among reference books on that subject. His "Journeys Through France in War-time" is the interesting report of the visit of the American Industrial Commission to France. The personnel of the commission included men of broad experience and of national reputation who lent dignity and standing to the enterprise which had for its purpose the development of the commercial and industrial relation already existing at that time between the two nations and to strengthen the friendship between them. The commission consisted of thirteen members, each representing a separate industry. Mr. Butler was the special representative of the iron and steel interests in America. He has also compiled a work of several volumes entitled, "Youngstown and Mahoning Valley" which involved much careful research to bring the records into accurate, complete and chronological form. "Presidents I Have Seen and Known" is a remarkable documentation of his political influence and activities. The work which is of greatest interest to his reading public is his autobiography, "Recollections of Men and Events." Written with charming simplicity and sincerity, this book, relating the personal, political and industrial events of his long and busy life is a convincing record of the remarkable achievements and a revelation of the indomitable character of the author.



Jos. G. Butler
1840. 1915

Jos. G. Butler

GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington was born February 22, 1732, at Bridges Creek on the Potomac, near Fredericksburg, Virginia. He died December 14, 1799 at his home at Mt. Vernon.

His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated from England to Virginia about 1657. The old English home of the Washingtons, Sulgrave Manor, maintained by a joint British-and-American board of trustees as a symbol of British and American kinship, has become a place of great interest.

George Washington was but eleven years old when his father died and, being only a younger son and child of a second wife, he received but a small share of the estate. His mother, Mary Ball Washington, a woman of high ideals and of unusual strength of character, became the guiding influence of his youth.

He started to school when he was eight but had to leave at fourteen to go to work. He was fond of out-of-door life and excelled in athletic sports and horsemanship. He mastered the rudiments of surveying and at the age of sixteen was commissioned by Lord Fairfax to survey a vast estate beyond the Blue Ridge in what was then the wild west. He passed the next three years of his life executing this commission.

His training in the school of experience was in after life a priceless asset, for after all, the greatest of Washington's qualities was his rugged manliness.

When he was twenty-one, he was chosen by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia to be the one intrusted on the perilous mission into the savage frontier, for the right of possession to which the French were challenging the English. In the French and Indian War that ensued Washington saw service in different engagements.

By the death of Lawrence Washington, an elder brother, Washington, at twenty-one, had become owner of Mt. Vernon. In 1759

he married Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis, a wealthy widow with two children, a woman of plain appearance but with common sense and solid character.

When the delegates to the First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia in 1774, Washington was one of them. During the Second Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia in 1775 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the American army.

His indomitable courage and the invincible fortitude of a people whose confidence in him never wavered, won the Revolution.

In 1787 Washington presided over the convention of fifty-five members who met at Philadelphia to draft the Federal Constitution.

In the Presidential election in 1788 there was no contest, for Washington was unanimously elected. He was to be inaugurated March 4, 1789, but because Congress was slow in assembling, the ceremony did not take place until April 30th. New York was then the capital of the United States. Washington stood on the balcony of the old Federal Hall in Wall Street, took his oath of office and made a simple and earnest speech.

Without any experience in civil administration, Washington was confronted with the supervision of the task of putting the machinery of the new government to work. How well he succeeded is shown by the fact that in the election of 1792 there was not a vote against him. Possessing astute judgment in selecting men he showed one of the greatest qualities of an administrator.

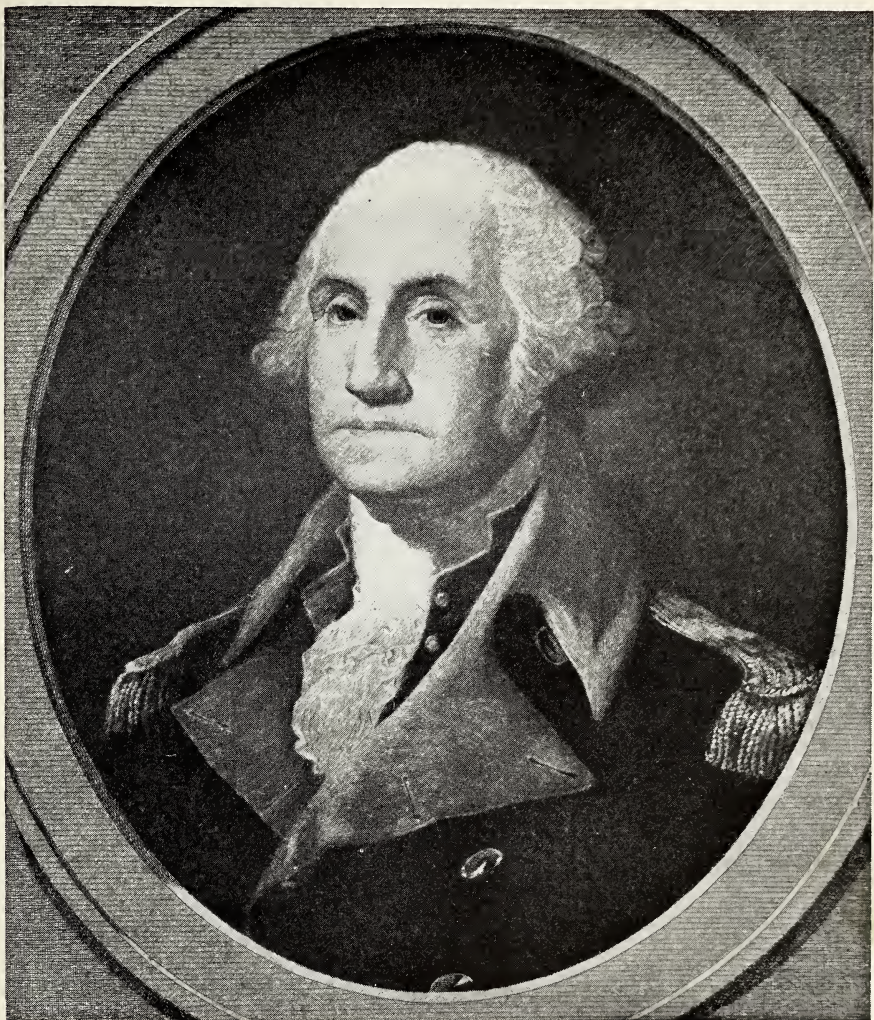
During the eight years of his administration he impressed upon the country the idea of the supremacy of the national government. By the Proclamation of Neutrality Washington kept the nation from getting entangled in European wars when it was in no condition for war. He succeeded in making a very important treaty with Spain and another with England. He sent the militia into Pennsylvania and quelled the "Whiskey Rebellion," which was a revolt against national authority. By the wise counsel of Hamilton our national credit was

established on a firm basis. In 1791 the United States Bank was chartered. In 1792 Congress passed an act establishing the United States mint.

Retiring from the Presidency, Washington returned to Mt. Vernon. Less than three years afterwards he died and the whole country united to do honor to his memory.

Among the many tributes his death called forth, the one paid in Congress by General "Light Horse Harry" Lee has been the most often quoted, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

In view of the fact that George Washington, more than any other man, contributed to the success of the American Revolution and the founding of the American Government, together with the momentous effect this achievement has had on human history, it is questionable whether any other human being in history has accomplished so much for the benefit of the race. Certainly no other figure commands greater veneration, and none will live longer in the annals of fame as an exemplar of sublime wisdom, courage, constancy and patience.



George Washington

MARTHA WASHINGTON

Martha Dandridge Custis Washington was born in New Kent County, Virginia, on June 21, 1732, the daughter of Col. John Dandridge, a wealthy Virginia planter, and his wife, Frances Jones Dandridge. Her youth was spent in a home of wealth and refinement, and she was trained in all the social and domestic accomplishments common to young girls of that time. She was a good performer on the spinet and an expert needlewoman. These accomplishments were then considered of more importance to a woman than what is now known as education.

She was married to Col. Daniel Parke Custis, in June, 1749, when she was seventeen years old. Colonel Custis died in the spring of 1757, and Mrs. Custis was left a widow with two children. Two of their children had died in infancy. Colonel Custis left an extensive and valuable estate, of which his wife was sole executrix.

Less than a year after her husband's death, she met George Washington, and on January 6, 1759, they were married.

In June, 1775, Washington was made commander of the army of the Colonies in their struggle against Great Britain. During the years of the Revolutionary War, Mrs. Washington usually spent the winters with her husband at his headquarters in camp with the army, returning to Mount Vernon in the spring, when hostilities were resumed. When at headquarters with the army, Mrs. Washington looked after the welfare of the soldiers, taking care of the sick and offering words of cheer and comfort to keep up their courage.

In 1773 her daughter, Martha Custis died and during the war occurred the death of her son, John Parke Custis. General Washington adopted her two youngest grandchildren as his own.

In 1788, Washington was chosen President of the United States and on April 30, 1789, he was inaugurated. About a month after his inauguration, Mrs. Washington joined him in New York, the first seat of government. The second year of his administration, the seat of government was moved to Philadelphia.

As "First Lady of the Land," Mrs. Washington conducted the drawing-room receptions with dignity and great formality, and rigorous rules of dress were observed. It is said that if the company did not leave before half past ten, it was graciously dismissed by Mrs. Washington. With all this pomp and ceremony, a very simple and thrifty life went on in the President's house. Spinning wheels were kept going, and all the clothes were woven and made by hand. Mrs. Washington managed her household well. She was up at daybreak, giving attention to all details of household routine, going about in a simple white dress and carrying a bunch of keys at her side.

On Washington's retirement from office, in 1797, they returned to Mount Vernon, where Mrs. Washington was cheerful and happy in her activities of social life and domestic duties, but soon to be saddened by the death of her husband, December 14, 1799. Mrs. Washington survived him but a few years, dying on May 22, 1802.



Engraved by J. M. Smith

Mrs. George Washington

JOHN ADAMS

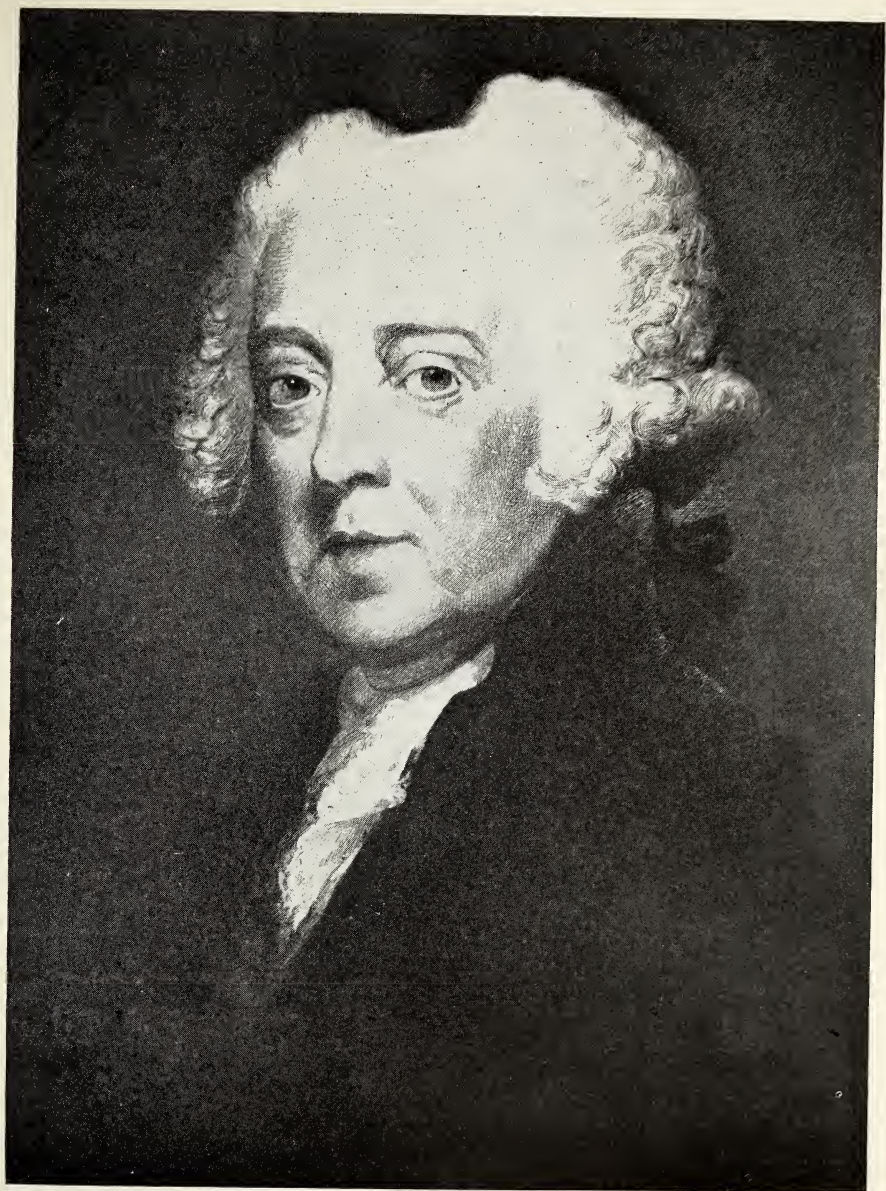
John Adams was born in Braintree, Mass. in 1735. He was a member of the First Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1774 to petition the King to redress their wrongs. Thomas Jefferson said of him that "he was the ablest advocate and champion of independence" in the Congress of 1776.

He was a member of the peace commission in Paris to negotiate peace between Great Britain and this country at the end of the Revolution. He was our first minister to England. He was Washington's Vice-President.

In 1796, Adams was elected President by the Federalists over Thomas Jefferson the Democratic candidate. According to a Constitutional law then in force the defeated candidate was made Vice-President. Thus Jefferson, his strongest opponent, was placed in a position of great influence.

The condition of home and foreign affairs made Adams' administration a fight from beginning to end. The French having trouble with Great Britain were insistent in their demands for aid and were enraged at America's refusal. They demanded money of our envoys as a preliminary to negotiations which brought forth from Pinckney the famous reply, "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute." War finally broke out and several French vessels were captured. But when Napoleon Bonaparte came into power, friendly relations were restored.

The Alien and Sedition Laws passed by the Federalists in Congress with the approval of the President were denounced by the legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia as dangerous and contrary to the Constitution. The Alien Law allowed the President to banish foreigners if their actions or influence seemed dangerous to the country's welfare. The Sedition Law was passed to punish those who were guilty of writing, speaking or publishing malicious statements against the President or the government of the United States. Although the laws were seldom enforced they roused a great deal of excitement and were largely responsible for the downfall of the Federalist party. Adams stood for re-election but lost. He was the last of the Federalist Presidents.



John Adams

ABIGAIL ADAMS

Abigail Smith Adams was born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, on November 11, 1744, the daughter of Reverend William Smith and Elizabeth Quincy Smith. Her mother was of the distinguished Quincy line. Abigail was never sent to school, because of ill health and in those days girls as a rule received very little education. Much of her time was spent at the home of her grandfather Quincy, who had a fine library, and under her grandmother's guidance she became interested in the reading of standard works of literature.

On October 26, 1764, she was married to John Adams, a young lawyer, who was very active in the cause for independence. For a number of years they lived a very quiet life, either in Braintree or in Boston. In 1774, he was sent to Philadelphia as a representative to Congress. It was necessary for him to make the long trip back and forth on horseback. Mrs. Adams remained at Braintree, managing their farm, teaching their children, manufacturing soap, and making clothing and other household necessities.

In February, 1778, Mr. Adams was sent as a commissioner to France with Benjamin Franklin. He took with him his young son, John Quincy Adams, then eleven years old. They returned to America in August, 1779, but a few months later, Mr. Adams was ordered to Europe again to help negotiate the peace treaties in Europe. This time he took both his sons, John and Charles, with him. In June, 1784, Mrs. Adams sailed, with her only daughter, to meet her husband in Paris. During 1785-1788, Mr. Adams was appointed minister to England, and Mrs. Adams spent three years with her husband and family in London.

Mr. Adams was made Vice-President in 1789, and they went to New York to live, which was then the seat of government. The following year the seat of government was moved to Philadelphia. In February, 1797, Mr. Adams was inaugurated President of the United States. They moved to Washington in 1800, since the government was to be established there. Mrs. Adams was the "First Lady of the White House," since John Adams was the first President to occupy the Executive Mansion at Washington.

After the expiration of his presidential term, John Adams retired from public life, and the remaining years of Mrs. Adams' life were spent with him in their peaceful home at Quincy (formerly Braintree), Massachusetts. She lived to see her son, John Quincy, appointed minister to Great Britain by President Madison, and appointed Secretary of State, by President Monroe. Had she lived a few years longer she would have had the satisfaction of seeing him hold the office of President of the United States, which his father had occupied before him. She died on October 28, 1818.



A Adams

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Thomas Jefferson was born April 13, 1743, at Shadwell, Virginia, beneath one of the foothills of the Blue Ridge, which was then the American frontier.

He was only fourteen years of age when his father died and as the eldest son he inherited the estate and became the responsible head of the family consisting of his mother and eight children.

In 1765 he entered William and Mary College. Events were then rapidly accumulating that led to the Revolution. Jefferson heard Patrick Henry give his famous oration.

In 1767 he was admitted to the bar. His law practice increased steadily. He bought the little mountain beneath which he was born and built upon it the "noblest house in all Virginia" for which he himself drew the plans, made the bricks and cut the wood. He made this house, Monticello, his home the rest of his life. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Wales Skelton.

He was a member of the Continental Congress and in 1776 drafted the Declaration of Independence.

In 1779 he became Governor of Virginia and succeeded in putting through many revolutionary reforms, abolishing the system of primogeniture which was the foundation of an hereditary aristocracy, destroying the religious monopoly enjoyed by the Episcopal Church by separating Church and State, and remaking all the courts and laws.

In 1782 Mrs. Jefferson died and Jefferson suffered a lasting sorrow.

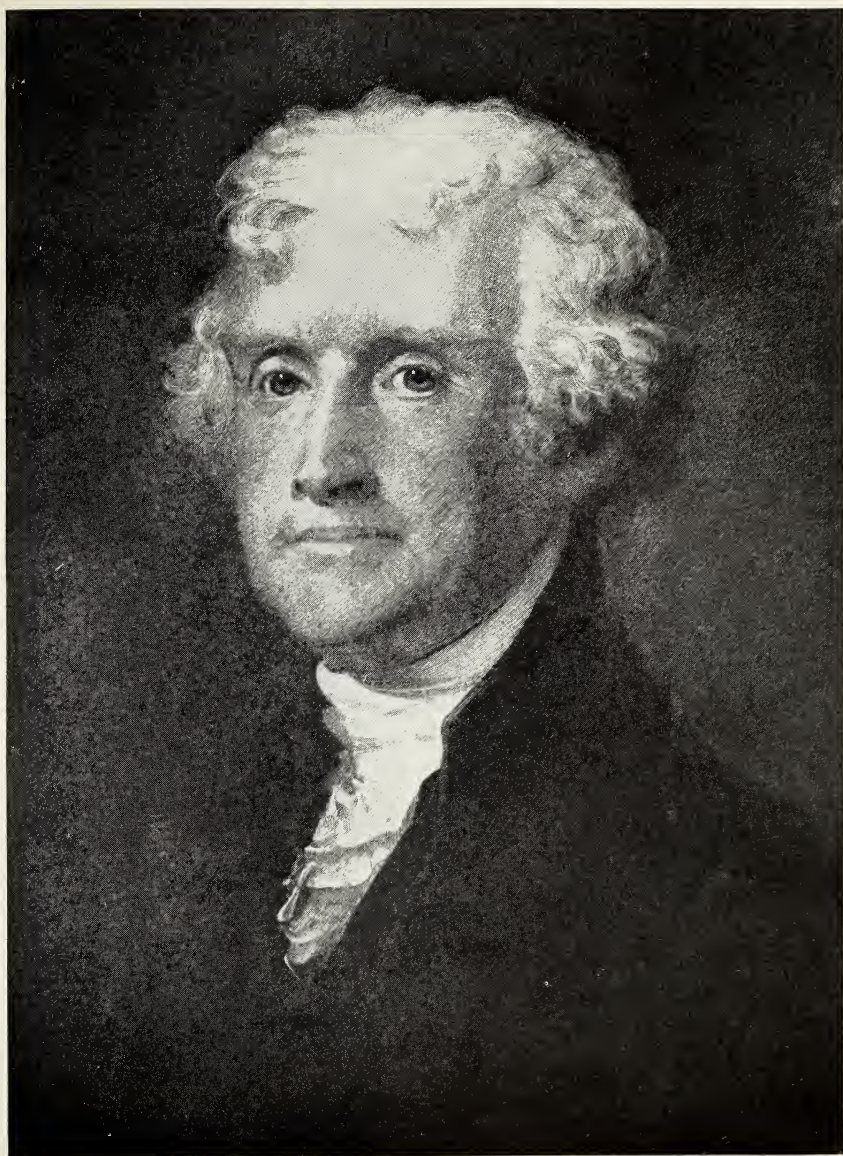
He reentered Congress 1783 and proposed the decimal system of coinage. From Congress he was sent as minister to the Court of France. This experience helped to crystallize his democratic convictions. Six weeks after the fall of the Bastille Jefferson left Paris to become our first Secretary of State, in Washington's cabinet, where he took his seat across the table from Hamilton. These two men were as Jefferson put it "pitted like cocks." Jefferson's party united in a common hatred of hereditary privilege. Jefferson believed that at the outset the Union needed to emphasize the Federalist policy of centralization but after the Union was established it must depend upon the people.

In 1796 Jefferson came within two electoral votes of winning the Presidency against Adams. In the election of 1800 Adams fell below Jefferson and Burr who received the same number of votes. The House of Representatives made their decision in favor of Jefferson.

When he came to be inaugurated Jefferson chose to go through the ceremony with extreme simplicity.

The chief events of his administration were:—the purchase of the territory of Louisiana thereby more than doubling the area of the United States, the exploration of this territory by Lewis and Clark, Fulton's invention of the steamboat, the prohibition of the importation of slaves.

Thomas Jefferson has maintained his position as leader of his party to the present day, his principles being the dominant belief and practice of his party.



Th. Jefferson

MRS. MARTHA JEFFERSON RANDOLPH

It is about Monticello rather than the White House that fragrant memories of Jeffersons' dearly loved daughter linger. Martha Jefferson was born at Monticello, Virginia, September 27, 1772, the eldest child of Thomas Jefferson. Her mother died when Martha was ten years old and from that time she became her distinguished father's lifelong companion and friend. In a letter written just before his death, he calls her "my dear and beloved daughter, the cherished companion of my early life, and the nurse of my age."

When Jefferson was appointed minister to France in 1784, Martha went with him and spent four years in an aristocratic convent school in Paris. After two years she was joined there by her little sister, Marie. Martha's school days ended abruptly when she was sixteen. She had fallen in love with the convent life and wrote to her father for permission to become a nun. At once he came and took away both girls. Miss Martha was introduced to the brilliant society of Paris and soon forgot about wanting to be a nun.

In October, 1789, Jefferson returned with his daughters to America to become Secretary of State in Washington's first cabinet. The following February Martha was married at seventeen to her cousin, Thomas Mann Randolph, who later became governor of Virginia.

Martha Randolph lived only four miles from Monticello at Edgehill, her husband's estate. Her letters give vivid pictures of a busy, happy, unselfish life. She was the mother of twelve children and educated all her daughters herself, besides superintending garden and dairy, spinning and weaving, and caring also for the well-being of her larger family of slaves.

When Jefferson was elected president, she was twenty-nine and had five children.

When Jefferson retired to Monticello in 1807, Mrs. Randolph removed there with her family. She was hostess there to innumerable men of note. The expense of entertaining these crowds of visitors crippled Jefferson's fortune and Mr. Randolph's bankruptcy and subsequent death added to their difficulties.

At Jefferson's death beautiful Monticello was sold. Broken by grief and loss of home, Martha Randolph went to her daughter, Mrs. Coolidge, in Boston. She bore poverty with firmness and courage, proposing to open a school with her unmarried daughters. This plan was rendered unnecessary by the gift of \$20,000 from the states of North Carolina and Louisiana in recognition of her father's public services. In 1829 she went to Washington, where she lived several years, and was treated with great respect and attention. She died suddenly October 10, 1836, and was buried at Monticello beside her great father.



M. Randolph

JAMES MADISON

James Madison was born at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751. During his whole life his home was at Montpelier, the farm which his grandfather had wrested from the Indians. When he was 21 years of age he graduated at Princeton College.

When the Revolution came he was physically unfit from over-study for military duty and went to the Virginia Legislature instead. He became a candidate for reelection but was defeated because he revolted against the custom of setting up drinks and was accused of being stingy. A dozen years passed before he had another opportunity to distinguish himself in public office. He diligently studied all governments, ancient and modern, to be prepared when his opportunity came. By sheer force of his wide and ready knowledge he took first place in the general convention which met at Philadelphia, May 1787 and drafted the main features of the Constitution.

With the rise of parties Madison took his stand by the side of Jefferson who made him his Secretary of State.

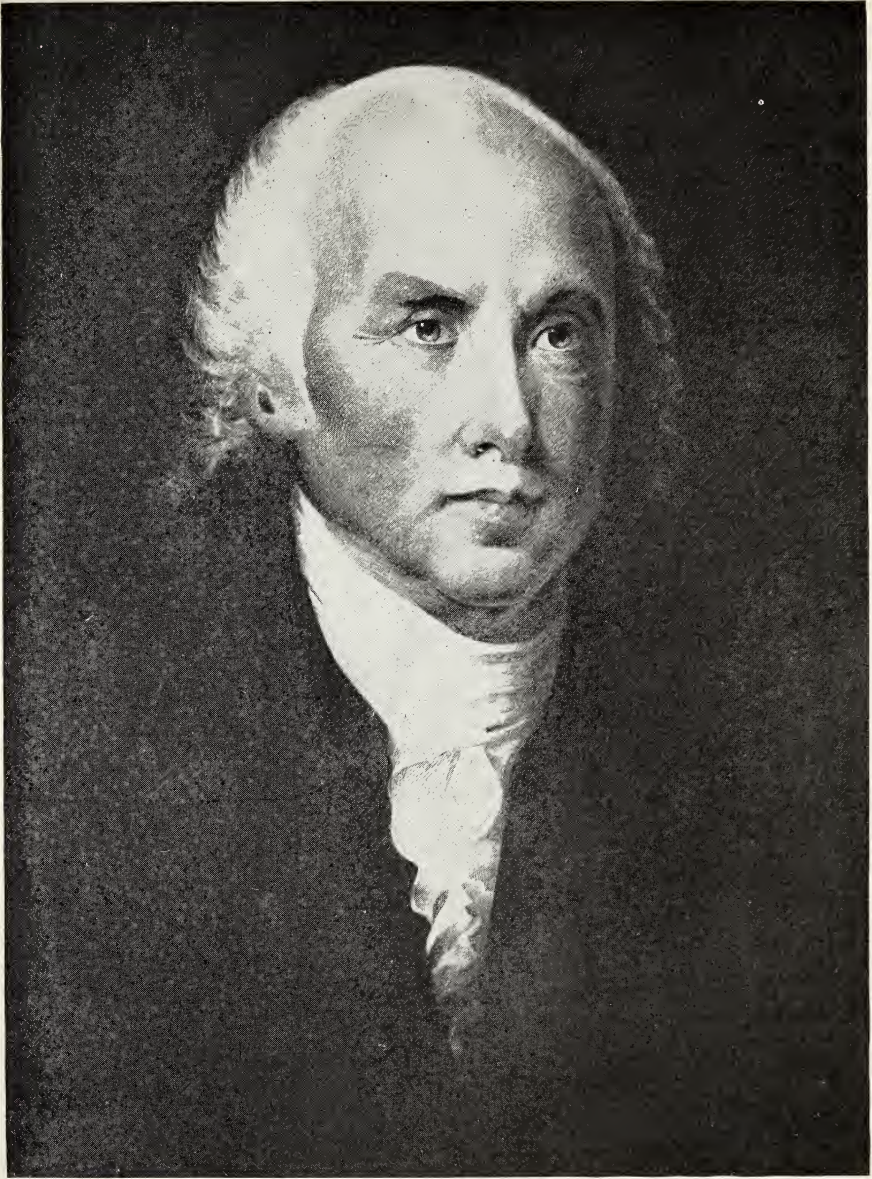
In 1794 when he was past forty he married Dolly Payne Todd. Her high spirits and attractive personality drew about her a court in which she radiated like a queen.

In 1808 Madison was elected President over the Federalist candidate, C. C. Pinckney by 122 electoral votes to 47. At the beginning of his administration the Napoleonic Wars were still raging and our ships were still forbidden by act of Congress to trade with either France or Great Britain. The loss of trade caused great distress and discontent. France and Great Britain had seized our ships, confiscating the cargoes. England's impressment of our sailors made the feeling against that country more bitter so that war was formally declared against Great Britain, June 18, 1812. The United States went into this war without preparation either of men or money. The war lasted until 1815 and the treaty that was signed at Ghent shortly before the last battle was fought was highly favorable to the United States.

Madison was one of the great lawgivers of our Nation and his greatest services to the country were performed before he entered the Presidency.

His second term expired in 1817 and he retired from public life only to emerge again to become a member of the Constitutional Convention of his State.

He died at the age of eighty-five, June 28, 1836.



James Madison

DOLLY MADISON

Dolly Madison, wife of President James Madison, was born in North Carolina, May 20, 1772, and died in Washington, D. C., July 12, 1849.

Mrs. Madison was Dorothy Payne, daughter of John Payne and was brought up as a Quaker. At the age of nineteen she married John Todd, a Pennsylvania lawyer and member of the Society of Friends. Her first husband died of yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793.

Shortly after the death of John Todd, Mrs. Todd met James Madison, while he was attending a session of Congress in Philadelphia, then the capital city of the new country. They were married in September, 1794, before a distinguished group of guests, including President and Mrs. Washington. Madison was one of the famous group of Virginia statesmen who were prominent in the establishment of the Federal Government.

Mrs. Madison, immediately after her marriage to James Madison, began to attract wide attention for her beauty, grace and tact. She was of the greatest assistance to her husband in his progress in public life.

During the exciting days of the War of 1812, especially when the British forces were attacking and capturing Washington and burning its public buildings, Mrs. Madison added to her laurels. She remained with her husband until the invading troops were about to enter the city and finally escaped with him to return in a few days to reestablish herself and her household in temporary quarters in a private residence until the White House was rebuilt.

As mistress of the White House from 1809 to 1817 she added much to her influence and prestige and to the success of her husband's administration. Many stories and traditions of her social achievements while presiding in the executive mansion at Washington have been preserved to history and Dolly Madison's personality has been admired and praised by all writers and students of the early history of the country, until she has come to be regarded as a standard for subsequent "first ladies of the land."



Mrs. James Madison

JAMES MONROE

James Monroe was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. When the Revolution broke out, he was a student at the College of William and Mary. He left his books to do his part in the great cause of liberty. When but eighteen he was one of the officers who helped to gain the victory at the Battle of Trenton. He carried a bullet in his shoulder, from that battle, to the end of his life.

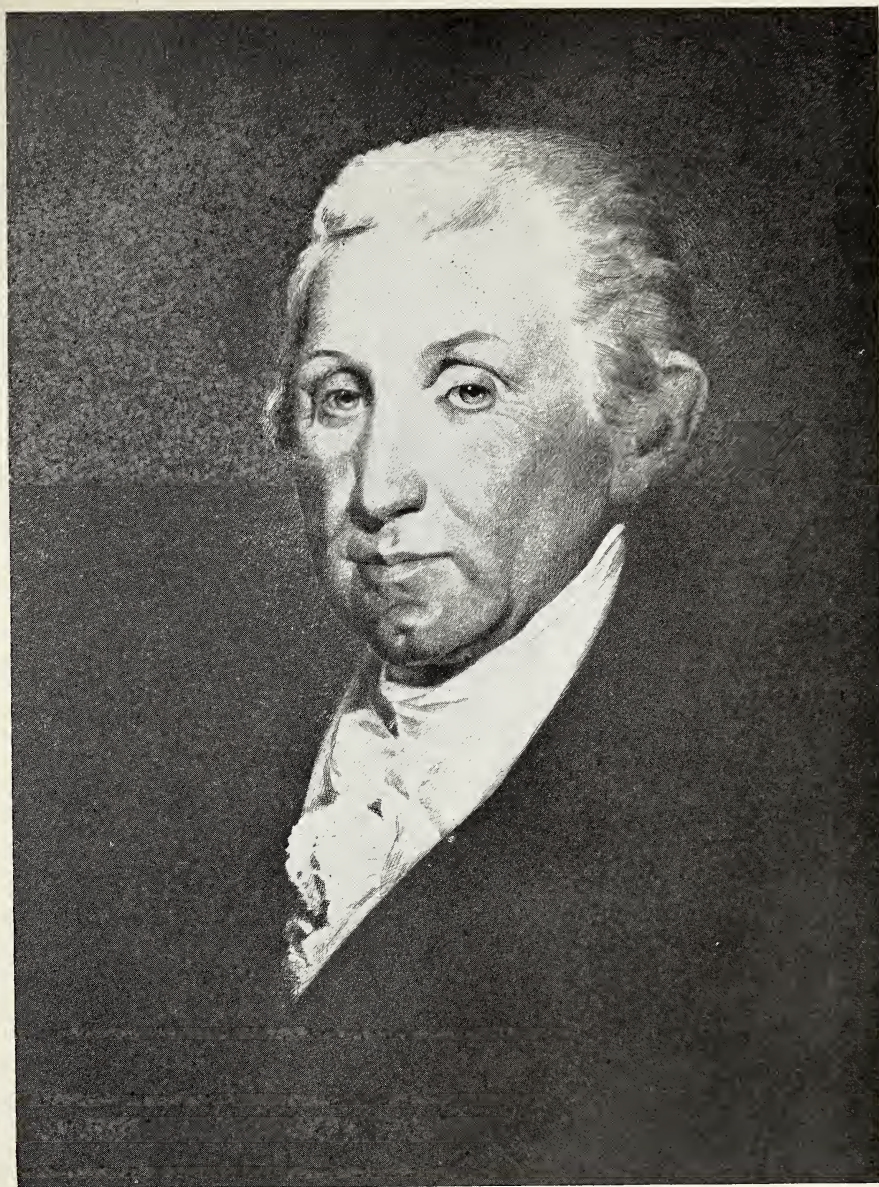
From the time he left college in 1776, Monroe remained in the public service until he left the Presidency in 1825, a care-bent impoverished man. In those forty-nine years he held such various positions as: minor military officer under Washington, 1776; member of the Legislature, 1787; in the State Constitutional Convention, 1788; in the Senate 1790-1794; Minister to France, 1794-1796; Governor of Virginia, 1799-1802; in the Diplomatic Service, 1803-1808; Secretary of State in Madison's Cabinet, 1811-1817; and President for two terms, 1817-1825.

Monroe was a Republican-Democrat and was chosen President in 1816 over the Federalist candidate, Rufus King, by a large majority. He formed one of the strongest Cabinets in history with John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State; William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury and John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, among its members.

Monroe spent the first summer of his administration in traveling through the New England and the northern states. The manufacturers, merchants and shipbuilders of those sections suffered severely in the War of 1812 and in the period preceding it by the stoppage of commerce. They bitterly opposed the war from the beginning and met in convention at Hartford to take measures to defend themselves. Monroe's journey did much good in bringing about reconciliation. Hence the period was given the name of the "Era of Good Feeling."

Four acts of constructive statesmanship marked the administration of James Monroe: the Missouri Compromise, which settled the dispute in regard to the extension of slavery for the time being; the Monroe Doctrine which was in short a declaration that America was for Americans; the acquisition of Florida by purchase from Spain; the pledge between United States and England that both nations disarm forever on the Great Lakes.

Monroe lived but six years after retiring from the Presidency, dying July 4, 1831—the third President to pass away on Independence Day.



Jane Moore

ELIZA KORTWRIGHT MONROE

Eliza, or Elizabeth Kortwright Monroe, was born at New York City in 1768. She was the daughter of Lawrence Kortright, formerly a captain in the British army. One of her sisters was the wife of M. Heylinger, Grand Chamberlain to the King of Denmark.

Her marriage to James Monroe took place in New York in 1786 while Monroe was attending a session of Congress as Senator from Virginia. Soon after their marriage they went to Philadelphia to live, where the seat of government had been removed.

In 1794, her husband was appointed American minister to France. During their residence in Paris, their elder daughter Eliza was a pupil of Madame Campan's celebrated school where Hortense Beauharnais, the daughter of Josephine, Napoleon's first wife, was also a pupil. Between these two pupils existed a warm friendship.

While in France, Mrs. Monroe, at her husband's request called on Mme. de Lafayette in prison, who hourly expected to be executed. Monroe himself finding Thomas Paine in the shadow of the guillotine had taken him from prison to the American legation and nursed him back to health. He was recalled for being too friendly with revolutionary France.

When Monroe was sent as minister to London and later to Spain Mrs. Monroe accompanied him. She acquired courtly manners and was accused of putting on semi-royal airs. She held it beneath the Presidential dignity to return calls. She mingled but little in the society of Washington, and always secluded herself from the observation of the throng.

Her health was frail during the later years of her life in the White House and she became more than ever a recluse.

After Mr. Monroe retired from office he and Mrs. Monroe returned to their home in Virginia. They had two daughters. One of them, Eliza, married Judge George Hay of Richmond, Virginia. Maria the younger was married in the White House to Samuel L. Gouverneur, of New York. It was to her home that Monroe went after the death of Mrs. Monroe in 1830. He died less than a year later.



Mrs. James Monroe

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

John Quincy Adams, son of President John Adams, was born July 11, 1767, at Braintree, Mass., and died in his 81st year at Washington, D. C. February 23, 1848.

Through this long stretch of years he was a witness to nearly every great event in the Nation's history from the Battle of Bunker Hill, at which time he was not yet eight, until the close of the Mexican War in 1848. His diary, a remarkable document, which he kept through the whole of this period, required twelve volumes when printed.

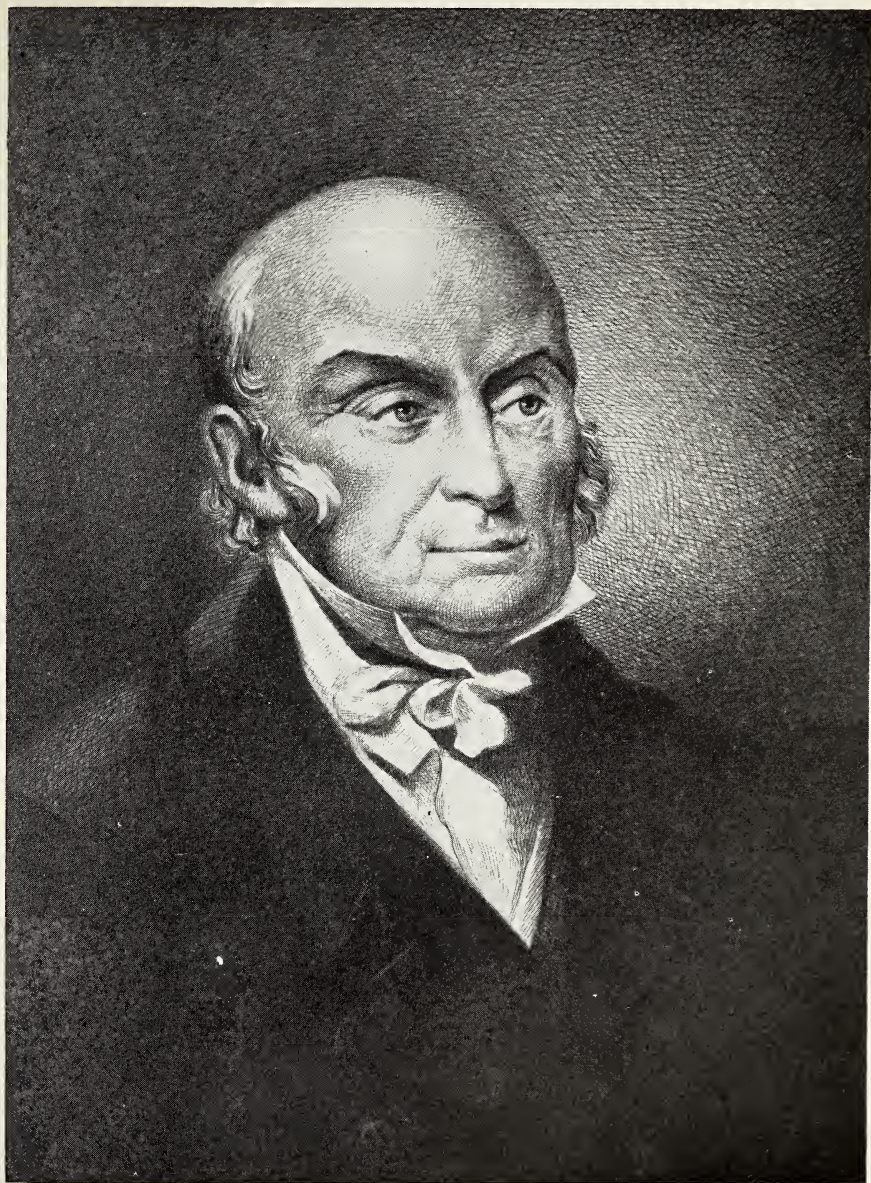
When Congress sent his father to France, John Quincy, then but ten years of age, was taken with him. At fourteen he was secretary of the American legation in Russia. At seventeen he entered Harvard College and, after graduation, opened a law office in Boston. Shortly after, he was appointed by Washington, Minister at The Hague. Except for a short period following his retirement from the Presidency, he spent the rest of his life also in the service of his country.

In 1797, he married Louise Catherine Johnson, the daughter of the American Consul in London, on the eve of his departure to Berlin, to which new post he had been promoted. In 1802 he was recalled and elected to the Senate where he supported the Democrats. By their influence he became minister to Russia, negotiator of peace at Ghent and minister to England.

In Monroe's administration, John Quincy Adams was called home from the Court of St. James' to be Secretary of State, in which post he played the leading part in obtaining Florida from Spain and in shaping the Monroe Doctrine.

In 1825, Adams was elected President over Andrew Jackson. Neither candidate got a majority of the electoral votes and the House of Representatives chose Mr. Adams President. His administration was marked by three important events: the completion of the Erie Canal, the building of the first passenger railway in the United States, and the first successful attempt at temperance reform.

When he came up for reelection Adams was easily defeated by Jackson. He planned to withdraw from public life but, after a year's retirement was back in Washington, representing the Old Plymouth Rock District in Congress. The abolition movement was becoming increasingly aggressive and petitions for the abolition of slavery were being sent to Congress. John Quincy Adams felt it his duty to present these to Congress which increased the ferment of hostile feelings. The house attempted to dissuade him by passing resolutions against the practice. Adams persisted against the opposition until it disappeared and so saved the ancient right of petition.



John Quincy Adams

MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams, sixth mistress of the White House, was born in London February 12, 1775, the daughter of Joshua Johnson, an American merchant who settled in England at the outbreak of the Revolution. Mr. Johnson, despite his long residence abroad, was a patriotic supporter of the American cause. He removed to France and was the financial agent of Congress in Europe during the war. After the peace, he returned to London as the first American consul (1785-1797) and it was there that Louisa was presented to society. The Johnson home was the gathering place for all Americans in England and so Louisa met in 1795 young Mr. John Quincy Adams who was at twenty-eight already an accomplished diplomat, minister to Holland. They were married July 26, 1797, and in October departed for Berlin, Mr. Adams having been appointed United States Minister to Prussia.

Henceforth until 1817, with an interval of eight years in Washington and Boston while Mr. Adams was senator from Massachusetts, Mrs. Adams lived in the diplomatic circles of Europe, mingling with the most courtly and cultivated society of the day. Mr. Adams represented his country in Prussia, Russia and England. Although Louisa Adams was a spirited, courageous lady, a good traveler on long, uncomfortable journeys, a gracious, elegant ambassadress with hosts of friends, these years of exile were hard.

In 1817 Mr. Adams was recalled to America to become Secretary of State to President Monroe, and Mrs. Monroe and Mrs. Adams, both schooled in the elaborate etiquette of old world courts, were together in Washington in the two most conspicuous social positions in the land. Soon criticism of their foreign tendencies arose. Mrs. Adams only gave weekly teas and returned visits, making none of her own initiative to newly arrived ladies or to wives of senators and congressmen, and her natural reserve and aloofness froze her less stately visitors. And so during President Monroe's first term a smart social war raged and questions of etiquette intruded upon cabinet discussions.

Soon after Mrs. Adams became mistress of the White House in 1825, her health began to fail. She held public levees or drawing rooms once a week and there was usually a large weekly dinner. Otherwise she received very little and went seldom into society.

President Adams was not re-elected and in 1829 he and his wife retired to their home in Quincy, Massachusetts. Although Mr. Adams was sixty-two years old, some of his greatest triumphs lay before him. He was elected to Congress and served for eighteen years. For Mrs. Adams these were quiet years, remote from fashionable turmoil, spent in the company of a few old friends with her books, poetry and music. Mr. Adams died on February 23, 1848, and his widow returned to Quincy to pass the last years of her life surrounded by her children and relatives. She died on May 14, 1852 and was buried beside her husband in the family burying ground at Quincy.



Louisa C. Adams

ANDREW JACKSON

Andrew Jackson, the first President born in a log cabin, son of poor Irish immigrants, was born in 1767 in the Waxhaw Settlement, Mecklenburg Co., North Carolina. An unlettered backwoodsman, he presented a strong contrast to John Quincy Adams, who preceded him. In the hard rough life of his primitive world he acquired an education which molded him into a rugged, fearless man, headstrong but absolutely honest, excelling in out-of-door feats of skill and daring.

He fought in the Revolution when he was but fourteen and was taken prisoner by the English and scarred for life by a British officer whose boots he refused to brush. His father had died many years before and the Revolution now caused him to lose his mother and two brothers.

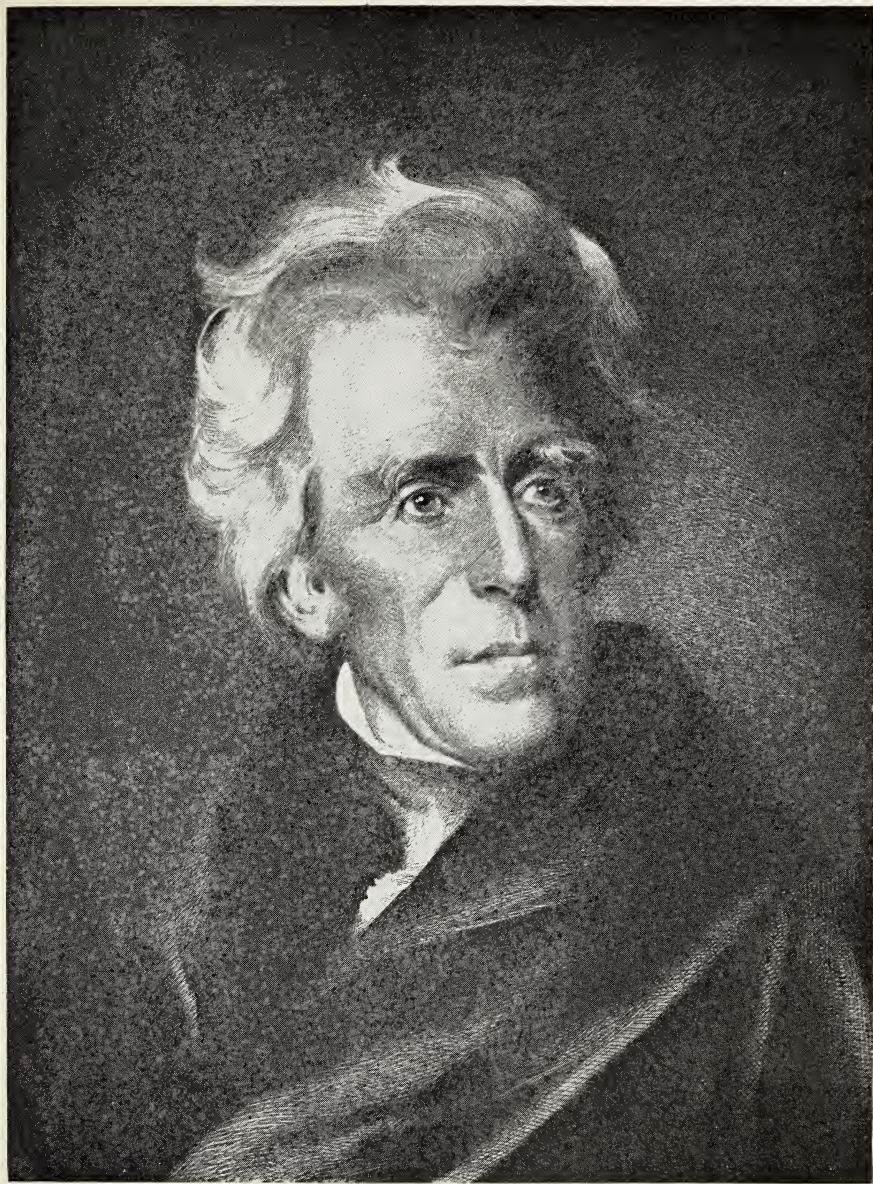
In 1784 he began the study of law in Salisbury, North Carolina. Four years later he opened up a law office in Nashville, Tennessee. In 1781 he married Mrs. Rachel Donaldson Robards.

During the War of 1812, Jackson was appointed a general in the regular army. His brilliant victories over the Indians, who had been aroused by the general fighting and had seized the opportunity to strike, won him the affectionate nick-name "Old Hickory." After crushing the Indians he marched on to the defense of New Orleans and repulsed the British. These successes made Jackson famous throughout the United States.

In 1828, General Jackson was elected President of the United States on the Democratic ticket by a large majority over John Quincy Adams. He found at Washington the beginnings of an official aristocracy with a prevalent belief that he was the special representative of that portion of the people opposed to class distinctions, and there was much official and social opposition to him. Jackson overcame this by removing from office practically all incumbents and replacing them with others of his own habit of thought, which meant, of course, of his own party. Thus he began the system expressed in the slogan, "To the victors belong the spoils." But the truth is that Jackson rendered an inestimable service to his country by eradicating an evil that might later have been a serious menace to popular government.

Jackson's administration stands forth also because of two other decisions. One of these was the overthrow of the United States Bank. Jackson felt that because one-half of the Bank's deposits were public moneys but only one-fifth of its directors were appointed by the Government, it was a money monopoly that was dangerous. He therefore vetoed the bill for rechartering it. Unfortunately nothing was provided to take the place of the United States Bank. Those opposed to Jackson's measures formed a new political party called Whigs.

Shortly before Jackson's inauguration Congress passed the first tariff framed for the benefit of American manufacturers by imposing a tax on imported goods. South Carolina resisted the tariff and defied the government. Jackson's pre-eminent service to the country was rendered in his battle with nullification for by his vigorous action he postponed for nearly thirty years the catastrophe of the Civil War by nipping disunion in the bud.



Andrew Jackson

RACHEL DONELSON ROBARDS JACKSON

Rachel Donelson, born in North Carolina in 1767, was the daughter of Col. John Donelson, a surveyor and influential citizen, who in 1779, after a 2,000 mile journey from Virginia by rivers, settled near Nashville, Tenn. His daughter was the best horsewoman and dancer in that part of the country. From Tennessee they moved to Kentucky where Rachel was married to Lewis Robards, a man of good family, but of a jealous and suspicious disposition. They lived together very unhappily and finally separated.

In 1791 she was married to Andrew Jackson, who believed that the Legislature of Virginia had granted her husband a divorce. The divorce was not actually granted until 1793, and Jackson immediately procured another license and had another ceremony performed in 1794. There is no good evidence that Jackson's wife was unfaithful or that Jackson was not acting in good faith and in the honest belief that a divorce had been granted. Subsequent events proved this marriage to be one of the happiest that was ever formed. Nothing could exceed the admiration, and love of General Jackson for his wife.

Mrs. Jackson was a noble woman. She was a good manager, kind to her servants, and a generous and hospitable neighbor.

She had no children of her own, but General Jackson adopted one of her sister's children, a boy, who was named Andrew Jackson, Jr. and who was the sole heir of the General's large estate.

The cruel misrepresentations of political opponents had crushed the heart of Rachel Jackson, and ended her days before her husband took possession of the White House. She was denied the gratification of accompanying him to Washington, and of gracing the White House. She died in 1828, the year of Jackson's election to the Presidency.



Mrs. Andrew Jackson

MARTIN VAN BUREN

Martin Van Buren, the first of the Presidents to have been born under the American flag was of Dutch descent on both sides. He was born in a little village on the east bank of the Hudson called Kinderhook, Dec. 5, 1782.

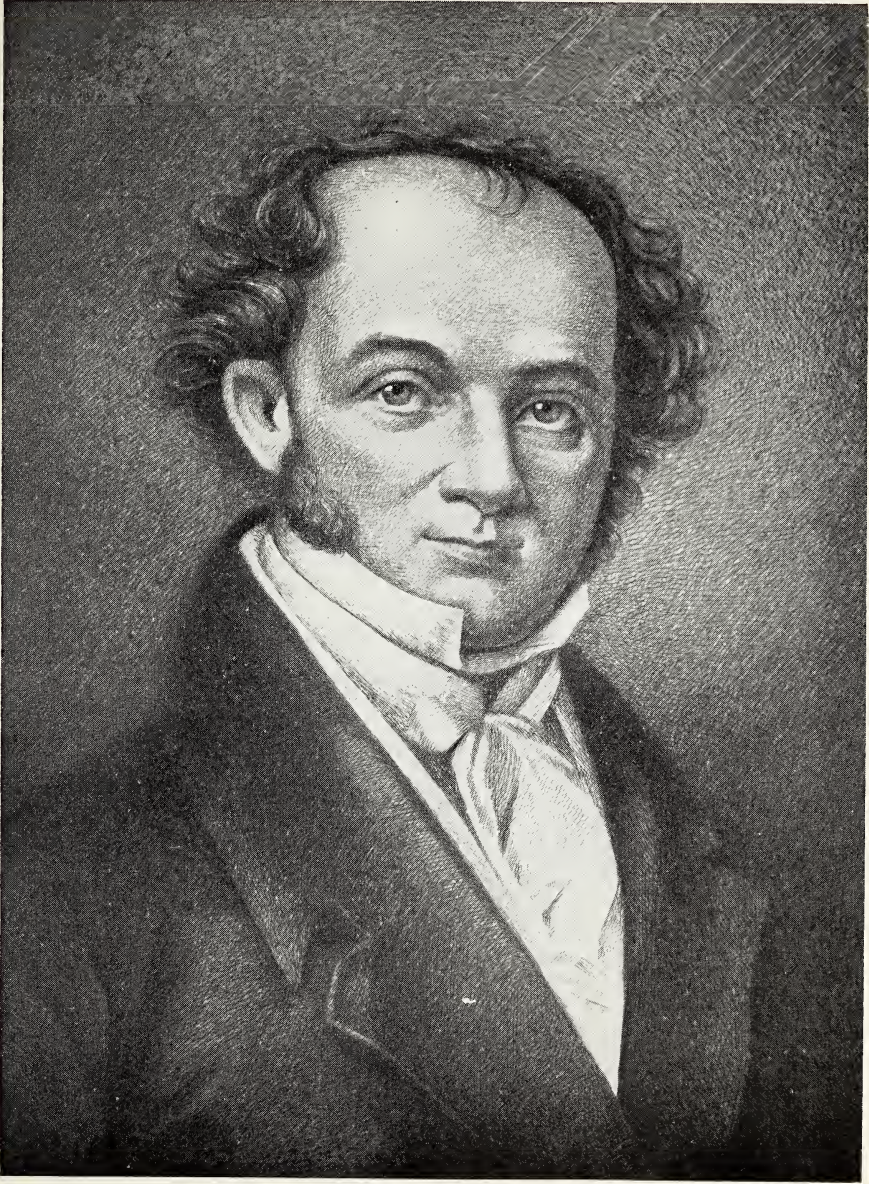
At fourteen years of age, he left school and entered a law office in his native town and won high rank in his profession. He was early interested in politics. Before he was of age he was chosen a delegate to a political convention. He held a county office at twenty-five and was elected to the State Senate at thirty. He was Attorney-general of the state of New York at thirty-two. In 1819 his wife, Hanna Hoes Van Buren whom he had married in 1807 died, leaving him four sons. He never remarried but remained loyal through forty-three years of widowhood.

His law practice was so successful that he was able to retire from the profession when he was but forty. He was elected a senator of the United States in 1821 and remained in that office until 1829. In 1828 he became Jackson's campaign manager. Later he was elected Governor of New York but resigned after two months to become Secretary of State in Jackson's Cabinet. From that time he became Jackson's choice of a successor to the Presidency and after two years in the Cabinet was sent as minister to England in 1831. In 1832 before he had returned from England he was nominated as Vice-President in Jackson's second term.

In 1836 he was elected President by the Democratic party over William Henry Harrison, the Whig candidate. The most important event of his administration was the panic of 1837 by which great numbers were ruined. The chief causes of the calamity were the accumulation of government money in the "pet banks" selected by Jackson to receive public deposits when he vetoed the rechartering of the United States Bank, the consequent wild speculation in western land and in cotton and other exports because money was easily borrowed, and the calling in of public money deposited by the government which precipitated the crash.

Congress, in order to avoid future losses enacted a statute for an independent treasury requiring the Treasury department to keep its balances in its own vaults.

Van Buren was defeated in his candidacy for reelection in 1840 but continued in active politics for ten years longer, then was in retirement for ten years and died July 24, 1862 at the age of seventy-nine.



J. W. Van Buren

MRS. MARTIN VAN BUREN

The wife of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, died seventeen years before her husband entered the White House. Hannah Hoes Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, on the Hudson, in 1782, of Dutch descent. She was related to Mr. Van Buren and she was his schoolmate and companion in childhood.

In February 1807, at the age of twenty-five, she was married to Martin Van Buren, then a rising young lawyer. For eight years they lived in Hudson City and there the youngest of their four sons died. In 1816 they moved to Albany where Van Buren became increasingly prominent at the bar and in politics. A few years later, in February 1819, Mrs. Van Buren died of tuberculosis at the early age of thirty-five, when her youngest child was still an infant.

Very little is known of Hannah Van Buren's personality but a contemporary account records "the general impression of her modest, even timid manner—her shrinking from observation and her loving, gentle disposition."



Mrs. Martin Van Buren

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

William Henry Harrison, the first representative of the great new West to be elected to the Presidency, was born to one of the first families of Virginia, February 9, 1773, in Charles City County, Va. He was the son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration, and boasted of being a descendant of Pocahontas.

He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia and was one of the few presidents who did not enter the legal profession. He had started to study medicine under Robert Morris, an old friend of his father, in Philadelphia, when Indian fighting on the frontier stirred his blood, and at the age of eighteen he joined the army of the newly organized government in 1791 as an ensign to help fight marauding Indians. He joined his regiment at Fort Washington, Ohio, participating in many sanguinary conflicts. The young man remained in the army until 1798, attaining the rank of captain. In 1795 he was married to Miss Anna Symmes, a native of New Jersey.

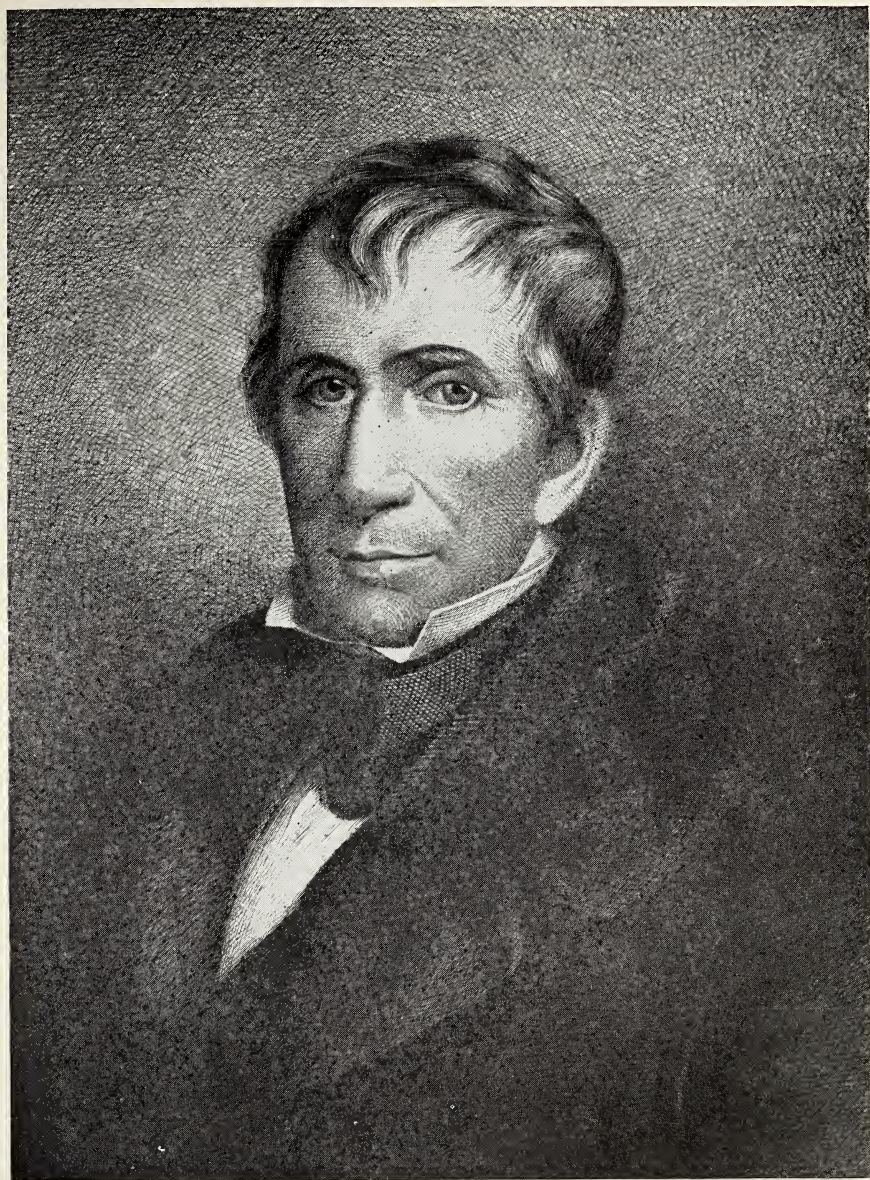
When peace with the Indians was declared he resigned his commission and was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory, and in 1799 became territorial delegate in Congress. There he took the lead in protecting the virgin soil of the West from the "land-grabbing lobbies" that had sprung up to exploit it.

The following year he was elected to the governorship of the territory of Indiana. While still serving as governor the military force under his command at Tippecanoe was attacked by Tecumseh and his band of savages. For years these Indians were restrained by Harrison's diplomacy and by their faith in his word and character but aroused by rumors of the War of 1812 they opened hostilities as allies of the British against the Americans. It was at Harrison's request that Perry was sent to Lake Erie and it was to Harrison that the victorious officer sent his famous message: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Harrison, as major general, drove the allied forces from the shores as Perry had driven them from the waters of the lake. Harrison's victories forever freed the Middle West from the ambitions of the British and from the dread of the Indians.

After the war, Harrison located in Ohio and served in Congress from 1816 to 1819. In 1824 he was sent to the Senate, serving until 1828, when he was named United States Minister to Colombia, South America. Upon his recall to the United States at the beginning of Andrew Jackson's administration he retired to his farm at North Bend, near Cincinnati. In 1835 he was nominated for President, but was defeated by Van Buren in the campaign of 1836. He was nominated again by the Whig party and elected in 1840 in the famous "Log Cabin and Hard Cider campaign."

He died one month after his inauguration, April 4, 1841, and was succeeded by his Vice-President, John Tyler.

Harrison won his way to leadership by his downright honesty and by sobriety of habit that was conspicuous for its rarity on the frontier in his day.



W H Harrison

MRS. WILLIAM H. HARRISON

The wife of the ninth president of the United States never entered the White House. Anna Symmes was born near Morristown, New Jersey, July 25, 1775. Her mother died soon after her birth and during the Revolution, while her father, Colonel John Symmes, served with distinction in the Continental Army, she was brought up in the home of her grandparents on Long Island. She was educated at a seminary in East Hampton, L. I., and later in a private family in New York.

When she was nineteen, she accompanied her father and step-mother in 1794 to the Ohio country, where her father, then a judge of the Northwest Territory, had located a small colony of settlers from New Jersey. Henceforth practically all her life was passed on the frontier. While on a visit to a married sister in Lexington, Kentucky, she met Captain Harrison, and on November 22, 1795, they were married at her father's home in North Bend, Ohio. She was described at this time as very handsome, with an animated countenance and a graceful figure.

When the War of 1812 came, General Harrison was appointed to command of the Army of the Northwest. After the battle of Tippecanoe, he removed his family to Cincinnati and Mrs. Harrison was left, a comparative stranger there, in charge of her large family of young children, during the greater part of the war.

In 1814 the Harrisons settled finally at North Bend. General Harrison was much from home, engaged in public life, and Mrs. Harrison was left in control of her ten children, (and often also of the children of her friends and neighbors) who shared the instructions of the teacher whom she always employed. Her health was delicate but she carried competently and graciously the multiplied cares which generous hospitality added to the inevitable hardships of pioneer life.

In 1840 General Harrison was elected President. She was not well enough to accompany him to Washington for the inauguration and before she could join him President Harrison died, April 4, 1841.

His widow remained at North Bend until 1855. Then she removed to the nearby home of her only surviving son, J. Scott Harrison, with whom she lived until her death, February 25, 1864, at the age of eighty-eight. Mrs. Harrison was a woman of great force of character and her influence over her family was strong and abiding. She was an extensive reader and maintained a keen, intelligent interest in public affairs to advanced old age.



Mrs. Wm. Henry Harrison

JOHN TYLER

John Tyler, tenth President of the United States and the first President by succession, was born in Charles City County, Va., March 29, 1790, and died in Richmond, Va., January 18, 1862.

He graduated from William and Mary College in 1807 and was admitted to the practice of law in 1809.

Tyler's first public service was in the Virginia legislature, to which he was elected in 1811. In 1813 he married Miss Letitia Christian at Richmond. He continued to serve in the State Legislature until 1816, when he was sent to Congress to fill a vacancy in the United States House of Representatives. In 1821 he retired from Congress because of ill health, but he was once more elected to the Virginia legislature in 1823.

In 1825 he was named by the legislature to the governorship of Virginia and reelected the following year. A little later he was sent to the United States Senate.

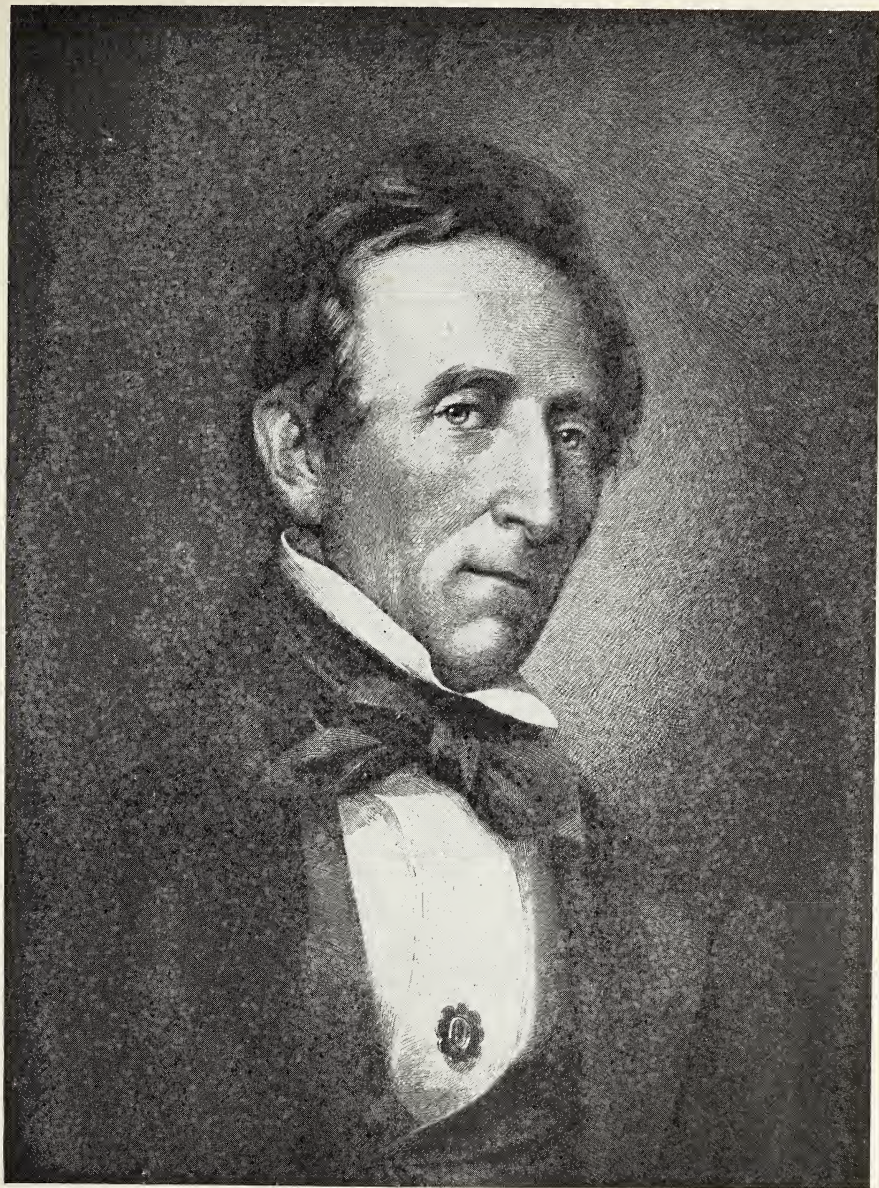
In politics he had been an independent Democrat. In 1834 he broke with the administration of President Andrew Jackson, condemning the latter's methods as arbitrary and high-handed.

In 1836, he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency of the United States by the States'-right Whigs, but was defeated. Tyler was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with William Henry Harrison and elected in 1840. Upon President Harrison's death, April 4, 1841, Tyler succeeded to the Presidency.

President Tyler refused to coöperate with Henry Clay and the Whigs and as a result his administration was marked by dissensions and turmoil and the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

His first wife died the year Tyler entered the Presidency. He was married to Julia Gardiner in 1844.

After leaving the White House, Mr. Tyler took up his residence on his estate on the James river, Virginia, living there the rest of his life. Just before the outbreak of the Civil War he had an active part in the movement among conservatives in the border states to avoid the conflict between the North and the South, but finally advocated the secession of Virginia. He was elected a member of the Congress of the Confederate States but died before actually taking his seat.



John Tyler

JULIA GARDINER TYLER

Julia Gardiner Tyler was born on Gardiner's Island near East Hampton, N. Y., May 4, 1820, and died in Richmond, Va., July 10, 1889. She was educated at Chegary Institute, New York City, and as a young woman spent some time traveling in Europe.

Miss Gardiner went to Washington, D. C., with her grandfather, David Gardiner, in 1844. A few weeks after their arrival they accepted an invitation from President Tyler to join an inspection party which sailed down the Potomac River on the U. S. S. Princeton on February 28, 1844. An explosion of one of the big guns on the Princeton killed two members of the Cabinet and three other guests, one of whom was David Gardiner, whose body was taken to the White House, followed by his two daughters. The President's first wife was an invalid and had died the year Tyler entered the White House. He now became acquainted with Julia Gardiner and married her in New York City, June 26, 1844. The President was thirty years her senior, but despite disparity of years and partisan ill-wishes the couple lived happily, and one of their children was for a long time president of old William and Mary College.

Mrs. Tyler presided as mistress of the White House until the expiration of President Tyler's term, March 4, 1845, and then, with her husband, retired to his country estate, "Sherwood Forest," near Richmond, Va. Although a native New Yorker, Mrs. Tyler sympathized with the Southern cause during the Civil War, remaining in Virginia after her husband died, during the early days of the conflict, until some time after the war. For several years she resided with her mother on Staten Island but finally went South again, making her home in Richmond until her death.



Julia Gardner Tyler

JAMES K. POLK

James K. Polk, the first "dark horse" to win the Presidency, was born Nov. 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. When he was yet a boy, the family moved to Tennessee and he became a clerk in a crossroads store. In 1818 he graduated from the University of North Carolina and in 1820 was admitted to the bar. Shortly afterwards he was sent to the Tennessee legislature.

At the age of twenty-nine he married Sarah Childress, daughter of a prosperous Tennessee planter.

He was for fourteen years a member of the House of Representatives and was for four of those years Speaker of the House.

Next he became governor of Tennessee for one term, 1839-1841. He was defeated for reelection in 1841 and in 1843 only to find himself unexpectedly nominated for the Presidency in the Democratic convention, displacing Van Buren who, standing against the annexation of Texas, lost thereby the support of Southern slave-holders. After seven ballots had been cast the Southern politicians plotted to have the delegation from New Hampshire spring the name of Polk, and Van Buren, although a majority candidate, lost in the stampede that followed. In the election that year, 1844, James K. Polk was elected President over Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, who had come out at first as against the annexation of Texas, but later made qualifying statements that lost him the votes of the abolitionists.

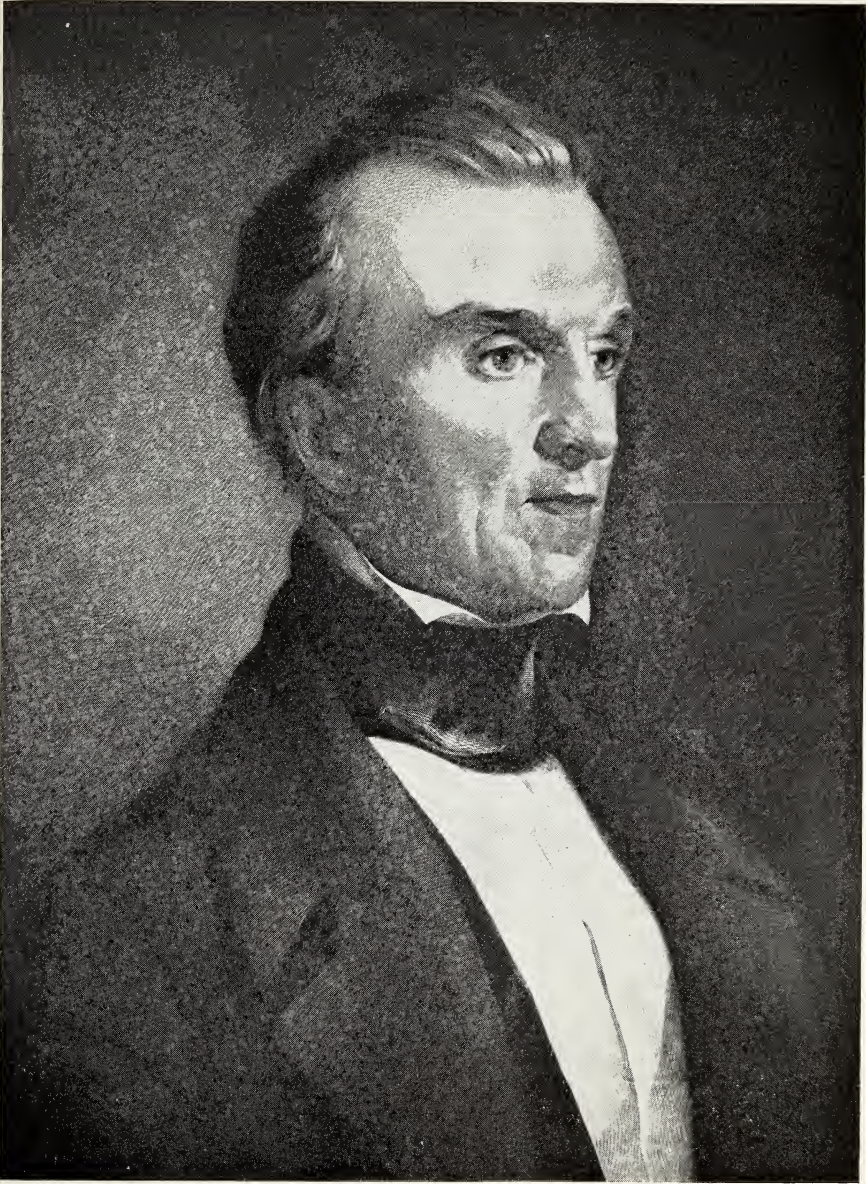
The Democratic platform declared for the possession of the Oregon country, which we were jointly occupying with the British, and the annexation of Texas "at the earliest practicable period." The day before Polk's inauguration Congress and Tyler succeeded in accomplishing the admission of Texas as a state into the Union, but because the Mexican boundary was not settled, Polk still had two land claims to press. His theory was that Texas included all that Texas claimed making the western boundary extend to the Rio Grande. Mexico denied this declaring that the line was on the Nueces River, a hundred miles east. Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor to seize the strip between the two rivers and thus brought on the war with Mexico.

Shortly before this outbreak Polk made a treaty with Great Britain accepting the compromise line of the 49th parallel as the boundary line of our part of the Oregon country, which included what are now the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming.

In the treaty that followed the Mexican War, Mexico gave up the disputed region to Texas and ceded the whole of New Mexico and California to the United States, for which they received a "consolatory gift" of \$15,000,000.

Before the close of Polk's administration gold was discovered in California and a great rush of emigration began which rapidly settled that wilderness.

Polk declined reelection because his health had broken down under the heavy responsibilities of his term and retired to his home in Nashville, Tennessee. In less than fifteen weeks after his retirement, he died, leaving his wife, who survived him forty-six years.



James H. South

MRS. JAMES K. POLK

Sarah Childress Polk, wife of President James K. Polk was born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1803, and died in Nashville, Tenn., August 14, 1891.

Mrs. Polk's father was a planter. She was educated at the Moravian Institute, Salem, N. C. When but nineteen years old she married Polk then on the threshold of his career. She accompanied her husband to Washington and was active in society during the fourteen years that he remained in Congress. Mrs. Polk took an active interest in public affairs and in her husband's career. It is said that few President's wives have been as well informed as Mrs. Polk on contemporary issues and on public questions generally.

From 1845 to 1849 she occupied the difficult place of the first lady of the land with dignity and ability. When her husband died from an attack of cholera shortly after he completed his term of office in 1849 Mrs. Polk continued to reside in his home in Nashville for nearly half a century. She became a historic figure and was particularly loved by the people of Tennessee. President Polk was well-to-do at the time of his death, but his fortune was nearly all swept away by the losses of the Civil War. As a result Mrs. Polk was almost a subject of charity for some time.

When the bill was introduced in Congress to pay the widow of President Lincoln a pension of \$5,000 a year it needed but one vote in order to pass the Senate. Senator Howell Jackson, of Tennessee, provided that vote after he secured an amendment to the bill by which Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler, other living widows of Presidents, were also granted pensions. This removed the threat of poverty from Mrs. Polk.



Mrs. Polk

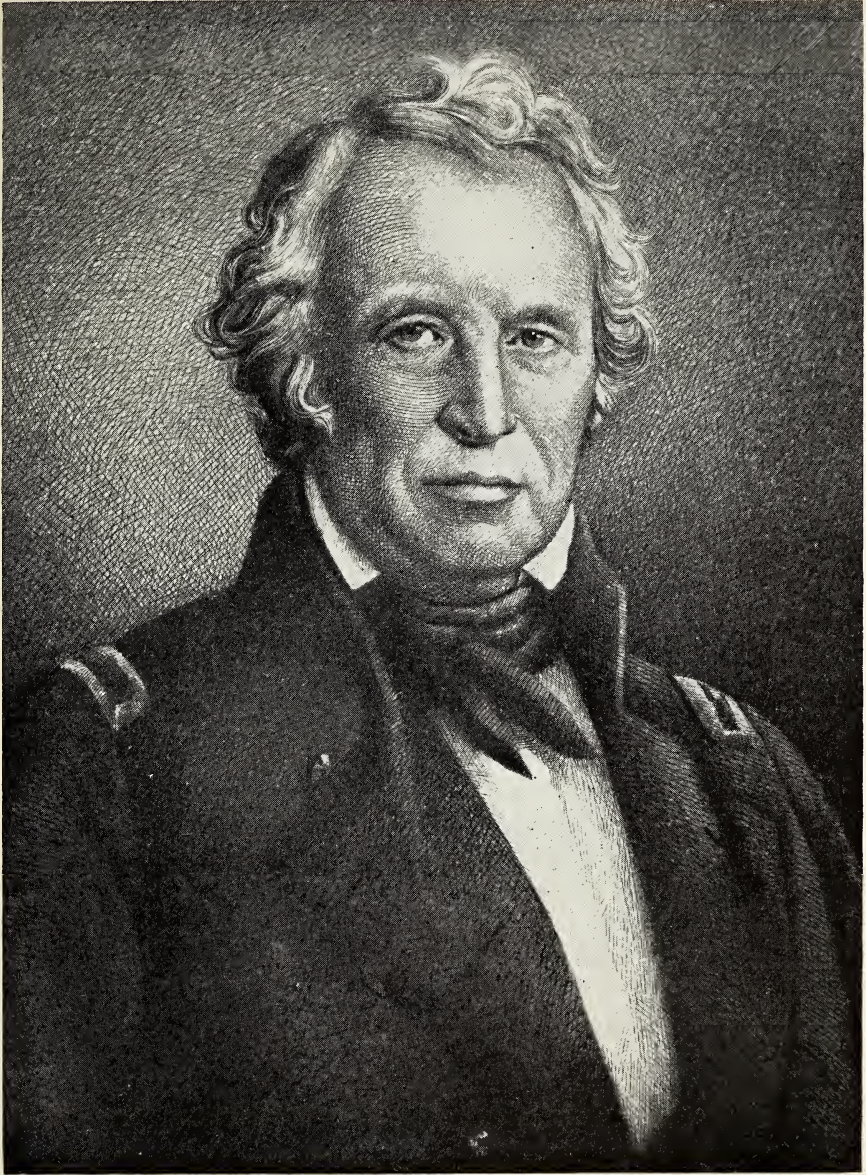
ZACHARY TAYLOR

Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, was born in Orange County, Virginia, in 1784, and died in the White House, Washington, July 9, 1850. He was the son of Col. Richard Taylor, a Revolutionary war officer, and when one year old was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where the family settled on a plantation near the present city of Louisville.

As a boy Zachary Taylor had little opportunity to acquire scholastic education in the then newly settled western country. In 1808 when the army of the United States was enlarged to combat Indian outbreaks and to protect the frontier, he secured a commission as lieutenant and in 1810 was promoted to the rank of captain. He commanded troops during the war of 1812, securing special recognition for valiant services as commander of Fort Harrison, near Vincennes, Ind., which was attacked by a large force of Indians. Before the end of the war he was promoted to the rank of major. He left the service for a short time when the army was reduced following the conclusion of the conflict, but was soon reappointed and remained in the army until called to become President. He participated in campaigns against the Indians in the Northwest and in Florida, and when appointed commander of the Southwestern division of the army, in 1840, he moved with his family to Baton Rouge, La.

Texas was annexed to the Union in 1845, and when Mexico threatened to invade the new state General Taylor was ordered to defend it and proceeded with all his available force, about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi. His army having been increased to about 4,000 men, he advanced to the Rio Grande river on the Mexican border. He defeated superior Mexican forces contesting his advance and later, in the year 1846, crossed the Rio Grande, invading Mexico and winning the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista.

General Taylor thus became one of the heroes of the Mexican war. The Whig party, seeking a popular figure to lead its cause to victory, nominated him for the Presidency in 1848, and he was elected, only to serve a year and four months before death ended his career. He was married in 1810 to Miss Margaret Smith, of Calvert County, Md. His only son, Richard, was a distinguished general officer in the Confederate army during the Civil War.



J. Taylor.

MRS. ZACHARY TAYLOR

Margaret Smith Taylor, wife of President Zachary Taylor, was born in Calvert County, Maryland, about 1790. Contrary to the picturesque popular legend that describes this little-known mistress of the White House as a common old woman smoking her corn-cob pipe over the fire in company with her old soldier, Margaret Smith was a Southern lady of good family. Her father was a planter in easy circumstances. Margaret was educated chiefly at home and practically, in the best traditions of Southern housekeeping.

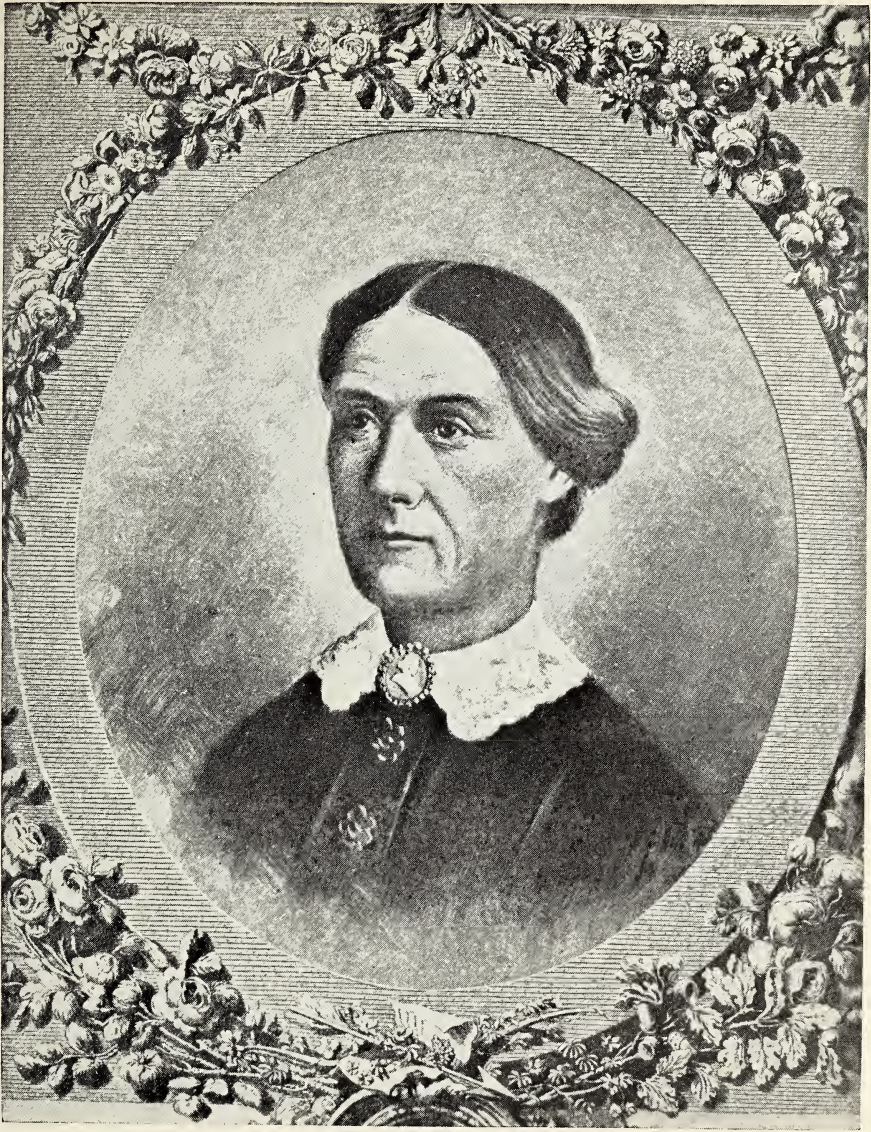
At an early age she married General Taylor whose whole life virtually was passed upon the frontier as a "fighting officer." Mrs. Taylor was exceedingly domestic, with but one ambition, to make her home happy. She followed her husband to the frontier, sharing his hardships and rarely leaving him. Her children, born in the wilderness, were sent to her relatives in the "settlements" for education and a less perilous life. A calm, courageous woman, she was "as much of a soldier as I was," said General Taylor.

She went with him to Tampa, Florida, where she was of immense service in caring for the sick and wounded, and to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where she inaugurated in the barracks weekly religious services that led to the erection of an Episcopal Church.

Quite unambitious socially and in failing health, Mrs. Taylor took no part in formal entertaining at the White House when General Taylor became President. She attended personally to so much of White House housekeeping as affected the comforts of the President and received her personal visitors in her private rooms, delegating the regular duties of mistress of the White House to her youngest daughter, Mrs. W. S. Bliss, popularly known as "Miss Betty." Miss Betty was young and beautiful and made an attractive hostess.

Friends privileged to meet Mrs. Taylor "respected as much as they admired her for her fortitude, gentle, refined demeanor and Christian life." In further disproof of the pipe story, Mrs. Jefferson Davis says, "Her aversion to tobacco was so great that none of her family was ever able to smoke in her presence."

Mrs. Taylor always regretted her husband's election to the Presidency and called the honor "a plot to deprive her of her husband's society and to shorten his life by unnecessary care." After his death in the White House in 1850, she visited relatives in Kentucky, then removed to Pascagoula, Louisiana, the home of her only son, where she died August 18, 1852.



Mrs. Zachary Taylor

MILLARD FILLMORE

Millard Fillmore, the second Vice-President to be promoted to the Presidency by the death of the President, was born January 7, 1800, in Cayuga County, New York.

The little village in which his New England parents had settled was then an outpost of the frontier. Here Fillmore received the kind of schooling that was typical of these regions. Leaving school he was bound out to learn the trade of wool carder. While serving that apprenticeship he attracted the attention of the village lawyer, who encouraged him to study law. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar. Three years later he married Abigail Powers, the village school teacher.

He became a member of the New York legislature in 1829 and served as a member of Congress from 1833 to 1835, and also from 1837 to 1839.

He was a candidate for governor of New York in 1844, but was defeated. In 1847 he was elected State Controller. The next year the Whigs nominated him for Vice-President and he was elected, with Zachary Taylor as President.

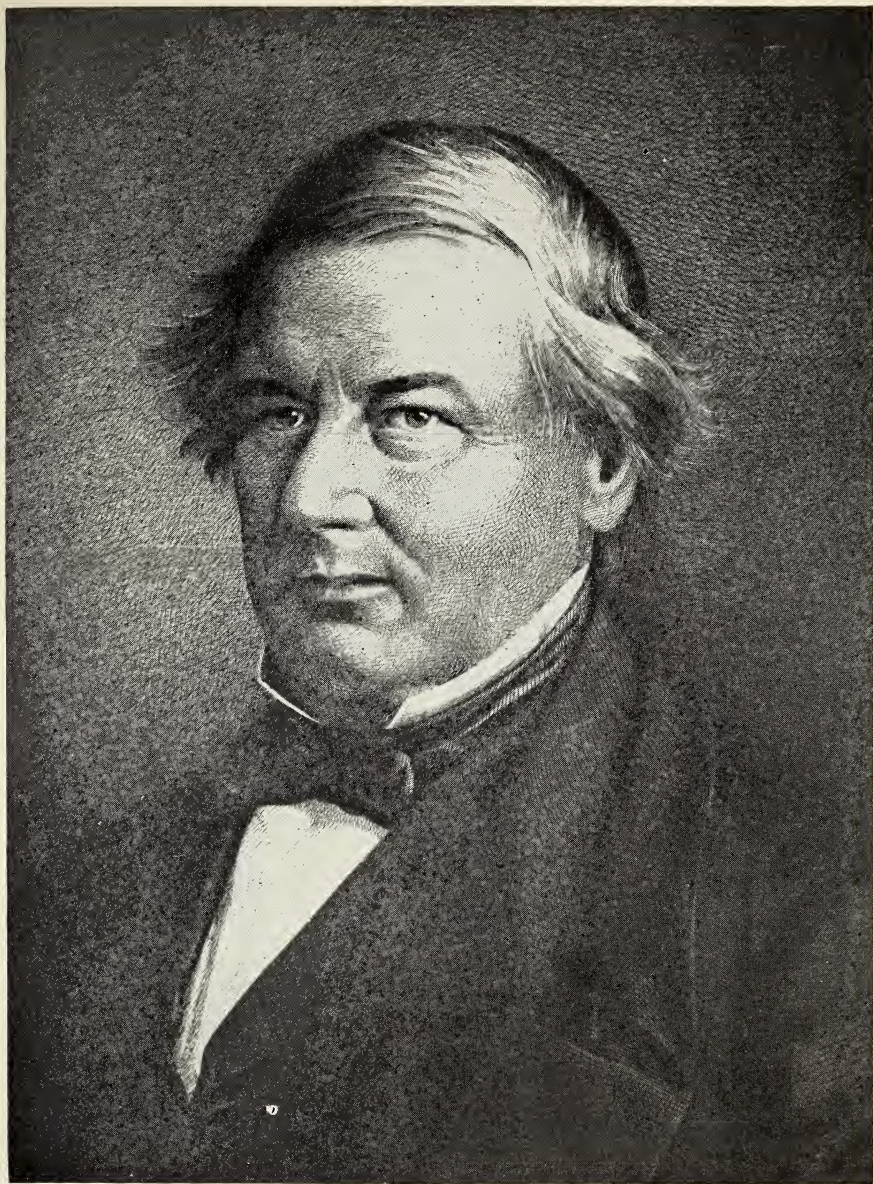
Fillmore entered upon the duties of the Presidency when Taylor died. He chose Daniel Webster for Secretary of State.

Fillmore signed the Compromise of 1850, which was a bill, proposed by Henry Clay and sponsored by Daniel Webster, to settle the dispute between the North and the South in regard to whether or not slavery should exist in the territory gained through the Mexican War. The bill included several measures, each intended to gratify some faction, and succeeded in restoring a temporary political peace. But the moral convictions of very few men changed and trouble broke out anew in the enforcing of one of its measures called the Fugitive Slave Law. The "conscience" Whigs broke away from the Whig party to form a new party. In the Whig National convention two years later Fillmore could not obtain enough votes for his renomination.

In 1853, a month after the end of President Fillmore's term, Mrs. Fillmore died. After three years of pathetic loneliness, Fillmore married again, this time a wealthy widow, Mrs. Caroline McIntosh, of Albany.

After four years' retirement Fillmore was again nominated for the Presidency but was defeated.

He died March 8, 1874.



Willard Phillips

ABIGAIL POWERS FILLMORE

Abigail Powers Fillmore, the daughter of a Baptist clergyman, Rev. Lemuel Powers, was born in Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, in March, 1798. Her father died in her infancy. She was a studious and ambitious girl and, with her mother's assistance and guidance, progressed rapidly in knowledge. At an early age she began teaching school in a backwoods district in Cayuga County.

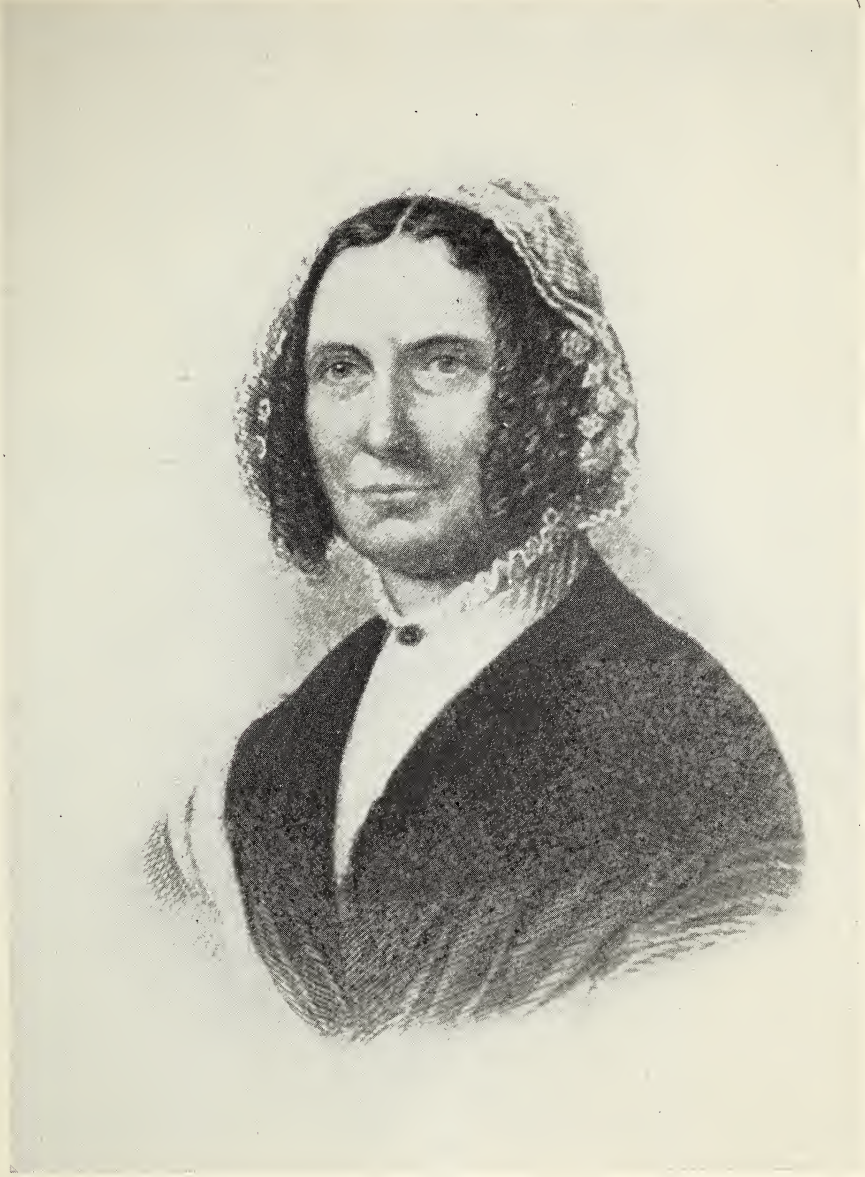
In February, 1826, she was married to Millard Fillmore. She at once resumed her vocation as a teacher, thus enabling her husband to study and to practice law. So rapid was his progress that in less than two years he was elected a member of the State Legislature. The struggle those first years with poverty and increasing cares was trying, but so enthusiastic was Mrs. Fillmore, that no duty was burdensome, and no privation sufficient to dishearten her.

After her husband's accession to the Presidency, she went to the White House, but her health became impaired, and she left to her daughter, Mary Abigail, the duties devolving upon her. Although well qualified, and, when occasion required, ready to act her part in the position she held, Mrs. Fillmore, owing partly to her ill-health, preferred the quiet of domestic life.

She was especially fond of music and flowers. She read much and carefully. The White House at this time had no library. Mrs. Fillmore, who was accustomed to be surrounded with books and all the requirements of a well-furnished library, found it difficult to content herself without these. President Fillmore asked and received an appropriation from Congress for a library. Mrs. Fillmore arranged the library and made a happy gathering place for her friends.

Weekly receptions and many dinner parties were held at the White House, and whenever her health permitted, Mrs. Fillmore was present.

She died at Willard's Hotel, Washington City, on March 30, 1853. Her remains were conveyed to Buffalo. She left, to mourn the loss of a gifted and dutiful wife and mother, a devoted husband, a son and a daughter.



Mrs. Millard Fillmore

FRANKLIN PIERCE

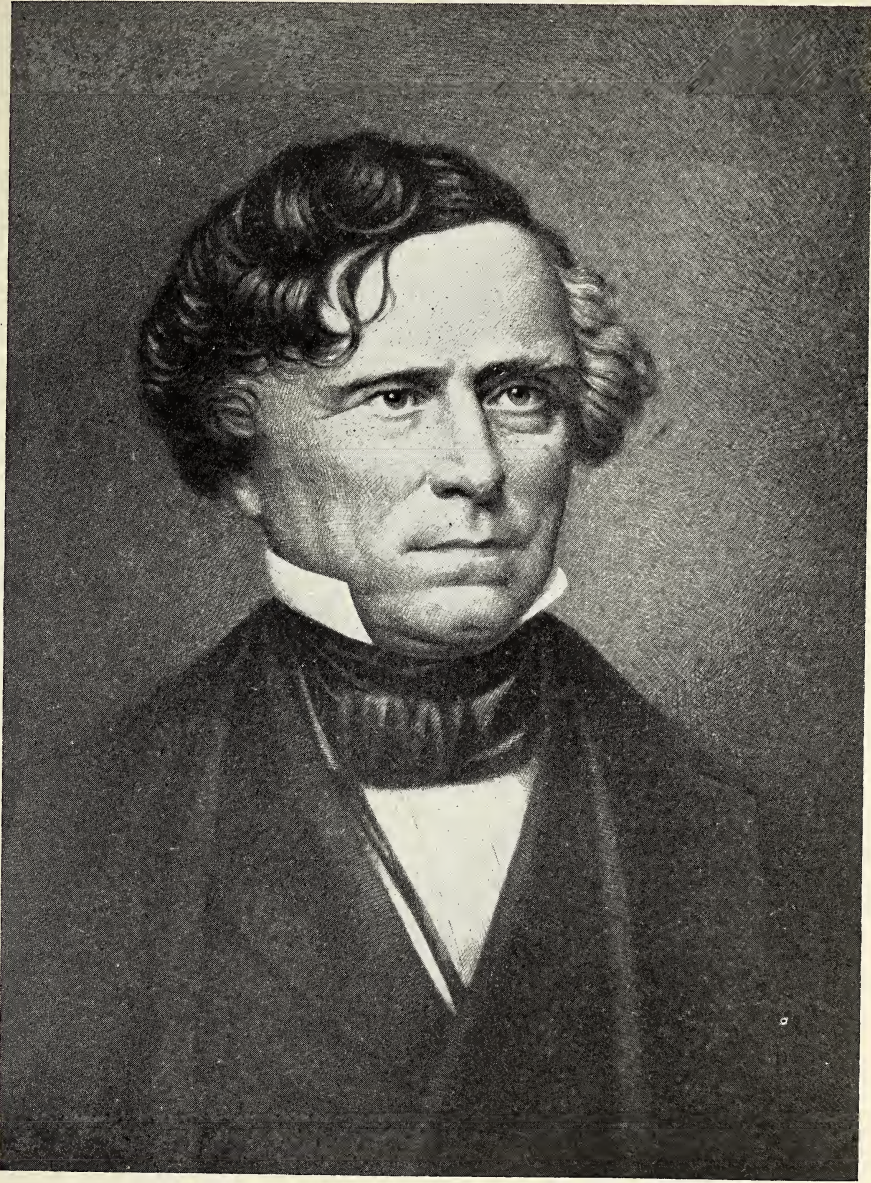
Franklin Pierce was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, Nov. 23, 1804. He died at Concord, Oct. 8, 1869.

He entered Bowdoin College, matriculating with Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, Nathaniel Hawthorne, the distinguished, novelist, and Horatio Bridge, the celebrated architect. In 1824 he graduated from Bowdoin College and three years later was admitted to the bar. Because his father was then a Democratic leader in New Hampshire, Franklin Pierce became interested in politics and won promotion easily. At twenty-nine years of age he was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature while his father was Governor of the state. He was sent to Congress in 1833, serving as Representative until 1837, when he became Senator, but resigned when his term had yet a year to run because Mrs. Pierce, disliking the glare of public life, wished to leave Washington to go back to their home in Concord.

The Mexican War tempted Pierce back into active public service and as brigadier general he served with General Winfield Scott in the advance on the City of Mexico. After peace was declared with Mexico, Pierce returned home to continue his law practice. He was nominated for the Presidency in the Democratic National Convention of 1852 on the forty-ninth ballot. He was the second "dark horse" candidate that won the Presidency. A month after his election his only child, Benjamin Pierce, was killed by a train wreck. The Pierces entered the White House in the shadow of this tragedy.

The subject that surpassed all others in interest was slavery, the discussion about which had become more and more bitter. Slavery was firmly entrenched behind laws and compromises that were passed to safeguard the Union. When Stephen A. Douglas, senator from Illinois, in 1854, brought before the Senate the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, all the bitter sectional antagonisms were aroused anew. The bill provided that the people of Kansas and Nebraska should decide for themselves whether they should enter the Union as free or slaveholding states. This was a virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise under which all territory north of the parallel thirty-six, thirty, was to come in free, (a measure to satisfy the anti-slavery faction), when Missouri was permitted to enter as a slave state. President Pierce signed the bill, May 20, 1854. Then and there civil war began. Settlers rushed in from the slave states to oppose those who poured in from the free states. Rival governments were set up and Pierce threw the weight of Federal Power with the pro-slavery group. Under his direction the anti-slavery legislature was dispersed by United States troops. The President became a candidate for re-nomination, but was defeated.

Although he was not sensitive to the moral issues involved in slavery, Pierce never swerved from his loyalty to the Union. The line of cleavage that divided the nation on the slavery question did not coincide with that which divided it on the question of the Union. Pierce lived to see the North and South, no longer separated by slavery, become a great united people.



Franklin Pierce

MRS. FRANKLIN PIERCE

Jane Appleton Pierce was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, March 12, 1806. She was the daughter of Rev. Jesse Appleton, President of Bowdoin College.

She was married to Hon. Franklin Pierce, a member of the lower house of Congress in 1834.

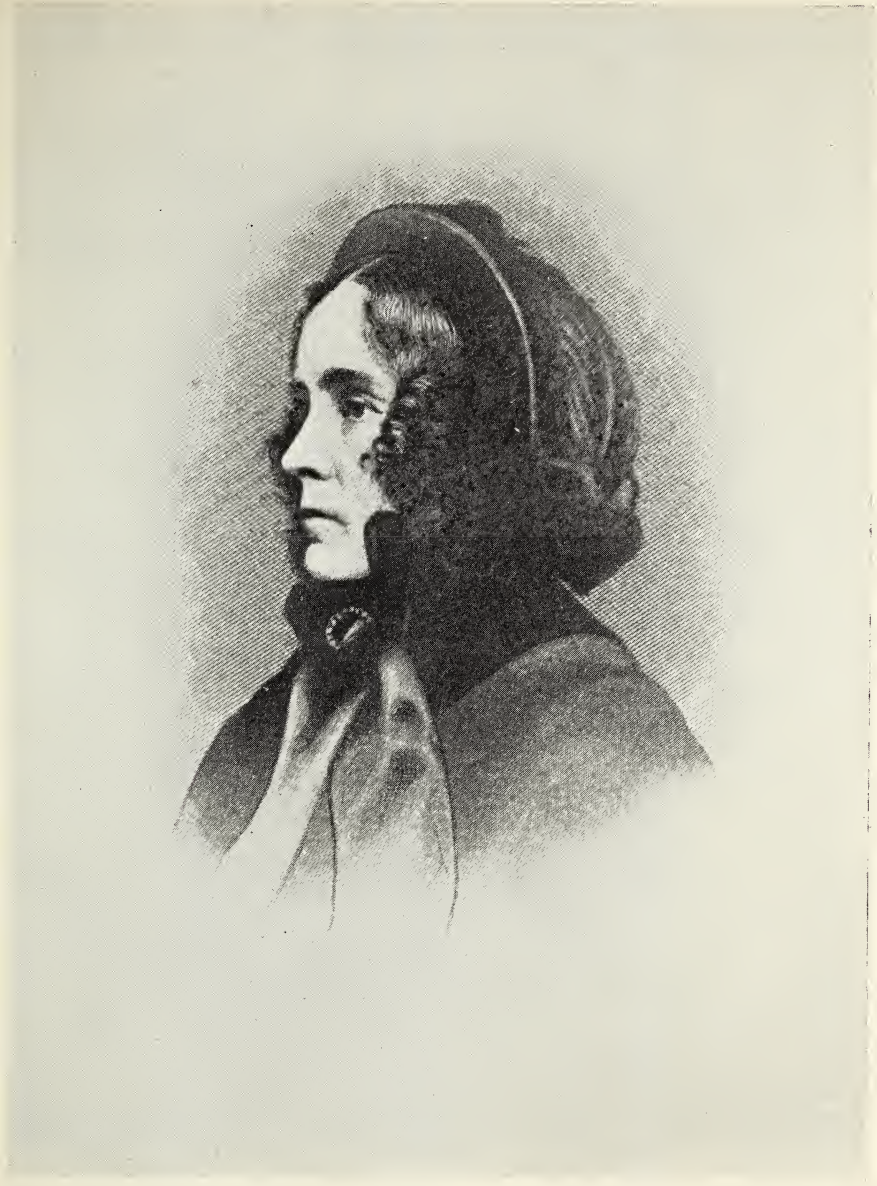
Mrs. Pierce was an invalid most of the time. When Mr. Pierce was tendered by President Polk the position of Attorney-General, it was the illness of his wife which caused him to decline it.

She was the mother of three children, but none survived her. Two died in early youth and the youngest, Benjamin, thirteen years old, was killed in a railroad accident on the 5th of January, 1853, in the presence of his parents. This was two months before the inauguration of Mr. Pierce as President.

Under such a bereavement and in feeble health, Mrs. Pierce went to live in the White House, nerving herself for the responsibilities and duties of her public station. She performed her task nobly and sustained the dignity of her husband. Those who knew her well at this time eulogized her heroism. No Lady of the White House left warmer friends in Washington.

In the autumn of 1857, Mrs. Pierce accompanied her husband to Madeira Island, where they spent six months. They then traveled in Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and England for eighteen months.

She died on the 2nd of December, 1863, at Andover, Mass. She was buried beside her children in Concord, New Hampshire.



Mrs. Franklin Pierce

JAMES BUCHANAN

James Buchanan was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791, of Irish immigrant parents. His father was a storekeeper and became prosperous enough to provide his son with a thorough education.

In 1809 Buchanan graduated from Dickinson College and became a lawyer in Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1812.

In 1819 came the tragic death of the woman to whom he was betrothed, Miss Annie C. Coleman. He never married.

After he had risen to prominence in the legal profession he entered the field of politics. He was elected to the State Legislature and then to Congress. He served three terms in the Senate, was appointed Minister to Russia and to Great Britain and was Secretary of State in Polk's Cabinet.

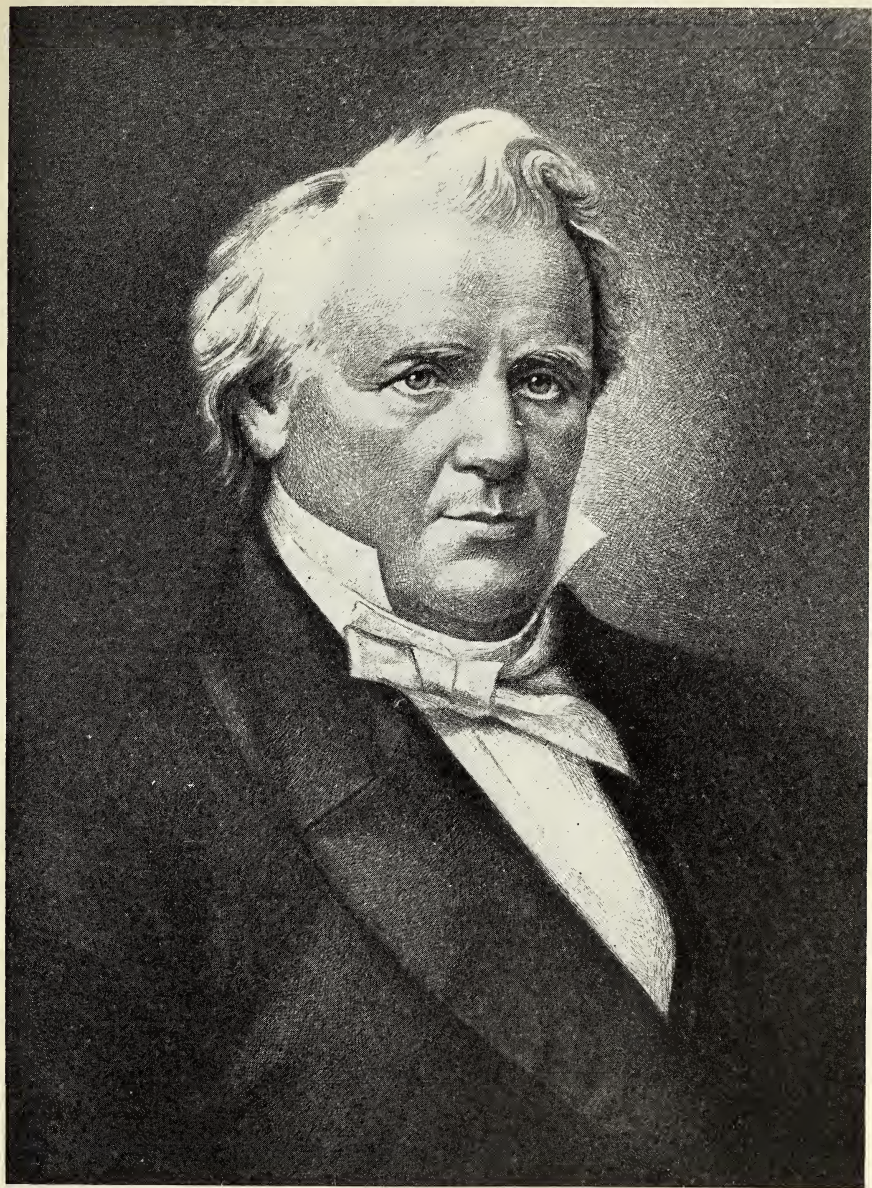
In 1819 he was elected President by the Democrats over John C. Fremont, the Republican Candidate and Millard Fillmore the Know-Nothing Candidate. The day after Buchanan's inauguration came news of the Dred Scott decision; the Supreme Court decided that a negro, bond or free, was not an American citizen, that therefore he could not sue, even for his liberties, in the United States Courts and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. Furthermore, Justice Taney, in giving the decision, made the statement that a man could take his slaves into any territory just as he could his horses and cattle. This decision gave great satisfaction to the slave-holding South but came like a shock to the North. Republican leaders at once declared that they were not bound by it, so that Buchanan's administration saw stormy times from its beginning.

In the fall of 1819 the excitement was further increased by John Brown's raid into Virginia to liberate the slaves. The condition of affairs was at an alarming state when the time arrived for holding the nineteenth presidential election in 1860. The Democrats had divided into two parties, a Northern one which nominated Stephen Douglas of Illinois, and a Southern party which nominated John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. The Know-Nothing party had nominated John Bell of Tennessee. When news came that the Republicans had nominated Abraham Lincoln the South said that war would result if he were elected. The country was in a fever of excitement. When Lincoln was elected the South made itself ready for war by seizing the forts. The next month South Carolina seceded from the Union. Before the inauguration six more states followed her example.

Buchanan argued that there was no way of coercing a state and made no attempt to prevent the states from seceding. Southern members of his Cabinet gave aid to the South in their preparations for destroying the Union.

When Fort Sumter resisted South Carolina's demand to surrender, Buchanan made but feeble efforts to aid the commander to hold the fort. The country waited for the inauguration to see what Lincoln would do.

Buchanan left the Presidency with the nation a divided people. He died June 1, 1868.



James Buchanan

HARRIET LANE

Harriet Lane, a niece of President Buchanan, was the youngest child of Elliot T. Lane and Jane (Buchanan) Lane. Mr. Lane was descended from an old and aristocratic English family, who had settled in Virginia during the Revolution.

Harriet spent the first years of her life in the village of Mercersburg, Va., in the midst of a society distinguished for its intelligence and refinement. Her mother died when she was but seven years old, and her father survived but two years longer. Harriet then went to live with her Uncle James, and sought his guardianship in preference to that of any of her other relatives.

When she was twelve years old, Miss Lane was sent with her sister, a few years her senior, to school in Charlestown, Va., where they remained three years. She was next sent to a convent at Georgetown.

In 1852, Mr. Buchanan went as minister to England, taking his niece with him. Under his protection, she made her entrance into English society and soon became one of the foremost ladies in the diplomatic corps at St. James.

Soon after her return to America, occurred the death of her sister, Mrs. Baker. Shortly after this came the nomination and election of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

Saddened by her suffering, but sustained by her warm affection for her uncle, she became mistress of the Executive Mansion.

In the summer of 1860 the Prince of Wales (later King Edward) was a guest at the White House. The duty of preparing for the Prince's reception devolved upon Miss Lane, and she did not fail to make his visit an enjoyable one.

When the secession movement was inaugurated by South Carolina, the position of President Buchanan became one of delicacy and difficulty, and in its great cares, Miss Lane bore a heavy part. During those last months of his administration, when his patriotism was doubted, President Buchanan's mind was lightened of much of its load of anxiety by the consciousness that his niece faithfully represented him in his drawing room.

When Mr. Buchanan's term expired, Miss Lane returned with her uncle to Wheatland. In January, 1866, she was married to Henry Elliott Johnston.

In June, 1868 occurred the death of Mr. Buchanan. A monument in Washington to the memory of Buchanan will stand also as a memorial of the grateful loyalty of this niece, Harriet Lane, who left money for its erection to a President, who might otherwise have gone unhonored in stone.



Harriet Lane

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. His father, Thomas Lincoln and his mother Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln were native born Virginians. His early boyhood is lost in obscurity.

In 1816 his father removed to Spencer County, Indiana and built a log cabin in the woods near the present village of Gentryville where life was a constant struggle against hardship, poverty and toil.

He attended school but a few months, less than a year in all, and in such a school as the rude country afforded, but had learned to read. The only book in the home was his mother's Bible. This he read and reread until he knew it almost by heart. When he was ten years old his mother, a gentle, sensitive woman, died, crushed by the rigors of pioneer life. Lincoln's sadness in his irreparable loss sank deep into his character. After a time his father remarried a widow with three children, an old friend of Nancy Hanks. She not only made the desolate home comfortable again but was a good mother to Abraham and his sister Sarah, taking them into her heart with her own. She encouraged Lincoln to read and to make something of himself. He borrowed a copy of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* that he read over and over till he could repeat much of it. He sat up half the night poring over Aesop's Fables and Robinson Crusoe, by the light of a sputtering candle. Then came the *Life of Washington*, Plutarch's *Lives of Great Men*, and the *Life of Benjamin Franklin*. Reading of the accomplishments of these men he began to question himself as to his own life's purpose.

When he was twenty-one the family moved to Decatur, Illinois. Lincoln walked the whole distance, nearly two hundred miles, driving a four-ox team. Here he helped his father build another log cabin and split rails to fence in their little farm. Then he started out in the world for himself, a youthful giant in strength and stature. After serving as flatboatman on the Mississippi he took a position as clerk in a store in New Salem and was known as "Honest Abe" because he was fair in his dealings.

In 1834 he resolved to study law but his neighbors elected him to the Legislature before he entered the legal profession. This opportunity of associating with educated people was a great stimulus to him. Two items in the record of his eight years in the Legislature are worthy of mention, first, his declaration for woman suffrage, when that subject had not yet become an issue anywhere and second, his stand against slavery.

In 1835, Ann Rutledge, an auburn-haired girl of New Salem, to whom Lincoln had given the homage of his heart, died. Lincoln was inconsolable. He was so overcome with grief that for a time his friends feared for his mind. To turn his thoughts from ceaseless brooding he plunged into politics. In 1837 he moved to Springfield and opened a law office. He gradually attracted the attention of his townsmen because of his honesty and ability and rapidly rose to dis-

tion. He was again elected to the Legislature and later was chosen one of the electors in the Harrison Presidential Campaign.

Four years after the death of Ann Rutledge, Lincoln married Mary Todd, a bright, handsome, high-spirited girl, of a notable Kentucky family. She had an inspiring admiration of his qualities and a steady faith in his greatness. He matched her fine spirit with a knightly honor and a patient devotion till his death.

In 1846, Lincoln was elected to Congress. He fearlessly opposed the war with Mexico and the extension of slavery into the new territory gained by that war. He was a candidate for a second term but was defeated because of his stand on these questions. He returned to his law office but was aroused from his political indifference by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He awakened to the realization of his mission. Joining the new Republican party that had pledged itself against the extension of slavery, he became at once its leader in Illinois. He was the Republican candidate for Senator in 1858 against Stephen A. Douglas through whose influence the Kansas-Nebraska Bill became a law. That bill virtually repealed the Missouri Compromise that shut out slavery in the region north of the parallel of thirty-six sixty (except in Missouri) leaving those states to judge for themselves whether they would have slaves or not. In the campaign before the election the two candidates were pitted against each other in the famous Lincoln and Douglas debate that took them all over the state. Lincoln was transfigured by his earnestness and, although he was defeated, he aroused the curiosity of the country.

In 1860 he was elected to the Presidency, receiving nearly half a million more votes than Stephen A. Douglas. Southern leaders had said that Lincoln's election would be the signal for the breaking up of the Union. The number of free states was already greater than that of slaveholding states, giving the North greater power in Congress so that with the triumph of the Republican party which intended to use its power in checking the growth of slavery the South felt justified in leaving the Union.

The day after the election South Carolina took steps toward calling a secession committee. Before Lincoln's inauguration seven Southern states had seceded and had formed the Confederate States of America with Jefferson Davis as President. South Carolina immediately demanded the surrender of the forts within its borders. Buchanan had long stood on the same political ground as the radical Southerners who were seceding. Now, torn by conflicting demands, he stood helpless.

March 4th, 1861, Lincoln appeared at the Capitol, took the oath of office and in his inaugural address said "I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual." He also declared that the government had no intention of beginning war against the seceded states but would only use its power to retake the forts and other national property which had been seized by the Confederacy.

Lincoln's first official act was to select his Cabinet. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War, Edward Bates of Missouri,

Attorney-General, Gideon Welles of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy, Caleb B. Smith of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior and Montgomery Blair of Maryland, Postmaster-General. He early selected William H. Seward of New York to be his Secretary of State.

The South waited for the new administration to declare its position.

On April 8, 1861, Lincoln sent a notice that he purposed to forward a supply of provisions to Fort Sumter, one of the few forts that resisted the demand of the South to surrender. Four days later the Confederates fired upon the fort while the relief expedition lay helpless outside the bar. After thirty hours bombardment, Major Anderson, commander of the fort surrendered. The South had struck the first blow. Lincoln called for 75,000 men and the whole North seemed to rise to the support of the Union with the rallying cry "The Union must and shall be preserved."

Lincoln's call for troops made it necessary for the remaining slave states to decide whether they would join the Confederacy or stay in the Union. Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and the eastern section of Tennessee stood by the Union.

Through the long conflict that followed Lincoln's stanch spirit withstood the assault of defeats, of criticism, and of despair. His simple humanity, his practical common sense, his sensitive heart, his inflexible honesty, his unshakable faith in the right, his evident kinship with the people made him the indispensable figure in this crisis. In the gloomy winter of 1862-1863 he sat down and wrote this pledge: "I expect to maintain this contest until successful, or till I die, or am conquered, or my term expires, or the country forsake me."

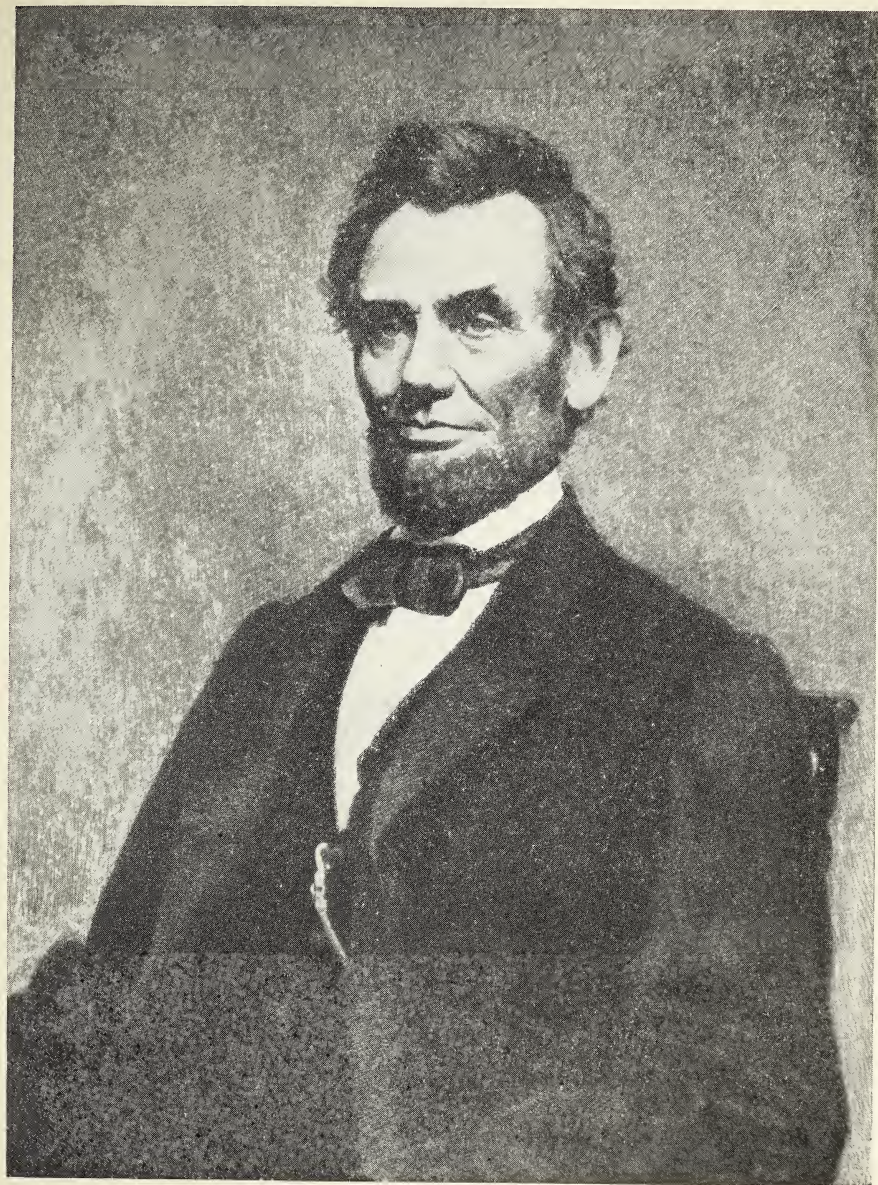
It became clearly evident as the war went on that its purpose could not be limited to restoring the Union, for slavery could not be kept out of the contest. It became necessary for the North to prove to the world that they were making war in behalf of freedom.

On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued The Emancipation Proclamation by which four million human beings were loosed from bondage. July 1-4, that same year, the Union forces won at Gettysburg. On Nov. 19, 1863 this battlefield was dedicated as a national cemetery and Lincoln made his famous Gettysburg speech. Written from the depths of experience, with strong feeling, great sympathy and tremendous earnestness, in simple, precise sentences this address is one of the great masterpieces in American literature.

Lincoln was reelected to the Presidency in 1864 and in his inaugural address spoke these words, "With malice toward none and charity for all, with firmness in the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for the widows and orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox and the long conflict was over.

Five days later, Lincoln was shot in a box at Ford's Theater, by the actor, John Wilkes Booth and died the next morning, April 15, 1865, at the height of his service and power.



Abraham Lincoln

MARY TODD LINCOLN

Mary Todd, Lincoln, wife of the Civil War President, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on December 12, 1918, a daughter of Robert S. Todd. Her family included some of the influential pioneer citizens in Kentucky and she had been educated with care. As a child she was of a restless nature, and it is said that from girlhood she had ambitions to become a President's wife.

When she was about twenty-one years old, she went to Springfield, Illinois, to live with her sister, who was the wife of Ninian W. Edwards, governor of the State. Here she spent the happiest days of her life and soon won distinctive place in the social life of the town. Abraham Lincoln, then a young lawyer, was among the guests who frequently called at the Edwards' home, and he gradually became interested in Mary Todd. She refused an offer of marriage from Senator Stephen A. Douglas.

On November 4, 1842, Mary Todd and Abraham Lincoln were married. There was little in the circumstances of Lincoln's life at that time to indicate that his wife's ambition to be a President's wife would be gratified. A few years later, in 1847, Lincoln was elected to Congress. Mrs. Lincoln did not accompany him to Washington, but remained in Springfield with her children.

In 1860, Lincoln was elected to the Presidency. Accompanying her husband to Washington in 1861, Mrs. Lincoln was mistress of the White House during the trying times of the Civil War days until the assassination of the President. Mrs. Lincoln had difficulties in making real friends. Two of her sisters and their husbands were among the Confederates and this may have added prejudice against her among zealous supporters of the Union. She was not at all conciliatory toward those who came to see her husband, and at times was even rude to his guests. She became somewhat unpopular and her fond dreams and ambitions to rule as First Lady of the Land proved to be bitterly disappointing.

Added to this misery, came the death of her second son, Willie, whose name President Lincoln could scarcely bear to mention afterward without showing intense grief. Mrs. Lincoln mourned long and deeply over the loss of her lad.

In 1864, Lincoln was re-elected and inaugurated the following year. On April 9th, General Lee surrendered and great excitement prevailed at the White House. On the evening of April 14th, the President and Mrs. Lincoln, with some friends, attended a performance at Ford's Theatre. As they were waiting for the rising of the curtain on the third act, the President was shot from behind by John Wilkes Booth.

Mrs. Lincoln never fully recovered from the shock of the tragedy. Her son Tad died shortly afterward. Depressed in spirits and broken in health, Mrs. Lincoln lived in retirement, spending some time in Europe. Her mind became more and more unsettled and her family realized she would never recover. She died of paralysis, on July 16, 1882, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edwards, in Springfield, Illinois. She was interred in the Lincoln Monument vault where lies also the body of President Lincoln.



Mrs. Abraham Lincoln

ANDREW JOHNSON

Andrew Johnson, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808. He never attended school. At ten years of age he was bound out to a tailor for whom he worked until he was seventeen years old when he ran away. He left his native state and crossed over the mountains to Greenville, Tennessee and set up a tailor shop for himself.

Two years later he married Eliza McCardle and the couple kept house in the two-room tailor shop. He could read and write but little and his wife became his first teacher, reading to him as he sat cross-legged working at his trade.

He was elected to Congress in 1843 by the Democrats, and served for ten years. From 1853 to 1857 he was Governor of Tennessee then was elected to the United States Senate. His worthiest act as a legislator was his championing of the Homestead Act which opened up the public lands in the West to settlers thereby making them independent of land speculators.

Of all the twenty-two Senators from Southern states Johnson, alone stood against secession even when the state that sent him went out of the Union.

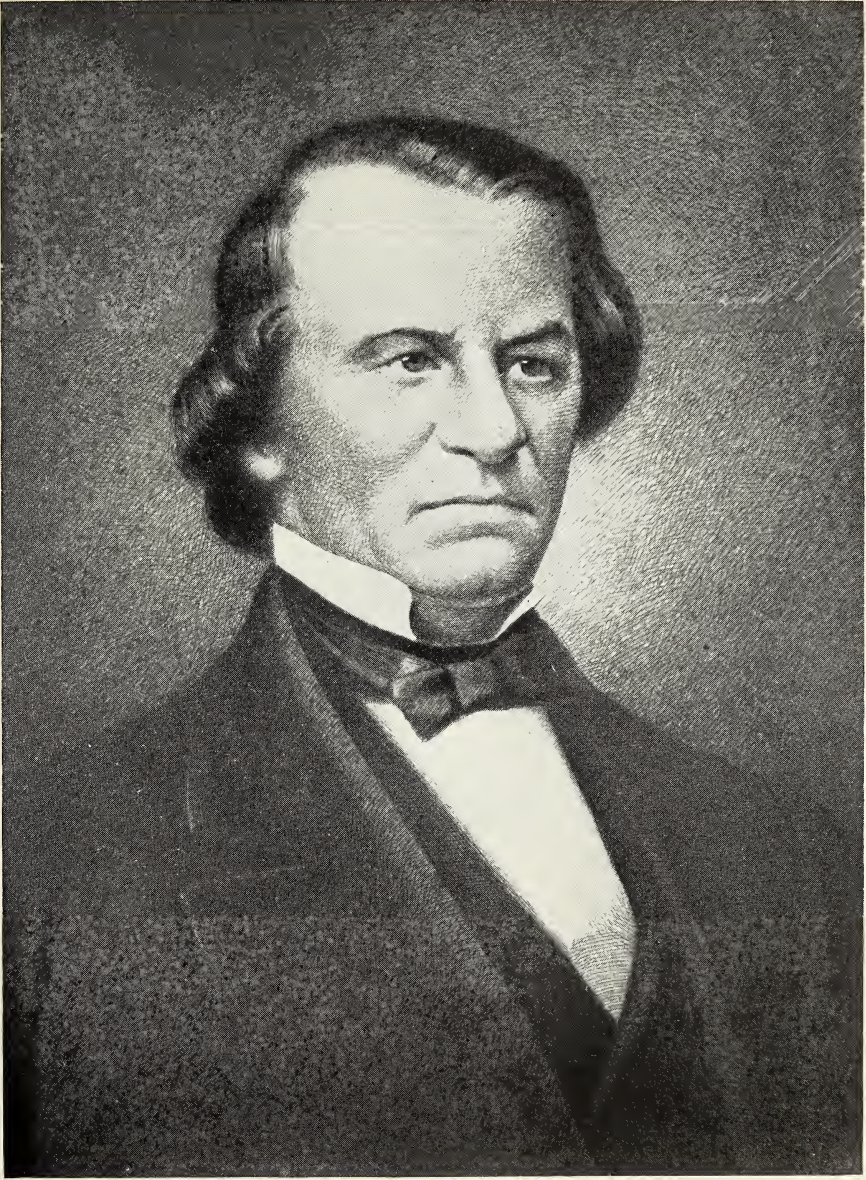
By Lincoln's appointment, he was made military governor of Tennessee in 1862. On Lincoln's second election to the Presidency by the Republicans Johnson was elected Vice President. He left his post as governor of Tennessee and went to Washington to take up his new duties. The next month Lincoln was assassinated and Johnson succeeded to the Presidency and was faced with the problem of reconstruction. Johnson at once stood by Lincoln's policy of reconciliation. During the year 1865, while Congress was not in session, Johnson, under his military power, appointed civil governors for the Southern states, who in turn called constitutional conventions which formed anti-slavery constitutions. Provision was made for election of members to the legislatures of those states and these legislatures chose the United States senators. When the new members from the South demanded seats in Congress, Congress kept them out, took the problem of reconstruction into its own hands, deciding for itself when the Southern states were again to be represented in Congress.

The breach between the President and Congress widened when Johnson attempted to remove Secretary Stanton from office in direct opposition to a Tenure of Office Act which had been passed over his veto. The House then presented articles of impeachment against the President. On his trial thirty-five Senators voted "guilty" and nineteen "not guilty." The vote lacked but one to convict him.

Johnson's administration was marked by two other important events; the laying of the Atlantic cable and the purchase of Alaska.

Six years after his retirement from the Presidency Johnson was sent to the United States Senate from Tennessee, where he continued to make the plea, which was the keynote of his life in public service, for peace and unity.

He died four months after taking his seat in the Senate, July 31, 1875.



Andrew Johnson

MRS. ANDREW JOHNSON

Eliza McCardle Johnson was born at Leesburg, Tenn., in 1810. She was the only daughter of a widow living in a mountain hamlet. She was married to Andrew Johnson in 1827 when she had just reached her seventeenth year. Well versed in the usual branches of instruction, she encouraged and aided her husband in his reading and studies, often sitting up late at night reading to him. The later years of Mrs. Johnson's life were crowned with the honors her husband's successes had won.

She had five children, three sons and two daughters, and most of her time was spent at home, caring for her children, and practicing the economy rendered necessary by her husband's small fortune.

In the spring of 1861 Mrs. Johnson spent two months in Washington with her husband, then a Senator, but failing health compelled her early return to Tennessee.

In March, 1865, Mr. Johnson left his family in Nashville and went on to Washington to act as Vice-President, having been nominated and elected to that office the year before. When President Lincoln was assassinated in April, Andrew Johnson was immediately sworn into office, and Mrs. Johnson followed him to Washington. Being an invalid she rarely appeared in Washington society.

Her daughter, Martha, born in 1828, educated at Georgetown, D. C., and married to Judge D. T. Patterson, was mistress of the White House in place of her invalid mother.

In 1874 Mr. Johnson was elected to the Senate, and Mrs. Johnson saw him set out again for Washington, holding the same position he had held before the war. She rejoiced in the ovation that was paid him, read all that the papers said of him, and was pleased that his career was not over, as she had at one time supposed. She also enjoyed his triumph of a re-election to the Senate for the term beginning in December, 1874.

On the morning of July 31, 1875, Mr. Johnson died at the home of his youngest daughter, a short distance from Greenville. He had left his wife in the early morning, with no thought of a longer absence than a week or two. The startling news was broken to the invalid wife, and it left her stunned and bewildered, for at no time had she entertained the thought of outliving her husband. She lived for six months, and died on the 13th of January, 1876. She was a woman of heroic mould, and her life example was a noble one to her family, to her friends, and to the world.



Mrs. Andrew Johnson

ULYSSES S. GRANT

Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. The son of a tanner, his schooling consisted mostly of hauling and sawing wood and plowing and harvesting.

At seventeen years of age he enrolled at West Point Military Academy, and in 1843 graduated. Two years later he was sent to Taylor's army in Mexico and distinguished himself in the Mexican campaign.

After the war he married Miss Julia Dent, a sister of one of his classmates. Shortly afterwards his military duty called him to barracks life in Oregon and California. At these dreary frontier posts he suffered from idleness and loneliness and in 1854 resigned from the army. He then tried various kinds of work. He built a log cabin on a small piece of timber land in Missouri and tried to make a living by hauling firewood into St. Louis and peddling it around town. In 1859 he went to Galena, Illinois where his father and brothers were prospering in the leather and saddlery business. He accepted a position as clerk with them.

In 1861 when Lincoln called for troops, Grant, because of his army experience, was called to take a company of volunteers to Springfield. In August of that year he was made brigadier-general. From 1861 to 1863 his name was connected with most of the successful operations in the West. Lincoln said of him, "I can't spare this man; he fights."

Because of his brilliant record in the West, Lincoln selected him, March 1864, to take command as general in chief of all the armies in the country. He went East in 1864, leaving Sherman in command of most of the Western armies.

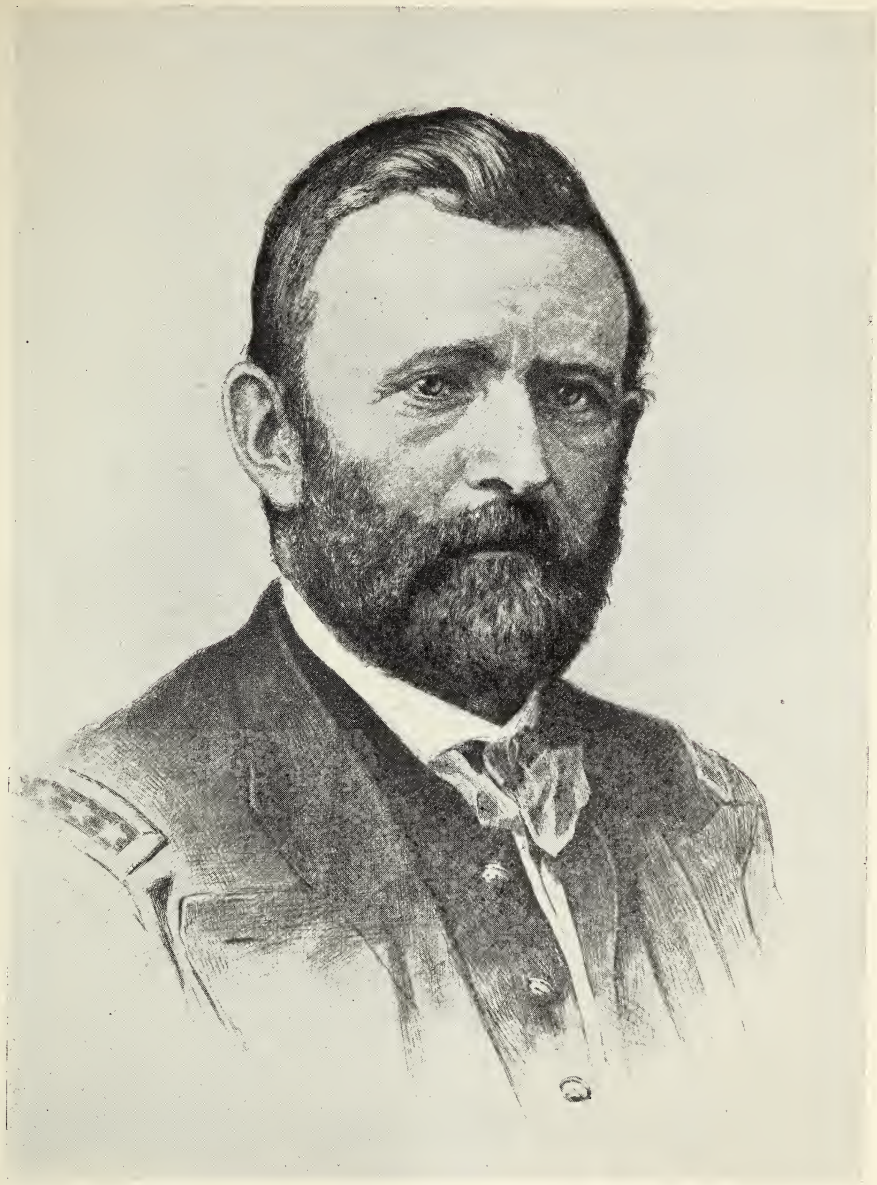
Grant's greatness lay in his indomitable pertinacity. He was not discouraged by defeat but kept fighting till the enemy was vanquished. He showed his magnanimity when making the terms of peace. They were simply that the men were to lay down their arms and go home. Those that had horses were permitted to take them for "they would need them for the spring plowing."

In 1868 Grant was elected to the Presidency by the Republicans over Horace Seymour of New York.

He was reelected in 1872 over Horace Greeley of New York. He was a sincerely patriotic man and as President rendered many great services to the country, among the most important being the settlement of the Alabama Claims, a term used to include several kinds of damage for which Great Britain was held responsible.

When Grant left the White House he went on an extended tour of the world meeting with homage all along the way.

He then entered the firm of Grant and Ward, bankers, in New York, which firm failed in 1884. Grant then began at once to write his personal memoirs, which because of directness and simplicity of style is one of the best autobiographies ever written. The sales from this book brought more money than he had earned otherwise in his whole life. Before the book was completed he was stricken with cancer but finished the work although towards the end his voice was gone and he had to whisper his dictation. He died July 23, 1885.



V. A. Grant

MRS. U. S. GRANT

Julia Dent Grant, the wife of the great Civil War general and President, was born near St. Louis, Missouri, January 26, 1826. Her father, Judge Frederick Dent, was a man of position and Julia Dent received her education of a fashionable young lady in a boarding school of the period. Shortly after she left her school, Miss Dent met Lieutenant Grant, who was stationed at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis. Her family opposed the resulting attachment but yielded after a five years' engagement, during which Grant served in the Mexican war. They were married August 22, 1848.

The first four years of married life were spent at Sackett's Harbor, New York, and Detroit where Captain Grant was stationed. In 1852 he was transferred to California and Mrs. Grant went home to St. Louis as she was too delicate to make the rough western trip. Hard years followed. He had no business ability and although aided by their relatives, the Grants were always desperately hard up. Their four children were born either in Grant's old home or in that of his father-in-law.

Mrs. Grant was hopeful and kept an unshakable faith in her husband. Her loyalty was justified when the Civil War overwhelmingly demonstrated his military capacity. Her pride in her General was both amusing and touching. She was with General Grant at the front much of the time and participated in his triumph at the close of the war.

Soon Grant was elected President of the United States and Mrs. Grant presided as mistress of the White House from 1869 to 1877. Her social administration was characterized by lavish, brilliant entertaining, much gay young company for the young Grants, and a swarm of relatives and old friends in the White House. The last circumstance occasioned considerable public criticism.

In May, 1877, the Ex-President and Mrs. Grant, with their youngest son, Jesse, departed on their celebrated journey around the world. They started out merely to visit Europe but the extraordinary enthusiasm and hearty welcome which greeted Grant in England induced him to extend the trip. They traveled over Europe, through Egypt and the Holy Land, to India, China, Japan, and across the Pacific to San Francisco, everywhere publicly honored and feted.

The latter portion of Mrs. Grant's life was saddened by General Grant's business failure and his death from cancer in 1885. By writing his "Memoirs," Grant provided a sufficient income for his widow. She died in Washington, D. C., December 14, 1902.



Julia D Grant

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, President of the United States from 1877 to 1881, was born at Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822. He was educated in the common schools of his home, at Webb's Academy in Connecticut, Kenyon College and Harvard University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1845, being admitted to the Ohio bar in the same year.

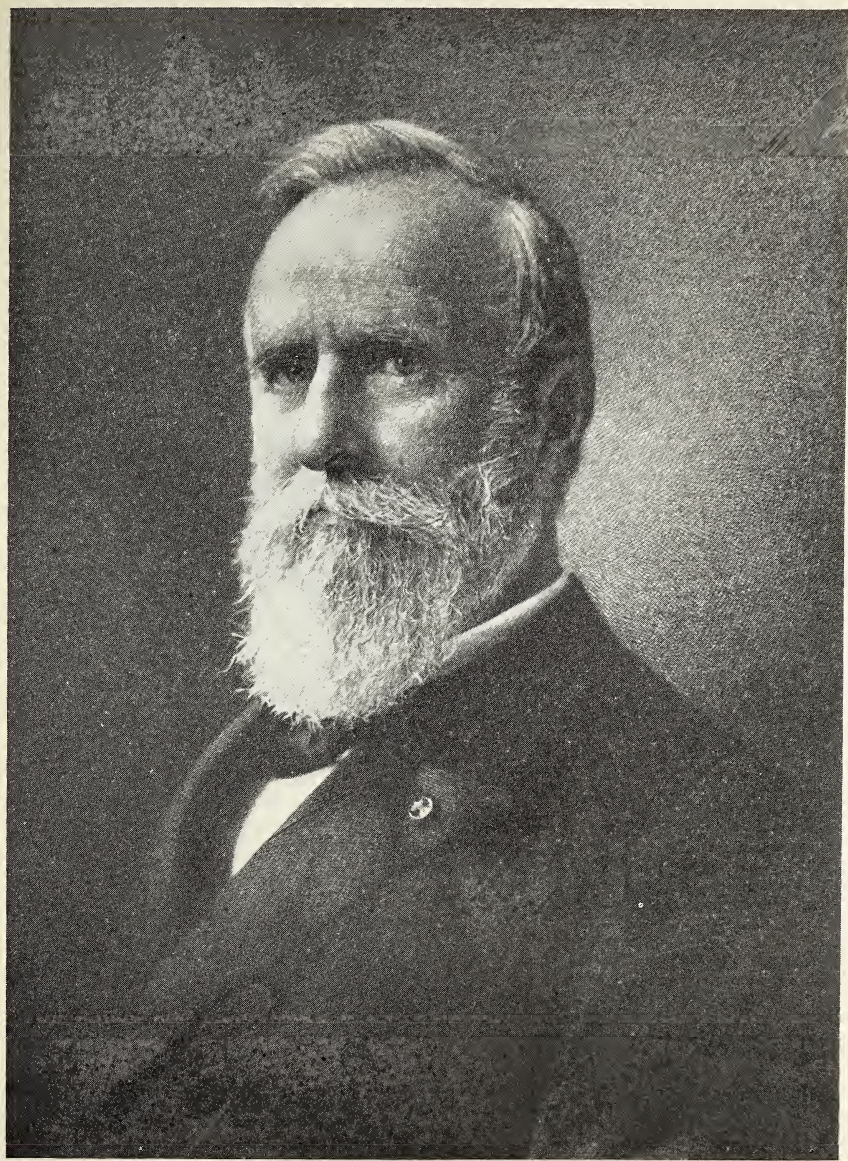
Hayes first began practice in Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio, but after a trip to Texas in the interest of his health he established himself in Cincinnati in 1849. In 1852 he married Miss Lucy Webb, of Chillicothe. From 1858 to 1861 he served as city solicitor in Cincinnati, and in 1856 when the Republican Party was first formed he identified himself with that political movement.

When the Civil War began with the attack on Fort Sumter, Hayes was chairman of a great popular mass meeting in Cincinnati which declared loyalty to the Union cause, and in June, 1861, he was commissioned a major in the Twenty-Third Ohio volunteer infantry. Serving throughout the entire war with conspicuous gallantry he rapidly rose in rank until when the fighting ended in 1865 he was a brevet major general.

In 1864, while Hayes was still at the front, he was elected member of Congress from the Second Ohio District. He immediately began to play an active role in the legislative halls in Washington and was reelected in 1866. The following year, as the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, General Hayes defeated Allen G. Thurman, later United States Senator. In 1869 Hayes was reelected governor by a close majority over George H. Pendleton, the Democratic nominee.

General Hayes established his home in Fremont, Ohio, in 1873, with the intention of retiring from public life, but in 1875 he was again drafted by the Republican party of the state to run for governor. The campaign was conducted on the national issue of sound money, and as the advocate of this principle Hayes was elected. In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati. The memorable Hayes-Tilden campaign followed, and it was not until just before the time for nominating a new President that Hayes was officially declared to have been elected to succeed General Grant.

Upon the expiration of his term of office he retired to Fremont where he lived honored and respected until his death in 1893.



R. B. Hayes

MRS. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Lucy Ware Webb Hayes, wife of President Hayes, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, August 28, 1831, the daughter of Dr. James Webb. The Webbs were a North Carolina family who settled in Ohio and freed their slaves. Mrs. Webb's ancestors were New England Puritans, her grandfather being among the first settlers in Chillicothe. Lucy Webb received an unusually good education for a girl of her period. She studied with her brothers while they were in college and later attended the Wesleyan Female College in Cincinnati where she led her classes.

Miss Webb first met her future husband at Delaware, Sulphur Springs, during a vacation. Two years later, after her graduation, she was married to Rutherford B. Hayes in Cincinnati on December 20, 1852. At that time Mr. Hayes was successfully practicing law. During the Civil War he served with distinction as major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers and Mrs. Hayes was with him as much as possible. She nursed him when he was wounded, helped in the hospitals and mothered his soldiers.

After the war, Mr. Hayes was successively a member of Congress and governor of Ohio. As wife of the governor, Mrs. Hayes entertained extensively and worked to enlarge the charities of the state, besides interesting herself constantly in church work. This experience in Columbus ably fitted her for the position of First Lady of the Land.

She entered the White House in 1877 with joyful anticipations, entertained frequently and appeared at all public functions. Mrs. Hayes was both social and energetic and her frank delight in hospitality and in her important position gave her charm and vivacity as a hostess. She was particularly popular with women and young people.

Mrs. Hayes was a staunch Methodist and an enthusiastic advocate of the new temperance movement and she possessed the courage of her convictions. Hence the famous "cold water" administration. She would not permit wine to be served at the White House table, even on state occasions. In that era of liquid hospitality such a stand was considered almost a social outrage and occasioned much ridicule and censure.

She was upheld, however, by advocates of temperance and total abstinence, who presented her with numerous testimonials. When she left the White House, her portrait was presented to the nation by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Hayes died in Fremont, Ohio, June 25, 1889.



Mrs. Ruthenford B. Hayes

JAMES A. GARFIELD

James Abram Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831, and died Sept. 19, 1881, victim of an assassin's bullet while serving as Chief Executive of the nation.

The martyred President first saw the light of day in a log cabin. His father having died, Garfield as a boy faced severe privations. He attended district school, however. At the age of fourteen or fifteen he drove a canal boat for some months. Later he worked his way through Geauga Seminary, Chester, Ohio, and Hiram Institute (later Hiram College), where he also taught and saved enough money to attend Williams College, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1856. Returning to Ohio he was appointed president of Hiram Institute in 1875, when he was only twenty-six years of age.

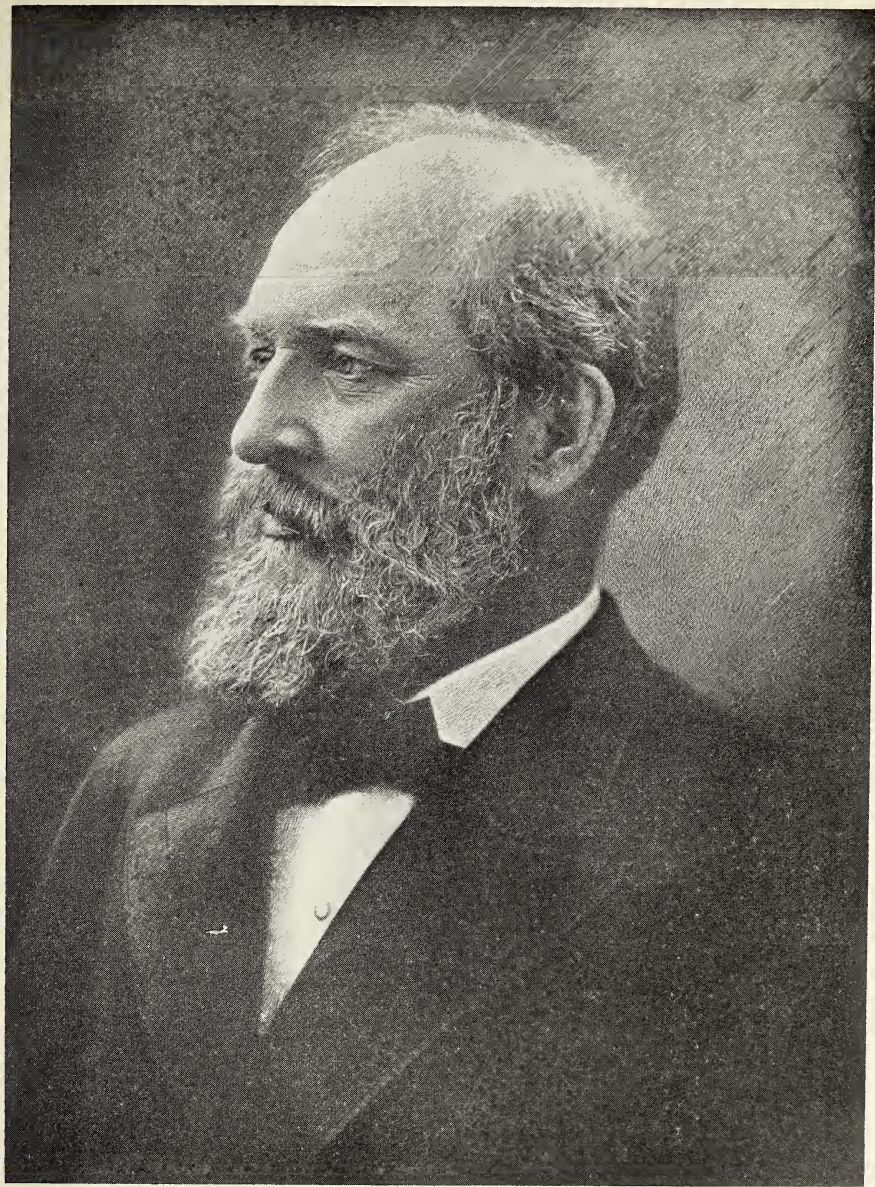
In 1859 young Garfield was sent by the voters of Summit and Portage Counties to represent them in the Ohio State Senate. His alert mind foresaw the need of preparedness for a possible conflict with the South and he gave special attention to reorganizing the Ohio militia system. As the result, after the Civil War began in 1861, Governor Dennison commissioned Garfield lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. He commanded troops brilliantly in the early campaigns in Kentucky and later at the battle of Chickamauga. Meanwhile he also engaged in court-martial duty at Washington, and rose to the rank of major general.

At President Lincoln's request Garfield left the army in December, 1863, to take a seat in Congress, to which he had been elected by the voters of Northeastern Ohio in 1862, to succeed Joshua R. Giddings. He served continuously in the national House of Representatives until 1880, becoming Republican floor leader and attracting national reputation as a statesman.

In 1880, the voters of Ohio elected Garfield to the Senate of the United States and he headed the Ohio delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. General Grant and James G. Blaine were the leading candidates for the nomination, but when the convention deadlocked the delegates swung to Garfield. He was triumphantly elected, receiving the electoral vote of nearly all the northern states.

On July 2, 1881, less than four months after General Garfield took office, he was shot down by a disappointed office-seeker at the old Baltimore & Potomac railroad station in Washington. In September he was taken to the New Jersey coast in the hope that the sea air would benefit him, but blood poisoning developed and he died September 19, 1881.

Garfield was married November 11, 1858, to Miss Lucretia Rudolph at Hudson, Ohio.



John Garfield

MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD

Lucretia Rudolph Garfield, wife of President James A. Garfield, was born in Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, April 19, 1832. Her father, Zebulon Rudolph, a farmer with a large family, was one of the founders of Hiram College. Her mother was of New England ancestry, a descendant of the famous Revolutionary soldier, General Nathaniel Greene.

Lucretia Rudolph and James Garfield attended the same school, Geauga Seminary, and for two years in Hiram College he was her Latin teacher. They were both poor, studious, and bent toward self-improvement. They became engaged while at Hiram College. After her graduation, Miss Rudolph taught in a Cleveland public school and elsewhere until her marriage November 11, 1858, just after Mr. Garfield had become principal of Hiram College.

Mr. Garfield was elected to the state senate in 1860 and the young couple removed to Columbus. Then the Civil War intervened and Garfield became colonel of the Forty-Second Ohio Regiment. He went to the war a poor man and it was with money saved while he was in service that his wife bought a small house in Hiram where, with her young children and her mother-in-law, she lived during the war.

In 1863 General Garfield was elected to Congress and for eight succeeding terms he was re-elected. During these early years in Washington, Mrs. Garfield did not enter into the gay life of the capital but showed her friends much hospitality.

When Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, Mrs. Garfield shrank from the resulting publicity. Yet she entertained the crowds that visited their home in the little village of Mentor, near Cleveland, with a gentle dignity that created a very pleasing impression.

She entered the White House feeling the great responsibility of her position and during her short residence there, she won the admiration, respect and sympathy of everyone, particularly after the President was shot July 2, 1881. She was convalescing from an illness when she received the news of her husband's dangerous condition. Her resolute courage and quiet self-command never faltered during his illness and when he died September 10, 1881, the dignified simplicity of her sorrow during the difficult days of public mourning touched and impressed the nation. After the funeral at Cleveland, Mrs. Garfield retired to her home in Mentor.

Mrs. Garfield was the mother of seven children, two of whom died in infancy. She had only one daughter. Her two oldest sons, Harry and James, have had distinguished careers.



Lucetta R. Garfield

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

Chester Alan Arthur, twenty-first president of the United States was born at Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was graduated from Union College, N. Y., at the age of eighteen. He taught school as a young man and in 1853 went to New York City and was admitted to the bar.

As a law student and later as a lawyer he became interested in the anti-slavery movement, representing slaves in litigations concerning their right to freedom and to equal rights under the law.

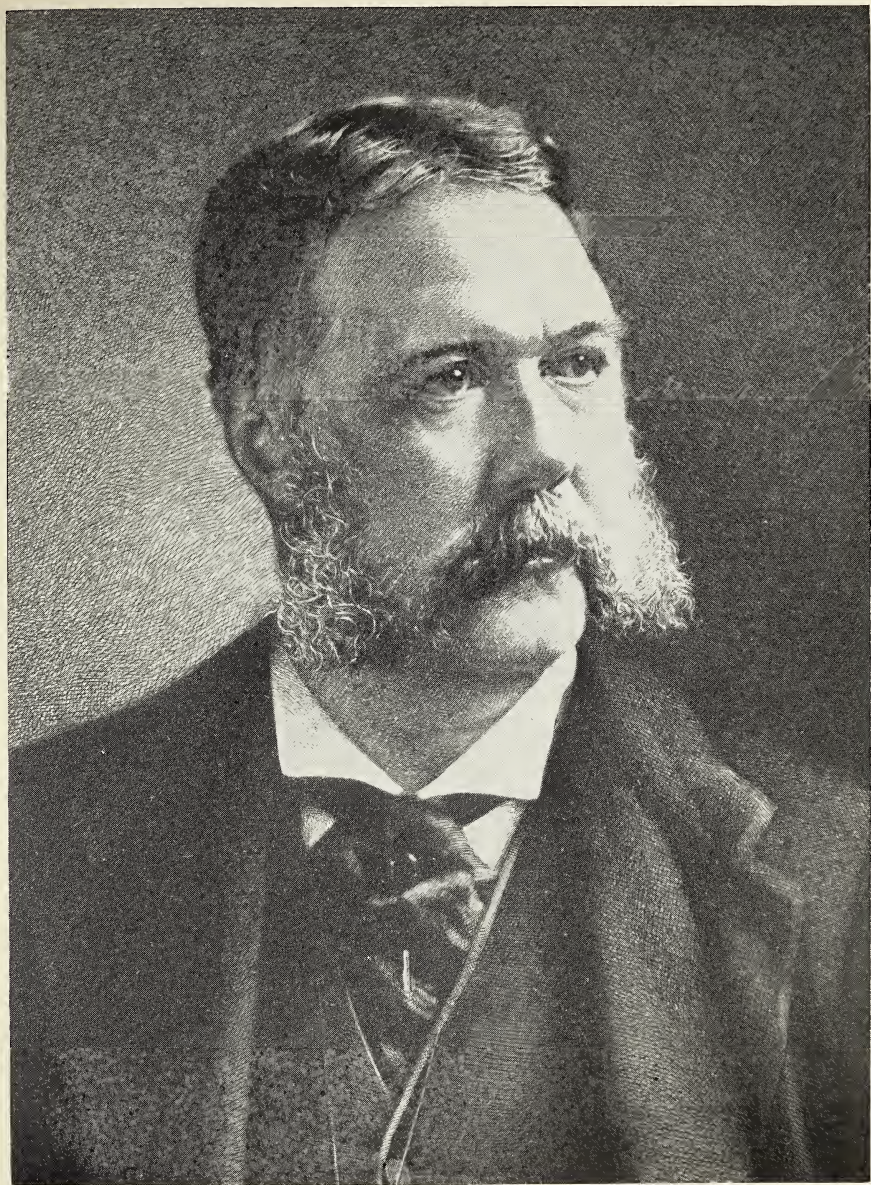
Arthur cast his first vote in 1852 as a Whig, but in 1856 joined the Republican Party and supported John C. Fremont. At the outbreak of the Civil War he took a leading part in preparing New York State troops for army service and in advising concerning the defences of New York City. He became quartermaster general and later inspector general of New York troops, serving with them for a time at the front. From 1862 to 1872 Arthur was busily engaged in the practice of law in New York City, becoming one of the most prominent lawyers in New York. He was actively interested in politics and in 1868 was chairman of the Grant Club of New York. From 1871 to 1878 he was collector of the Port of New York, and in 1879 was chairman of the New York Republican state executive committee.

In 1885, he was a delegate from New York to the Republican National Convention and supported General Grant for a third term. After Garfield's nomination it was desired to name as his running mate a New York pro-Grant Republican and consequently Arthur was nominated for the Vice-Presidency and elected.

Following President Garfield's death, General Arthur became President, filling the office satisfactorily, but was defeated for the Presidential nomination in 1884 by James G. Blaine.

Arthur was married in 1859 to Miss Ellen Lewis Herndon, a native of Virginia. She died only the year before her husband's unexpected rise to the Presidency and her loss was a haunting sorrow to him. His sister, Mrs. McElroy, was the charming mistress of the White House and under her management the social life of the mansion took on a sumptuous tone.

The chief event of Arthur's administration was the passing of the Civil Service Law which was the first difficult step in putting a stop to the evils of the spoils system, which had been the direct cause of Garfield's assassination. Arthur saw that to get rid of the spoils system was the lesson of the tragedy and he did his best to bring about this reform measure.



Charles A. Allen

MARY ARTHUR McELROY

Mrs. McElroy, the youngest sister of the widowed President Arthur, is celebrated as one of the most tactful and socially accomplished mistresses of the White House. Mary Arthur, the youngest of seven children, was born in Greenwich, Washington County, New York. Her father, the Rev. William Arthur, was a Baptist clergyman of scholarly habits and distinguished in his profession.

He supervised his daughter's education, which included a course at the famous school of Mrs. Willard in Troy, New York. Much of her girlhood was spent in New York where her father was pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church and there, when quite young, she married the Rev. John F. McElroy, who was long in charge of a parish in Albany. They had four children, two sons and two daughters.

But for the death of her sister-in-law, to whom she was deeply attached, Mrs. McElroy would have remained in her Albany home. The elevation of her brother to the Presidency in 1881 caused her to make Washington her home during the winter seasons.

Mrs. McElroy had a natural liking for society, tact and graciousness and the gift of saying a pleasant trifle in a memorable way. She was personally attractive also, a dainty dark haired, dark eyed woman, with a slender figure and regular features. Her career as Lady of the White House was consequently brilliant and remarkably successful in harmonizing discordant elements in a period of bitter political feuds. Besides her semi-public responsibilities, she mothered President Arthur's young family as well as her own. Yet the young people were never obtrusively in evidence.

In fact, one of the two notable accomplishments of the Arthur-McElroy social administration was just that, the achievement of proper privacy for the President's family which, from Jackson's time, had been treated as if every domestic detail of their lives were public property. Mrs. McElroy's tact managed the suppression of this unpleasant notoriety without giving offense and her example has been followed ever since.

The other innovation launched by President Arthur with his sister's aid was the introduction of a definite procedure for all social functions. Their code stood the test of a generation's use with few changes and saved much needless confusion. These changes, of course, were criticised but Mrs. McElroy triumphed over criticism. Her Saturday afternoon receptions were particularly popular and well attended. Her winning manners won hosts of friends and Washington society regretted her departure at the close of President Arthur's term in March 1885. Mrs. McElroy died early in 1917.



Mary Arthur McElroy

GROVER CLEVELAND

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States from 1885 to 1889 and from 1893 to 1897, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, the son of a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Richard F. Cleveland.

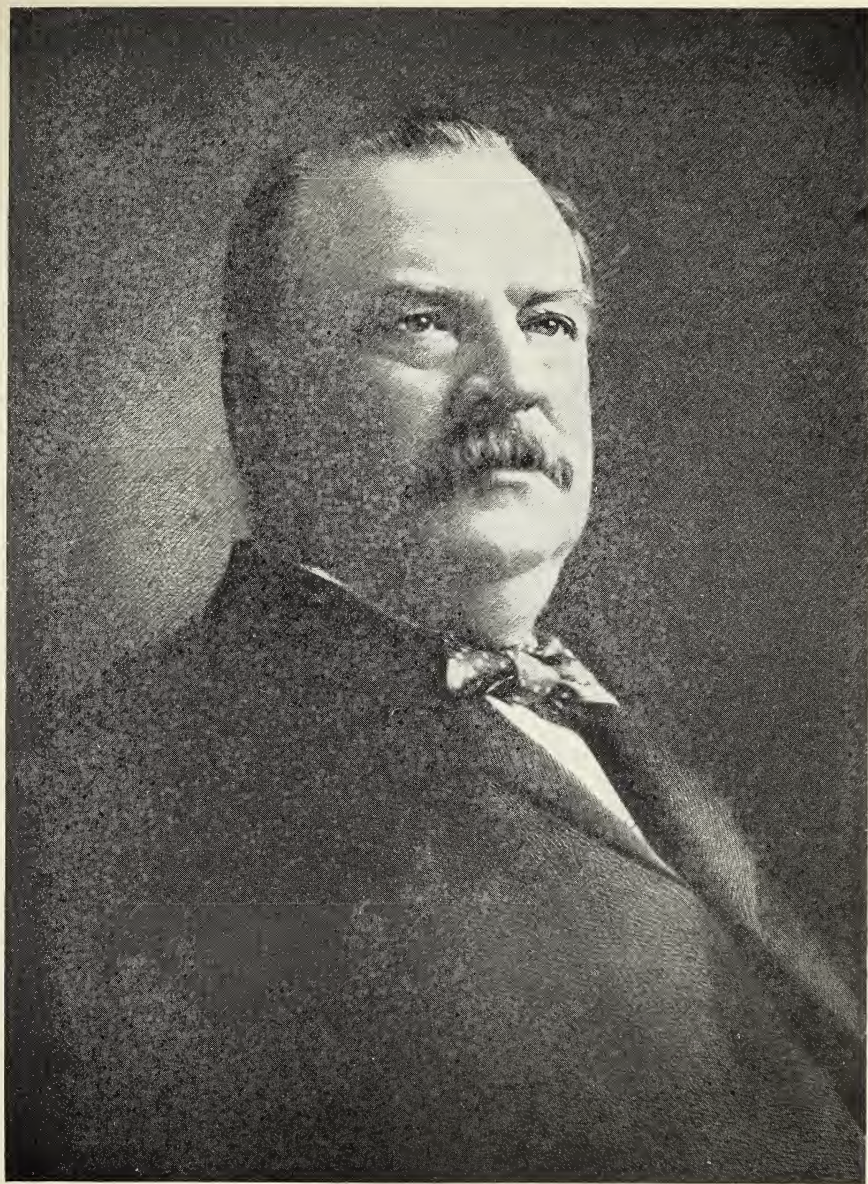
When only four years of age he went with his parents to New York state and was educated in the schools and private academies of that commonwealth. At the age of 17 he started to earn his own living and in 1855 located in Buffalo, N. Y., and obtained employment as clerk and copyist in a law office where he also read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1859.

In 1863 young Cleveland was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie County, N. Y., holding that position for three years. He successfully engaged in private practice until 1881, when he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for mayor of Buffalo and elected by a substantial majority. As mayor he began to use the veto power of the executive, the fearless exercise of which prerogative was one of the things which made him famous in later years as President. The following year Cleveland was elected governor of New York state over the Republican nominee, Secretary of the Treasury Folger, by a plurality of 192,854.

Cleveland's record as governor attracted the attention of Democrats throughout the country and they selected him as their Presidential candidate at the Chicago convention in 1884. In the bitter campaign which followed he defeated James G. Blaine, and declared formally against the unlimited coinage of silver and for a policy of tariff reduction which lost him the election of 1888.

Although opposed by the delegation from his own state of New York, which was controlled by Tammany, Cleveland was once more nominated for the Presidency at the Democratic National Convention of 1892 and defeated Harrison for reelection. During Cleveland's second administration he pursued a policy marked by candor and courage which won the admiration of even those who disagreed with his policies. One of his great achievements was his courageous action in the boundary dispute with Venezuela, which for a time threatened to bring about a war between England and the United States. He also stood firm against his party on the free silver issue and quelled the labor riots at Chicago in 1894.

After his retirement from the White House in 1897 Mr. Cleveland established his home in Princeton, N. J., where he lived quietly until his death in 1908. In 1886, while serving his first term as President, he married Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former law partner, the wedding taking place in the White House.



Grover Cleveland

ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland was born at Fayetteville, New York in 1846, daughter of Richard Cleveland, and youngest sister of President Grover Cleveland.

Her father died in 1853. Under her mother's guidance, Rose acquired a taste for books, which her father's well-stored library enabled her to gratify. She later went to Houghton Seminary, and after graduation was a teacher there for two years. Her next venture was the position of principal in a college in Indiana. Her life as a teacher covered four and a half years.

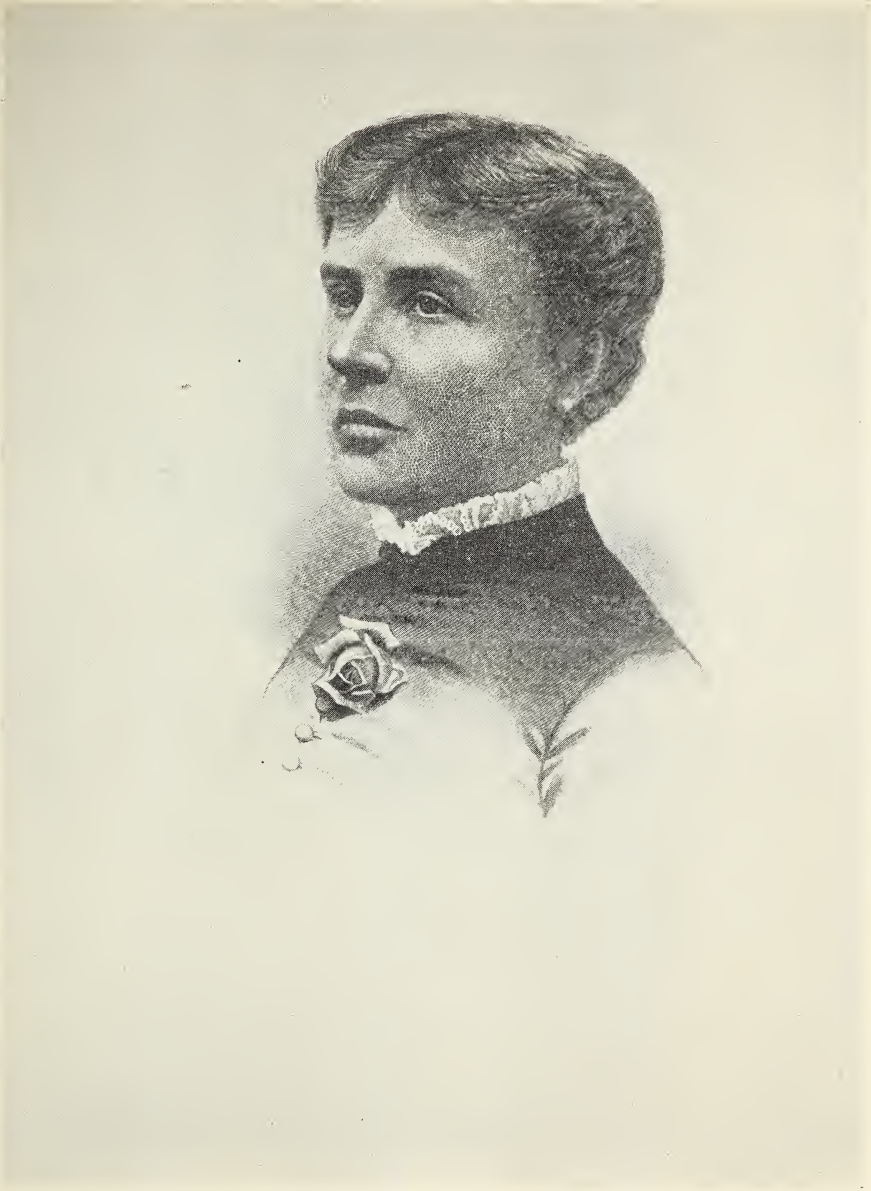
After the death of Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland's brothers and sisters naturally expected her to make her home with some of them, but she continued to live in the old home until she went to the White House with her brother in 1886.

Miss Cleveland's personality interested the country almost as much as that of the President himself. She became the social head of the President's home in obedience to a sense of duty, leaving her chosen work as a public lecturer on history and literary subjects.

Miss Cleveland was a woman of great intellectual powers, very carefully educated and widely read. During her stay at the White House she published a volume of criticisms entitled, "George Eliot's Poetry and Other Studies".

Miss Cleveland did the social honors of the White House in a very satisfactory way, though her own tastes and ambitions were not social. She talked well, and very much as she wrote. Her sincere and direct manner invested her with particular charm.

On the marriage of President Cleveland in 1886, his wife, Frances Folsom, became the mistress of the White House. Subsequently, Miss Cleveland became editor of a Chicago literary magazine, and was connected with Miss Reed's school in New York City.



Miss Rose Cleveland

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND

Much romantic interest centers about the attractive personality of Frances Folsom Cleveland, the beautiful girl who was the bride of the first president to be married in the White House. Frances Folsom was born July 21, 1864, in Buffalo, N. Y., and passed her girlhood there. Her father, Oscar Folsom, was an old friend and law partner of Grover Cleveland. Upon Mr. Folsom's death, Mr. Cleveland became the daughter's guardian and Mrs. Folsom's home was one of the few homes in Buffalo that the unsocial bachelor was in the habit of visiting.

From the time that Mr. Cleveland became governor of New York, gossip made matches for him with dozens of pretty and eligible women. A special favorite of the persistent rumors was the attractive widow, Mrs. Folsom. His own preference for her daughter apparently was so quiet and well-guarded that no one connected their names, not even the girls at Wells who envied Frances her beautiful bouquets from the Governor and President.

Mrs. Folsom and her daughter were guests of the President and Miss Cleveland in their first month in the White House and still no one guessed. Miss Folsom had been graduated and was traveling in Europe when the announcement of the engagement stirred social circles.

For the first time a President was to marry in the White House. Her mother had given up her Buffalo home, and so, like the betrothed of a sovereign, Miss Folsom went to her husband's home to be married. The wedding in the Blue Room was simple, the only guests being a few relatives and the members of the Cabinet. The date of the marriage was June 2, 1886.

At first Mrs. Cleveland's girlish charm, afterward her womanly dignity and her maternal devotion made this most youthful the most beloved mistress of the White House. Washington society soon learned that the young beauty was also alert-minded and kind-hearted. Her tact and graciousness became White House traditions. She had the distinction of being the first college-bred mistress of the White House.

Mrs. Cleveland became the mother of five children, two sons and three daughters, one of whom, Esther Cleveland, was born in the White House. After President Cleveland's second term ended, the Clevelands made their home in Princeton, N. J. During the last year of his life, Mrs. Cleveland was not away from her husband for a day. Since President Cleveland's death in 1908, Mrs. Cleveland has continued to make Princeton her home.

February 10, 1913, Mrs. Cleveland married Professor Thomas J. Preston at Princeton. Although she was the only widow of a President to remarry, she continues none the less as Mrs. Preston to hold her special place in the kindly interest of Americans.



Frances Cleveland

BENJAMIN HARRISON

Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, was born in North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He was the grandson of President William Henry Harrison. His younger days were spent on his father's estate on the Ohio river. He attended Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1852.

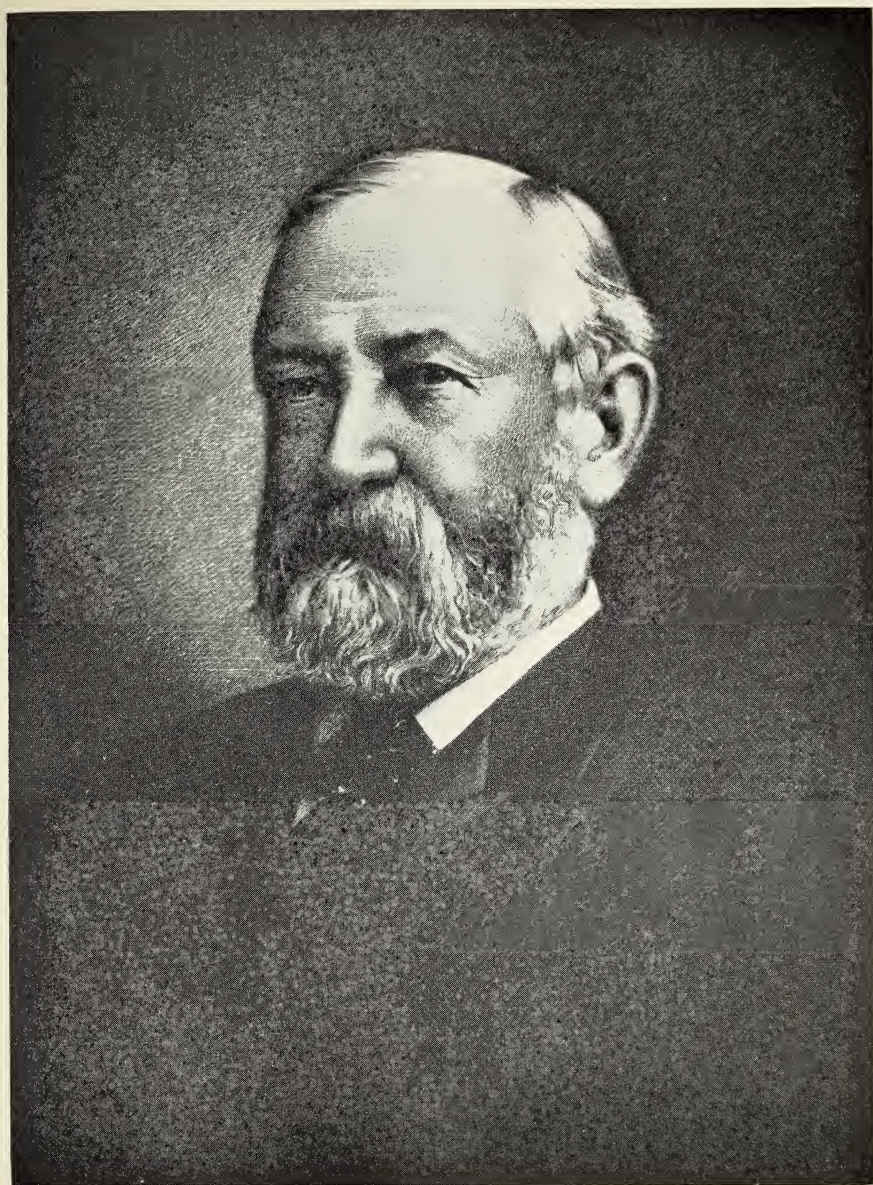
He commenced the study of law in a law office in Cincinnati, and, in 1853, was admitted to the Ohio bar. That same year he was married to Miss Caroline M. Scott, who died in the White House in 1892. In 1854 he opened a law office in Indianapolis, Ind., and in a few years established a wide reputation as a gifted attorney and barrister, taking part in much important litigation and appearing before all the important courts.

Benjamin Harrison's political career began with the organization of the Republican party. In 1860 he was elected reporter of the Indiana supreme court, and shortly after the opening of the Civil War in 1861 he was appointed colonel of the 70th Indiana infantry. He continued in the army until its close, participating in campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee and in Sherman's march through Georgia, leaving the service with the rank of brigadier general.

After the war General Harrison's law practice grew rapidly. In 1876, he was the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, but lost by a narrow margin to the great Democratic leader of Indiana, Governor Hendricks. In 1880 he headed the Indiana delegation to the Republican National Convention and was offered a place on President Garfield's Cabinet, which he declined. He served as Senator from Indiana from 1881 to 1887, and while in Washington earned distinction as an able statesman.

In 1888 the Republican National Convention selected him as candidate for President and he was elected, defeating Grover Cleveland. As President he upheld the traditions of the office with dignity and proved an able executive, but was defeated in turn by Cleveland in 1892. After his retirement from office he delivered a special series of lectures on constitutional law at Leland Stanford University, California, which attracted much attention.

On April 6, 1896 he married Mary Lord, a niece of the first Mrs. Harrison. They lived quietly in Indianapolis until his death, March 13, 1901. They have one child, Elizabeth, who married James Blaine Walker, a great-nephew of James G. Blaine.



Bury Harrison

MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON

Caroline Scott Harrison, first wife of President Harrison, was born at Oxford, Ohio, October 1, 1832, of Scotch ancestry. Her father, Dr. John W. Scott, was a professor in Miami University and one of the founders of the Oxford Female College, and its president while his daughter was a student there.

Caroline Scott was graduated from Oxford College in June, 1852 while her future husband took his degree from Miami University. Her preference for quiet Ben Harrison dated from their undergraduate days and after Caroline had taught for a year in Carrollton, Kentucky, they were married on October 20, 1853.

As the wife of a soldier in the Civil War, quiet homemaker for the Indianapolis lawyer, a senator's helpmate and First Lady of the Land, Mrs. Harrison was a woman of great sympathy and benevolence. She was an active worker in the Presbyterian church and Sunday school and in charitable organizations. During Mr. Harrison's six years in the Senate, she formed many acquaintances and lasting friendships in Washington.

When she became mistress of the White House, she performed her duties with dignity and grace. While she presided in the White House, Mrs. Harrison helped to found the Daughters of the American Revolution and was chosen as the first president of the society. Mrs. Harrison died in the White House October 28, 1892, a few months before the end of President Harrison's term. She was the mother of two children, a son and a daughter.



S. Harris

MARY SCOTT LORD HARRISON

Mary Scott Lord Harrison was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, on April 30, 1858, the daughter of Russell Farnum and Elizabeth Mayhew Scott. Her father was chief engineer and general manager of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company and one of its organizers. The Scotts were descendants of Anne of Buccleugh, who married the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II.

Mrs. Harrison received her education at Mrs. Moffat's School, Princeton, New Jersey, and at Elmira College. She was married to Walter Erskine Dimmick, a lawyer, in 1881, who died the following year. She was a niece of the first Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and spent two years at the White House during her aunt's life.

On April 6, 1896, at New York City, she was married to ex-President Harrison, who died on March 13, 1901. They have one child, Elizabeth Harrison, who married James Blaine Walker, a great-nephew of James G. Blaine.



Mary Lord Harrison

WILLIAM McKINLEY

On the 29th of January, 1843, in the village of Niles, Ohio, was born William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States. William McKinley was the seventh child of William and Nancy Allison McKinley.

The McKinleys were a thrifty, industrious, God-fearing people, of Scotch-Irish descent, the earliest McKinley in America, "David the Weaver," having settled in eastern Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. William McKinley, Sr., was a founder or manager of blast furnaces, and as a partner assisted in the operation of the first furnace at Niles. He was a man who, while having had meager educational advantages, yet appreciated the value of an education, and desired it for his children. Nancy Allison McKinley, a woman of sturdy Scotch character, was well-known for her neighborly kindness and hospitality; she was gifted with rare common sense and ruled her household well. The McKinleys took an active part in the work of the Methodist Church, of which William became a member at the age of ten.

The childhood of William McKinley was spent in Niles; here he went to school in the little white schoolhouse, presided over by his first teacher, Alva Sanford; here he played soldier and went swimming with John M. Woodruff, Joseph G. Butler, Jr., and other of his boy companions.

In 1854 the McKinley family moved to Poland, Ohio, because of the better educational facilities of that place. Here William attended the Academy, and here in the Everett Literary and Debating Society had his first practice in speech-making.

At the age of seventeen he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., remaining there but a short time because of illness. On regaining his health he taught for a year in a school near Poland.

When in 1861 war was declared, William McKinley, with the patriotic spirit of his Revolutionary ancestors, enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, and saw active service as commissary sergeant, lieutenant and captain, and on March 13, 1865, for "gallant and

meritorious services" was made a brevet major of volunteers by President Lincoln.

At the close of the war McKinley entered the office of Charles E. Glidden, a lawyer of Trumbull County, Ohio, who was that year elected Judge. After a year of reading and study with Judge Glidden he entered Albany Law School, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar in Warren, Ohio. He began his practice in Canton, Ohio, where he made steady progress, and from the first was recognized as a man of power.

In Canton came the romance of his life, when he met and married a beautiful woman, Miss Ida Saxton, whom he loved devotedly and cared for most tenderly to the end of his life. Two daughters were born to them, both of whom died in early childhood. While Mrs. McKinley was an invalid for many years, her heart was in her husband's work, and she was a source of great inspiration and help to him.

McKinley filled the office of prosecuting attorney of Stark County from 1869 to 1871. In 1876 he was sent to Congress. The absorbing problems then before the people were the coinage of the silver dollar and tariff legislation. On both of these questions McKinley took a record stand. He was a firm believer in sound money and protection of American industries, and was a thorough student of industrial conditions. As chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in 1889 he framed the famous tariff measure known as the McKinley Bill.

In 1891 McKinley was made Governor of Ohio, to which office he was reelected in 1893. The four years of his governorship were marked by financial depression and labor troubles. Few statesmen have been more sincerely "the friend of the laboring man" than was McKinley, and by his sympathetic attitude and his advocacy of industrial arbitration he quietly and yet with necessary firmness guided affairs safely through these troublous times.

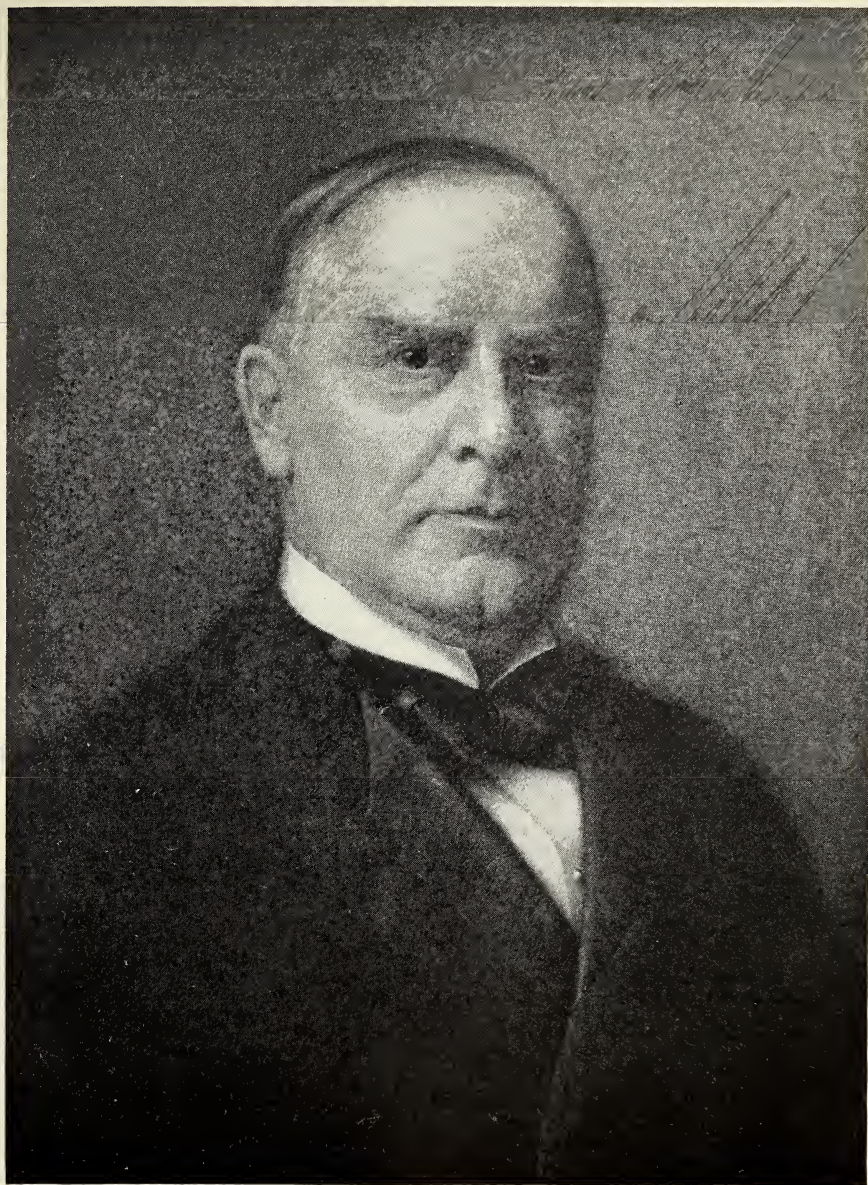
McKinley's election to the Presidency in 1896 was a triumph for "Protection" and "Sound Money," and an expression of confidence of the people. It came at the close of an exciting campaign, in which McKinley's famous "front-porch speeches" revealed a marvelous

breadth of statesmanship and familiarity with a wide range of subjects which indicated a power to grapple with the great problems which a President must face.

With the McKinley administration came an era of prosperity to our country. Yet it is not for this that his administration will be chiefly remembered. "He will be known in history rather as the President who successfully conducted a war with Spain, after doing all in his power to avert it, and then, accepting the larger duties to humanity which the victorious result had thrust upon the nation, entered with firm step and courageous heart upon the new era of expansion and international responsibility." Other events of McKinley's administrations were the annexation of Hawaii and the Boxer troubles in China. It was largely the judicious and magnanimous policy of President McKinley in regard to the latter which helped to maintain the "open door" in China.

McKinley's second administration was brought to an abrupt termination by the tragedy at Buffalo, when on September 14, 1901, he died after being stricken down by an assassin. Not only the nation, but the whole world mourned his death.

In the beautiful mausoleum at Canton crowning its terraced hill, rests the body of William McKinley beside that of his wife. Monuments to his memory have been erected in various cities, the most beautiful of which is the National McKinley Birthplace Memorial at Niles. Here in a pillared court of honor stands a life-like statue of McKinley by J. Massey Rhind. On either side are wings containing an auditorium, a public library and a museum. The conception of the martyred president's boyhood friend, Joseph G. Butler, Jr., and carried out by the gifts of thousands of the American people, this building stands, a tribute of friendship, a testimony of national appreciation, an impressive memorial to a nation's hero, and serves, as he did in life, the welfare of the people.



Wm H. Hensley

MRS. WILLIAM McKINLEY

The name of Mrs. William McKinley recalls one of the most interesting—and one of the most pathetic—love stories in the annals of the White House. Ida Saxton was born at Canton, Ohio, June 8, 1847, the daughter of a prosperous banker. She was educated mostly in private schools in Cleveland and New York City and at Brook Hall Seminary at Media, Pennsylvania. Always delicate, she left school at seventeen, and because her father believed in business training for women, she served as his cashier for a time. Later Miss Saxton was “finished off” by a trip to Europe. She was much admired by Canton society but she was more interested in church and social work.

Although the young lawyer, Major William McKinley, was yet poor when he proposed to Ida Saxton during a buggy ride, her father approved the match and presented the young couple with one of the best houses in Canton when they were married January 25, 1871. Within five years of the wedding day, Mrs. McKinley became a hopeless invalid. The birth of her second child had seriously impaired her delicate health and when the death of both her children followed, her nervous organization was permanently injured.

Henceforth the frail invalid was the constant object of her husband's tender care. She was his closest companion and accompanied him on his travels whenever her health would permit. While a member of Congress and as Governor of Ohio, he wrote the majority of his speeches at a desk in her room. When he became President, he often took his work from the White House offices to her rooms.

A few weeks after President McKinley's second inauguration, he began a tour of the country to test public sentiment. When the trip was planned, Mrs. McKinley was advised to remain in Washington but she did not wish to be separated from her husband for such a long period. The result was her serious illness in California and the abandonment of the tour. They returned to Canton and Mrs. McKinley rested through the summer.

When she was again well enough to travel, they went to Buffalo in September to attend the Pan-American Exposition. Here McKinley was shot by an assassin September 5, 1901 and the ruling passion of his life was evidenced by his whisper to his secretary, “My wife—be careful how you tell her—oh, be careful.” Eight days later William McKinley died, leaving behind the wife who piteously insisted, “I want to go, too, I want to go, too.” But Mrs. McKinley survived her husband about six years. She died May 27, 1907.



Mrs D. O. McKinley.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Theodore Roosevelt, versatile American citizen of the world and twenty-sixth President of the United States (1901-1909,) was born in New York City October 27, 1858, of distinguished parentage. His father, Theodore Roosevelt, was a prominent merchant and philanthropist; his mother, Martha Bullock came from a Scotch-Irish family of social and political eminence in Georgia.

As a boy he was quite sickly, and only by constant exercise and care was he able to overcome his early physical weakness and become the vigorous man who occupied the center of the stage of American events for so many years. His frail health interfered with regular schooling, but his early love of the best books in history, biography and natural science extended and deepened his education, to which two European tours before he entered college also contributed.

At Harvard University his zest in athletics and other student activities made him popular while he continued to read widely and maintained a creditable scholarship.

After graduation in 1880, Roosevelt entered Republican politics in New York state, serving three terms in the state legislature, 1881-1884, and also being a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Blaine for President. After this 1884 convention, he retired from politics and lived as a ranchman in the West for about two years.

In 1886 he returned east to accept the Republican nomination for mayor of New York. Although he was defeated, his campaign attracted wide attention. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him United States Civil Service Commissioner and he did much to establish the merit system. After six years in Washington, he became president of the Board of Police Commissioners of New York City. His reforms and war upon corruption in both offices made him many enemies among the professional politicians.

In 1897 Roosevelt was made Assistant Secretary of the Navy by McKinley and his efforts were largely responsible for placing the navy upon an efficient basis before the Spanish-American War broke

out in 1898. He resigned to enter the army as a lieutenant colonel of a volunteer cavalry regiment, the "Rough Riders." Colonel Roosevelt led his regiment in the Battle of San Juan Hill, coming out of the war a popular hero.

In the fall of 1898, he was elected governor of New York. During his two years as governor, he reformed the administration of the state canals, introduced the merit system into subordinate state offices and secured the passage of a law taxing corporation franchises. He was so much the terror of the bosses of his own party that they forced his election as Vice-President in 1900 as a means of shelving him.

But this ornamental impotency was abruptly concluded by the assassination of McKinley. On September 14, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency at the age of 43, the youngest President in our history. In 1904 he was elected President by 330 electoral votes and a popular majority of two millions and a half.

During his two administrations, Roosevelt's strong personality impressed itself irresistibly upon the nation. A forceful and persuasive speaker, at home in every section of the country, fearless and vigorous in action, he was the most widely popular of American executives since Jackson.

In barest outline, the events of his Presidency include the settlement of the great anthracite coal strike in 1902, a long struggle, in Congress and the courts, with the trusts and railroads, successful mediation between Russia and Japan, vindication of the Monroe Doctrine in Venezuela against Germany, calling of the Second Hague Conference, the construction of the Panama Canal, the conservation movement and improvement of the public service in morale and efficiency.

Roosevelt left the White House in March, 1909, and a month later led an expedition into the African interior to explore and collect specimens of wild animal life. Upon his return in 1910 he again plunged into politics as the head of the progressive wing of the Republican party, running as its candidate for President in 1912, and undoubtedly bringing about the election of Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate. In 1913-1914 he made another foreign exploration trip,

this time through the Brazilian wilderness where he discovered the "River of Doubt" and underwent many hardships which ultimately caused his death.

The World War was closely followed by Roosevelt from its beginning and he became at once the foremost apostle of preparedness. When the United States entered the conflict in 1917, he wanted to lead a volunteer army division to France, but his services were declined and he had to remain on the side-lines. His four sons entered active service, the youngest, Quentin, losing his life as a fighting aviator.

Roosevelt and most of his personal followers reunited with the Republican party in 1916 and when he died unexpectedly at Oyster Bay, Long Island, on January 6, 1919, it became known that he had been regarded as the probable choice of his party for the Presidency in 1920.

Besides his remarkably busy, strenuous public career, Theodore Roosevelt was hunter, explorer, scientist and author of thirty-two books ranging from scholarly historical works to entertaining narratives of hunting trips, essays, and political treatises. "Winning of the West" is probably his greatest book.

He was twice married, first to Alice Lee, by whom he had one daughter, later to Edith Kermit Carow, the mother of his four sons and another daughter. His "Letters to His Children" are altogether charming, revealing a warm-hearted, lovable man at his best and tenderest.



Theodore Roosevelt.

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt, second wife of President Roosevelt, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, August 5, 1861, of a good New York family. She inherited English blood and social tradition and was trained from childhood to the observance of social forms. She was educated at the Comstock School in New York City and as a prominent New York society girl she was noted for poise and serenity of manner. Miss Carow was a childhood friend of the Roosevelt family and on December 2, 1886, she was married to Theodore Roosevelt in the fashionable St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, three years after the early death of his first wife.

With such social antecedents, it is not surprising that Mrs. Roosevelt's sojourn in the White House was marked by greater formality and stricter etiquette than prevailed under her predecessors of more recent date. Her innovations—admission by card to the White House receptions, strict supervision of invitation lists, a social secretary, enforcement of rules of precedence, a swarm of military aides, weekly consultations with the women of the cabinet on social problems—all were jealously watched and sharply criticized.

Mrs. Roosevelt, however, is a strong and independent woman and she went her way unaffected by popular clamor. Opposition wore away and her changes were accepted as reforms that obviated confusion and discomfort and gave proper dignity to White House functions.

In her private life, Mrs. Roosevelt was thoroughly democratic. Departing from the custom of other President's wives, she visited her Washington friends as informally as when she was merely the wife of the assistant Secretary of the Navy. She managed to preserve a home atmosphere in the White House and to be the beloved comrade of her husband and children.

Mrs. Roosevelt, as well as her brilliant husband, was highly cultured and their friends included many artists, writers, musicians and actors. Mrs. Roosevelt's particular passion was music. She maintained her delicate technique as a pianist by constant study and practice. Mrs. Roosevelt was most truly happy, say her friends, in her own home at Oyster Bay, where she read, sewed and shared the strenuous sports of her husband and children.

After Roosevelt left the Presidency, Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied him on his numerous visits to royalty during his triumphant European tour of 1910. His autobiography records with evident pride the admiration her social ease excited at the Danish court. When Roosevelt was shot during the progressive campaign of 1912, Mrs. Roosevelt received the news in a New York theater and left at once for Chicago. Since the great ex-President's death January 6, 1919, Mrs. Roosevelt has lived quietly at Oyster Bay.



Edith Theresia Parsons

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

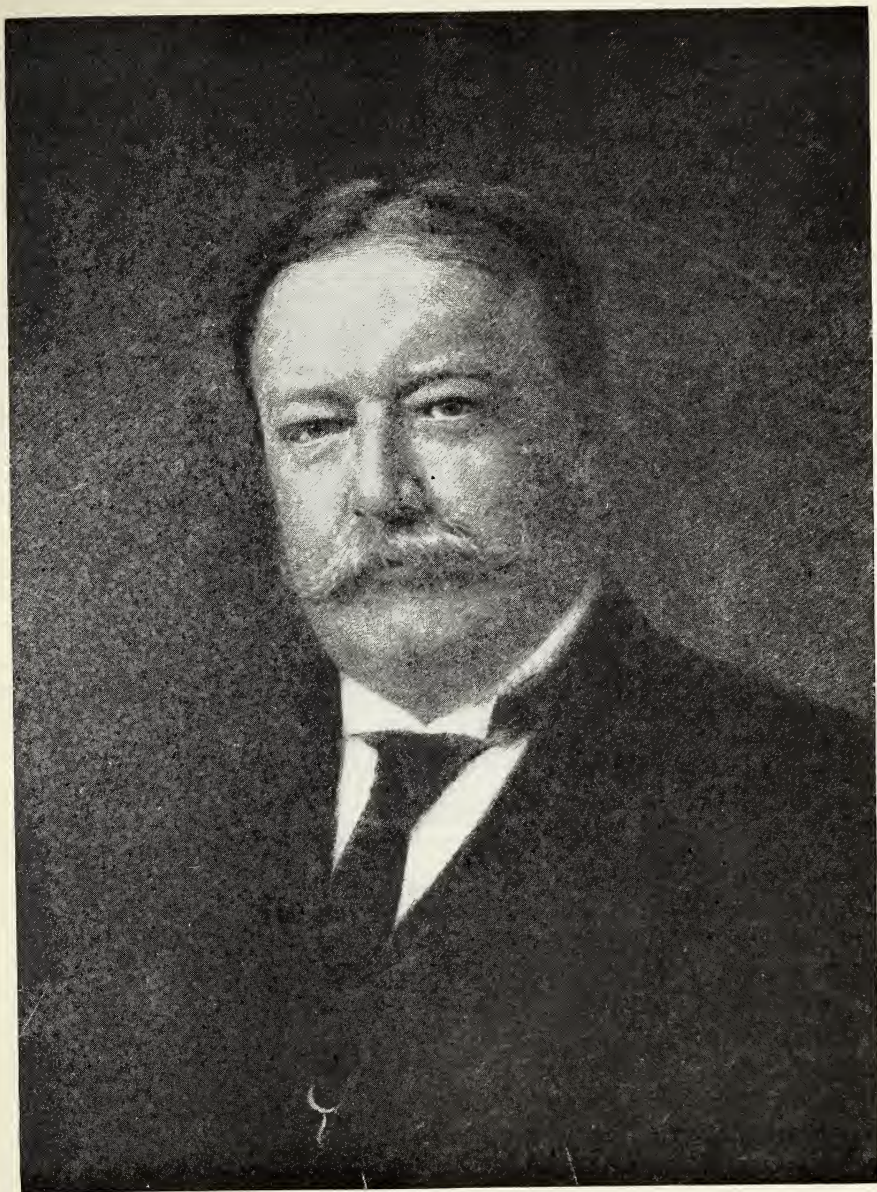
William Howard Taft, present Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and President of the United States from 1909 to 1913, is the only man who has held both these exalted positions.

Chief Justice Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1857. His father, Hon. Alonzo Taft, was himself a distinguished statesman, having been Secretary of War and Attorney General of the United States and minister to both Austria and Russia. William H. Taft was educated in the Woodward High School of Cincinnati, Yale University and the Cincinnati Law School. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1880.

In 1881 young Taft began his remarkable career of public service as assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton County, Ohio, serving in this position for two years after which he engaged in private practice until 1887, when he became judge of the superior court of Hamilton County. From 1890 to 1892 he was solicitor general of the United States Circuit Court. In 1900 Judge Taft was sent to the Philippines by President McKinley as chairman of a special commission and 1901 became the first civil governor of the Islands, acting in this capacity until he was recalled by President Roosevelt to assume the duties of Secretary of War in 1904. During his term as Secretary of War the Panama Canal was constructed and in 1906 Secretary Taft went to Cuba to settle an insurrection and to serve as provisional governor.

Judge Taft was elected President in 1908, but was defeated for reelection in 1912. From 1913, when he retired as President, until 1921 when he became Chief Justice, he was Kent professor of law at Yale University.

Besides his public offices Justice Taft has held many other positions of honor and trust. During the World War he was co-chairman of the War Labor Board. He served as President of the National Red Cross from 1906 to 1913, President of the American Bar Association in 1913, President of the League to Enforce Peace from 1915 to 1921, and in 1923 he was elected Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution. Justice Taft holds numerous honorary degrees from institutions of learning and is the author of a number of printed works on political, legal and international subjects.



For J. G. Butler Jr with grateful
recollection of his activity in the Presidential
campaign of 1908 and his successful Youngstown meetings
one of which began and ~~the~~ ^{the} other of which ended the campaign.

Wm V. Saff

MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT

Helen Herron Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 2, 1861, the daughter of John W. and Harriet C. Herron. She was educated in Cincinnati in a private school and at the University of Cincinnati. After her college course was completed, Miss Heron taught school for a year. She married William Howard Taft on June 19, 1886.

Mrs. Taft became the close companion and confidante of her husband and three children, and she was intensely ambitious for them. Before he became President, she accompanied him on all his trips to various parts of the world. While he was governor general of the Philippines, her tact and hospitality contributed materially to the promotion of good feeling between Filipinos and Americans.

Mrs. Taft enjoyed from girlhood association with the brightest minds of her time and shared with her husband the hospitality of some of the most formal and ceremonious European courts. Later, as the wife of a Cabinet officer, she was thoroughly familiar with Washington society. She was cultivated, an extensive reader and had a ready command of French, Spanish and German. Her artistic proclivities were particularly strong. A fine pianist herself, she was a generous and enthusiastic patron of music. For years she was president of the Cincinnati Orchestra Association and the mainspring of the famous May Festivals. Such a background eminently fitted her to grace the position of First Lady of the Land.

In 1909 the Tafts entered the White House and Mrs. Taft inaugurated an important and lasting reform in its management. There had always been a steward for the routine management and outside caterers for state functions and great dinners, the cooks and stewards receiving percentages on all purchases. President Taft was not a rich man and Mrs. Taft displayed her practical ability and good management by discarding this ancient and wasteful way of running the White House and substituting one responsible housekeeper. Mrs. Taft swept away waste and inefficient methods but the Taft hospitality was generous and hearty. Mrs. Taft had not been in the White House many months when she suffered a stroke of paralysis, and it was almost a year before she regained her health. When she was well enough to be propped up in a chair, she would look on from her window at the garden parties that she demanded be carried on as usual.

Since she left the White House in 1913, Mrs. Taft naturally has not been so much in the public eye. Her daughter, Mrs. Frederick J. Manning, has attained distinction in the educational world as Dean of Bryn Mawr College. When they are not in Washington, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Taft make their home in New Haven.



Helen H. Taft

WOODROW WILSON

Woodrow Wilson was born December 28, 1856, at Staunton, Virginia, of Scotch ancestry on both sides. His father was a Presbyterian minister and the boy grew up in a household where seriousness and restraint were the rule.

Wilson was but ten years of age when the Civil War ended, so that he was a witness, at an impressionable age, of the hideous results of war and of the reconstruction period following.

He spent one year at Davidson College, N. C., 1874-1875, then went to Princeton from which he was graduated in 1879. Subsequently he entered the University of Virginia and was graduated in law in 1881.

For a short time he practiced law at Atlanta, Georgia, then attended Johns Hopkins University for post graduate study. There he was associated with Albert Shaw, John Dewey, and Frederick J. Turner. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Johns Hopkins University in 1886.

From 1885 to 1888 he was associate professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College and then for two years he held the same position at Wesleyan University.

From 1888 to 1902 he was instructor in jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton.

He was made president of Princeton, August 1, 1902, which position he held until October 20, 1910. He was nationally known on the lecture platform. His efforts to raise the standards of college education brought Princeton to the forefront.

In 1911 Wilson became Governor of New Jersey. He instituted reforms in state laws that attracted the attention of the whole country and indirectly won him the nomination for the Presidency of the United States in 1912 in the Democratic Convention. He was elected by the division of the Republicans between Roosevelt and Taft.

Two years after Wilson took office came the shock of the World War. The President declared that the country would be neutral. Both political parties were in agreement with him. In this time of anxiety for the country's welfare, his wife, Ellen Axson Wilson, died.

Wilson was re-elected November 7, 1916, under the party slogan,

"He kept us out of war", defeating Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate.

As the war grew in intensity daily it became harder to maintain neutrality. On the resumption of ruthless submarining by Germany Wilson made his decision. February 3, 1917, he broke off diplomatic relations with that country. April 2, Wilson delivered his war message to Congress.

Wilson idealized the struggle as a conflict between democracy and autocracy. The whole country was mobilized for war, each to do that patriotic duty for which his training fitted him. Then came the stupendous undertaking to put an immense army into the battlefields so many miles away.

Wilson became the spokesman of the Allied nations. His pronouncements were accepted as the moral judgments of humanity, as the new gospel of deliverance to the downtrodden of all lands.

January 18, 1918, Wilson laid before the Senate his plan of settlement, the famous fourteen points, which occasioned much debate.

In October of that year, the German and Austrian governments offered to surrender on the basis of these points but Wilson answered that "the peoples of Germany and Austria must speak for themselves" before he would refer their request for an armistice to the Allies. This statement sounded the doom of autocracy.

Wilson made an appeal for an indorsement of his leadership, in the return of a Democratic Congress at the election of 1918. But the voters of the country rejected the appeal with the result that both Houses were controlled by his opponents. Partisan conflicts ensued and the President faced the duty of negotiating the treaty of peace with a Republican Senate to decide as to its ratification.

The President felt it to be his duty to go in person to the Conference at Paris and as soon as his plan was made public he was severely criticised by many for taking a step contrary to an unbroken tradition that a President must never leave the country. December 4, 1918, Wilson, in opposition to the advice of his friends, left for France as the head of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. He returned home for a short stay in order to speak before Congress before that body adjourned. He was back in France, March 13, 1919.

The politicians and diplomats of Europe knew of the reversal of public opinion in America, that Wilson's own country was not whole-

heartedly in agreement with him. Knowing that support was falling away from him on all sides Wilson fought desperately with grim determination for the fourteen points but was forced to yield somewhat on the questions of reparations and of frontiers in order to save what seemed to him the most important,—the League of Nations.

When he returned home he found that these compromises had weakened him with his supporters and that the opposition to his plan had strengthened to active hostility.

The only recourse open to him was to put the question before the people. He started on a transcontinental tour, September 3, 1919. Everywhere he encountered opposition or cold indifference to the League of Nations. Under this discouragement, his constitution, already weakened by the long strain of the conference, collapsed, and he was compelled to return to Washington. A few days later a cerebral hemorrhage resulted in paralysis from which he never recovered.

November 19, the Peace Treaty failed in the Senate.

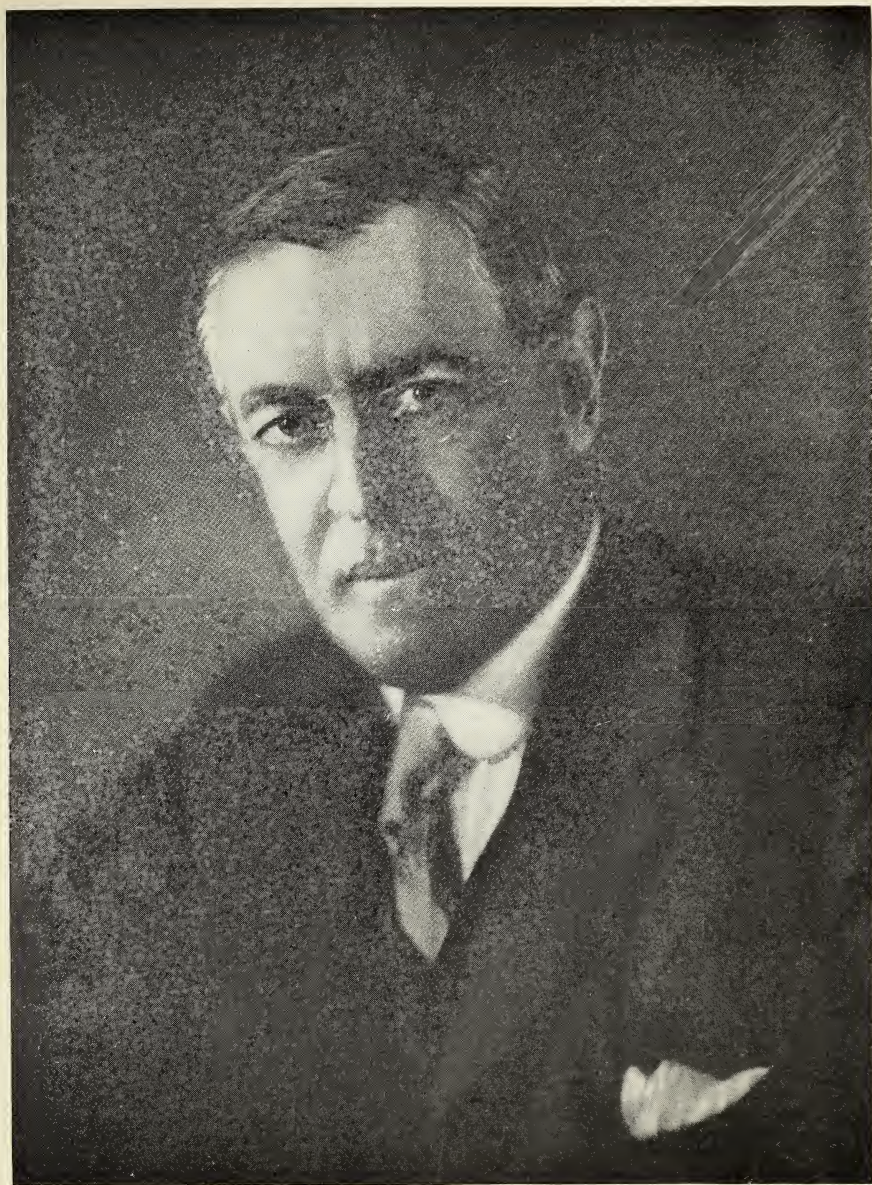
Wilson reappeared at the Capitol at the inauguration of his successor, Warren G. Harding, but he was too weak to take part in the ceremony.

He took up his residence in Washington and suffered years of increasing invalidism and died February 3, 1924.

Wilson married Edith Bolling Galt of Washington, D. C., December 18, 1915.

Wilson had the rare faculty of being able to translate his knowledge of government into the administration of government. Most of the reforms accomplished in his administration were of his own initiative. Through the force of his leadership the Federal Reserve Law, "as great a piece of constructive legislation as any that has been enacted in this country," was passed.

He is the author of: "Congressional Government, A Study in American Politics;" "The State, Elements of Historical and Practical Politics;" "Division and Reunion;" "An Old Master and Other Political Essays;" "Mere Literature, and Other Essays;" "George Washington;" "A History of the American People;" "Constitutional Government in the United States;" "The State-Elements of Historical and Practical Politics;" "Free Life;" "The New Freedom;" "When a Man Comes to Himself;" "On Being Human;" and also many published addresses.



Woodrow Wilson

ELLEN AXSON WILSON

Ellen Axson Wilson, first wife of President Woodrow Wilson, was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1860, the daughter of Reverend Samuel Edward Axson and Margaret Hoyt Axson. She was educated at Shorter College, Rome, Georgia, where her father was minister in the Presbyterian church. She was greatly interested in art, and went to New York City to study at the Art Students' League, of which she was a member. While in the North, she became acquainted with Woodrow Wilson, who was at that time attending Johns Hopkins University as a graduate student.

On June 24, 1885, she was married to Woodrow Wilson, at Savannah, Georgia. They went to Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, to live, where Mr. Wilson was professor of political science at Bryn Mawr College. Three years later they moved to Middletown, Connecticut, where Mr. Wilson held the chair of history and political economy at Wesleyan University, and from there to Princeton, New Jersey, in 1890, where he became professor of jurisprudence and political economy, and, in 1902, was chosen president of Princeton University. He held this office until October, 1910. During 1911-1913, he was Governor of New Jersey, and in 1912 he was elected President of the United States.

Mrs. Wilson was aided as mistress of the White House by her three daughters. She had a graciousness and charm of manner which won her many friends. An artistic and intellectual atmosphere prevailed in the White House, as much attention was given to literature, art and music. Pleasant evenings were spent together in the family circle, where art and literature were discussed and the President would read aloud some poetry, oftentimes alternated with political history.

Mrs. Wilson was largely instrumental in securing legislative reform to improve conditions for working women and children.

Mrs. Wilson was an ideal homemaker, and took great interest in her art. She read widely on all subjects and was largely instrumental in securing legislative reform to improve conditions for working women and children.

Two of Mrs. Wilson's daughters were married in the White House, Eleanor became the second wife of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson, and Jessie became the wife of Francis B. Sayre, a professor of law at Harvard.

Mrs. Wilson died at the White House on August 6, 1914.



Ellen A. Wilson

EDITH BOLLING WILSON

Edith Bolling Wilson was born in Wytheville, Pennsylvania, in 1872. She is a member of a distinguished Virginia family, her father having been Judge William H. Bolling. She was married in 1895 to Norman Galt, a Washington business man, and with him went to the National Capitol to live. After Mr. Galt's death, she continued to reside in her Washington home. In 1914, she met President Wilson, following the death of his first wife. President Wilson and Mrs. Galt were married on December 18, 1915.

As the First Lady of the Land during the World War days and as the companion of President Wilson while he was in Europe to assist in the drafting of the Versailles Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant, Mrs. Wilson attracted world-wide attention. During the war she gave much of her personal time and money to Red Cross work.

Mrs. Wilson was with her husband when he was stricken while touring the Western States in the interests of the League of Nations. During the grave days that followed, Mrs. Wilson was constantly by his side to protect him from too many cares and to help nurse him in his fight to recover. She assisted him in the writing of his letters, in reviewing official business, and in the signing of important documents. On national subjects of importance, she sometimes found it necessary to consult personally with cabinet officials and senators. With the aid of Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Grayson, she helped to make his official business less trying.

President Wilson never fully recovered from his illness. He died on February 3, 1924. The country will always remember Mrs. Wilson for her heroic support of the President during his illness in carrying on the nation's business to the end of his term of office.



Edith Bonning Wiersen

WARREN G. HARDING

Warren G. Harding, President of the United States from March 4th, 1921, until his untimely death at San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1923, was born in Blooming Grove, Morrow County, Ohio, November 2, 1865.

At the age of 19 he began his career in the newspaper field in Marion, Ohio, not many miles from his birthplace, and in that city he carved out fame and fortune, growing up with the community and building up his newspaper until it became one of the most successful and influential publications in the state.

As a newspaper editor, Warren G. Harding exercised a rapidly widening influence on the affairs of his home town and his state. As a tribute to his genial personality and growing knowledge of public affairs and political issues his fellow citizens early called him into the public service. He was elected by the voters of his home and the neighboring counties as their state senator in the seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth General Assemblies of Ohio from 1899 to 1903. At the state capital, Columbus, he very soon attracted wide attention as a political leader and an unusually gifted orator. As the result he was nominated by the Republicans of Ohio as their candidate for lieutenant governor and was elected to serve during 1904 and 1905.

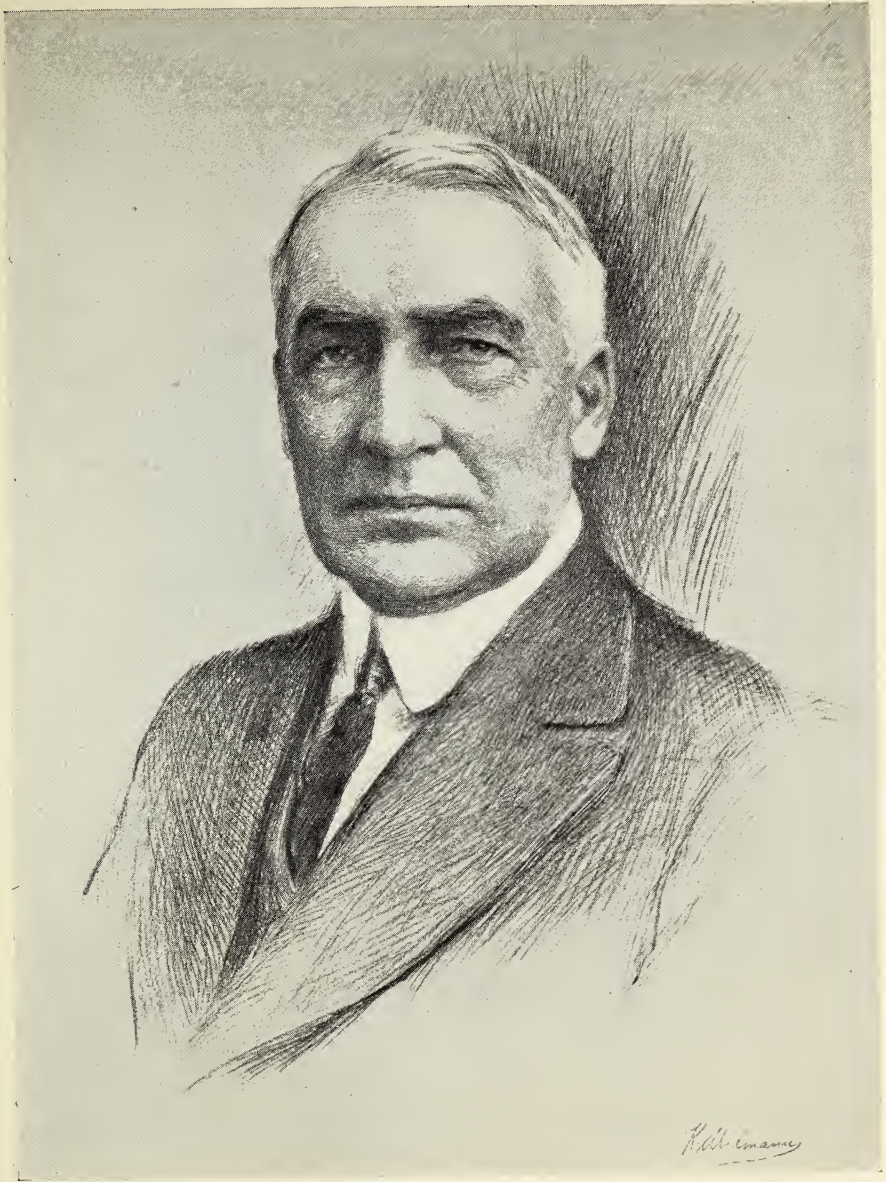
Harding from that time on was recognized as a coming man and one of the foremost men of his party in the state. He was nominated as the Republican candidate for governor in 1910 and strove to unite his party and lead it to victory. Although defeated by Governor Judson Harmon, at that time at the height of his popularity, Harding instead of being eliminated from state politics became an increasingly influential factor and only four years later, in 1914, was triumphantly nominated and then elected as United States Senator from Ohio.

In the Senate he soon established himself as a statesman among statesmen and earned a reputation throughout the length and breadth of the land by his broadminded attitude on great issues of the day and by his intensely human and likable characteristics.

Consequently when the Republican party began to consider the qualifications of various men as Presidential candidates most likely to lead the party to victory in the 1920 election, Harding's friends in Ohio and elsewhere decided to present him for consideration at the famous convention held that year in Chicago. How that convention turned to Warren G. Harding after weighing the claims of other candidates is a matter of only recent political history.

On November 2, 1920, he was elected President of the United States by an unprecedented popular majority.

President Harding labored assiduously on the great task confronting him at this trying period, and it is probable that his difficulties and the official disloyalty of some of his appointees shortened his life. He died suddenly in 1923, while on a trip through the West with his wife, and the entire country mourned, deeply touched by a feeling of personal sorrow for the loss of a much loved friend.



Munro G. Horan

MRS. WARREN G. HARDING

Florence Kling Delong Harding, popular mistress of the White House 1921-1923, was a small-town girl, "just folks," as she delighted in characterizing President Harding and herself. She was born in Marion, Ohio, in 1860. Her father, Amos Kling, of Dutch Mennonite ancestry, emigrated from Pennsylvania and was one of the first settlers of Marion, later a prosperous hardware merchant and banker.

Florence Kling was educated in the local schools, being graduated from Marion High School, now Harding High School. Afterwards she studied at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and became a successful music teacher in her home town. She had always a decided aptitude for business, fostered by her training and close association with her father.

At eighteen she made an unhappy marriage that ended in divorce. She returned to her father's home with a little son, the only child she ever had. Her father was exceedingly disappointed when, a few years later, she decided to marry a struggling young printer and editor, whose only asset was a heavily mortgaged newspaper. Florence Kling was married to Warren G. Harding, who later became President of the United States, July 8, 1891, without her father's consent.

The marriage developed into an unusually close, harmonious partnership, and inestimable credit is due Mrs. Harding for her share in her husband's success. She took hold of the circulating and advertising departments of Mr. Harding's paper, the Marion Star, and made it pay. As circulation manager for fourteen years she won the devotion of her newsboys, whom she personally directed. Years later, as business men of Marion, these same boys formed the Florence Harding Campaign Club to aid in Mr. Harding's campaign for the Presidency.

She made many warm friends in Washington before Harding became President. As the wife of a Senator for six years, she won a reputation as a gracious hostess and a whole-hearted participant in many public charities.

When she became First Lady of the Land, Mrs. Harding rapidly endeared herself to the people. She reorganized the White House routine so as to simplify the official social life and spare the President.

In the summer of 1922 Mrs. Harding had a prolonged and serious illness. She recovered partially and accompanied President Harding on his fatal tour in 1923. Her devotion and courage during the President's last days, and the gallant spirit and simple dignity with which she supported the ordeal of the public funeral, impressed the nation with deep respect and sympathy. Mrs. Harding survived President Harding only fifteen months. She returned to Marion and died there November 21, 1924.



Grace King Harding

CALVIN COOLIDGE

Calvin Coolidge, the twenty-ninth man to be chosen as President of the United States, was born July 4, 1872, at the little town of Plymouth, Vermont, a typical New England country community. He is the son of the late John C. Coolidge, himself a man of unusual character, who died in 1926 at the family home in Plymouth.

President Coolidge graduated from Amherst College in 1895 and determined to follow the legal profession. He settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he began his law practice and started on the career of public service which carried him into the White House at Washington as the chief executive of his country.

He was married in 1905 to Miss Grace A. Goodhue.

In 1907 and 1908 he served his home constituency as representative in the Massachusetts State House of Representatives. In 1910 and 1911 he was mayor of the town of Northampton. From 1912-1915 Calvin Coolidge was state senator and during 1914 and 1915 he conducted the business of the state senate as its president.

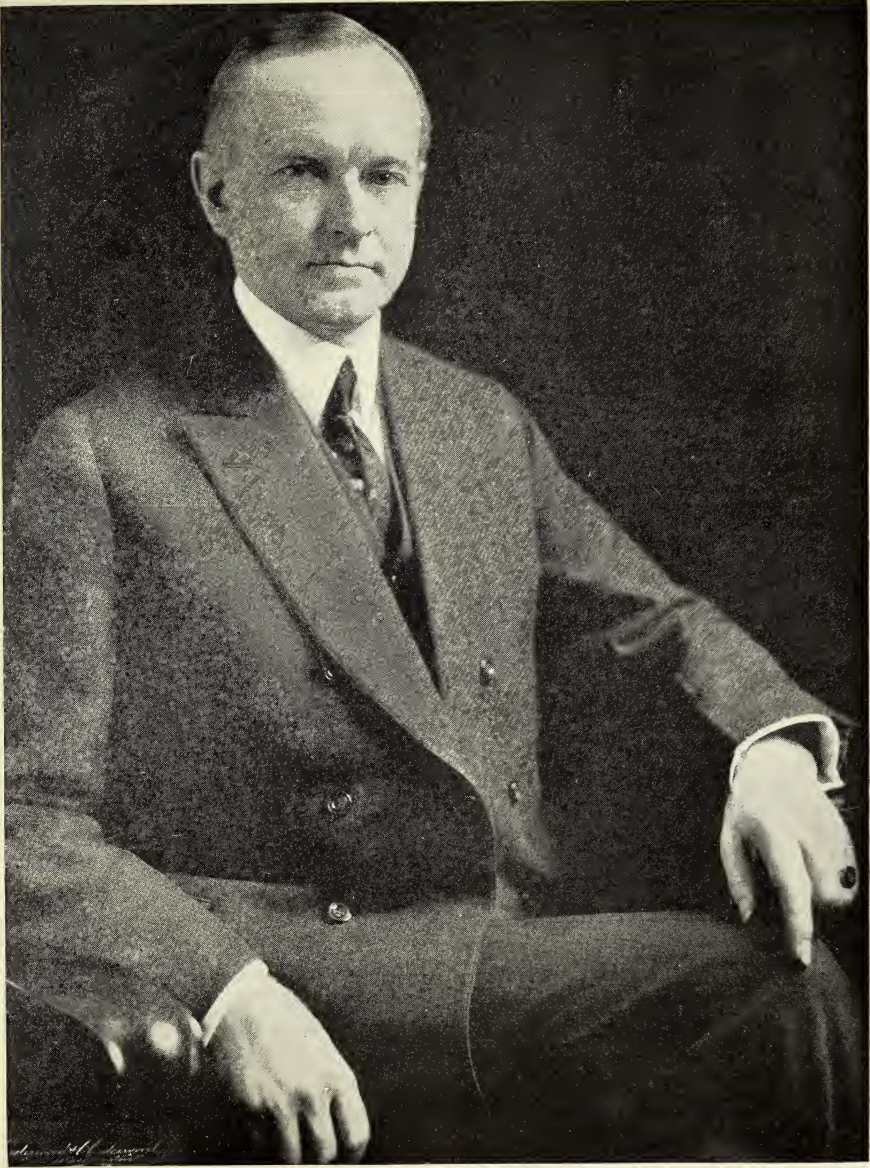
With this experience in both the legislative and executive branches of government as a foundation, Calvin Coolidge advanced rapidly to the higher positions of trust and honor. The people of Massachusetts elected him as lieutenant governor from 1916 to 1918 and then, having found him worthy of confidence, made him governor in 1919 and 1920. It was while he was governor that he became a figure of national importance and showed to the general public his qualities of calm judgment, common sense and courage and his capacity to express great principles in few words and to act quietly and wisely in the administration of affairs.

As the result of his great success in administering the office of governor of Massachusetts, the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1920, insisted that Coolidge was the man to help Warren G. Harding exemplify its principles and carry its standard in the campaign of that year.

Calvin Coolidge assumed the duties of Vice President on March 4, 1921, and succeeded to the Presidency on August 2, 1923, when President Harding died in office. In June, 1924, the Republican National Convention in Cleveland unanimously nominated President Coolidge as the party's candidate for election and the people of the country also showed their faith in Coolidge by voting to continue him as their chief executive by an overwhelming majority at the polls, November, 1924.

His administration is lacking in sensational or dramatic events but Coolidge has the ability of revitalizing and dramatizing the commonplace homely virtues. Thrift and economy have a greater significance for the whole country since he has applied them to the work of the government.

Tax reduction, though, is but one element in his success which is rather the result of his understanding the art of good administrative government.



Arthur C. Cook

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE

Grace Goodhue Coolidge, the wife of President Coolidge, was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1878 and was educated in the high school of that city and in the University of Vermont.

Upon her graduation, she taught for a short period in school for deaf-mute children in Northampton, Massachusetts. In Northampton she met Calvin Coolidge, a rising young lawyer already dabbling in politics. They were married in October, 1905, and settled down in a modest house to live in a modest way. Mrs. Coolidge did her own house-work and after the birth of her two sons, found little leisure for outside activities. Cooking, cleaning, knitting woolen stockings for two boys, making some of their clothes and other home tasks occupied her time.

The Coolidges were not rich and continued to live simply and frugally in the little house at Northampton while Mr. Coolidge progressed from city solicitor to mayor, to the state legislature, to governor, and finally to the Presidency of the United States. As wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, Mrs. Coolidge employed but one servant. Although she was not a suffragist, Mrs. Coolidge always interested herself in her husband's campaigns. She never went about with him making speeches, but in her spare time at home she worked hard sending out campaign literature and helping with correspondence.

When Mrs. Coolidge became the First Lady of the Land, she gave this information when interviewed: "The Red Cross is the only thing to which I belong. I suppose a lot of women get enjoyment out of clubs and societies, but I never cared much for them. I had my two boys and my husband to look after." That is the keynote of her personality.

Yet she is fond of social life and has decided social gifts that are invaluable to the career of President Coolidge. Washington likes Mrs. Coolidge and she has been remarkably successful in imparting the human touch to the Administration. She is kindly, natural, vivacious and quick at repartee. As someone remarked, "She smiled her way into the hearts of everyone." There was naturally great sympathy for Mrs. Coolidge when her younger son died in 1924.

Mrs. Coolidge shares a great fondness for animals, particularly dogs, with her husband. She is a good pianist, a baseball enthusiast, a lover of flowers, the theater and dancing. Although her personal charm has made her so popular, Mrs. Coolidge has few intimates in Washington. She maintains skilfully the privacy of the President's home life.



Grace Coolidge

Autographs
OF THE
PRESIDENT AND CABINET.
1864.

A. Lincoln

William H. Seward

S. M. Miller

Edwin M. Stanton

Gideon Welles

J. M. McKim

M. Blair

Edw. Bates

